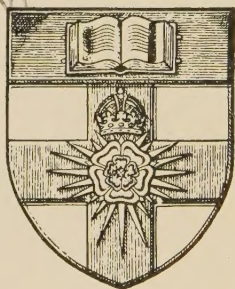


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THE
SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION

(Incorporated by Royal Charter),

12, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

TRANSACTIONS.

VOL. XXXIV.

SESSION 1901-1902.

LONDON :
PUBLISHED AT THE INSTITUTION.

12, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

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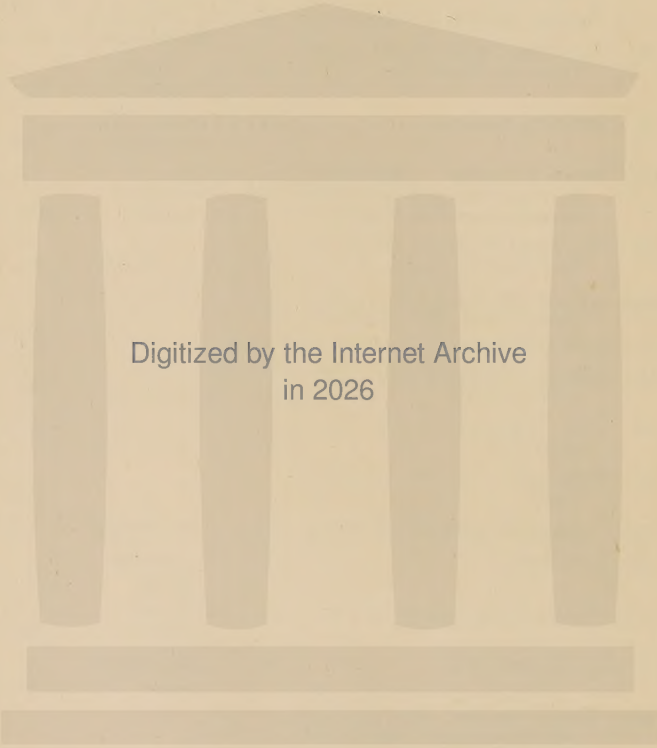


NOTICE.

The Institution does not, as a body, hold itself responsible for statements made or opinions expressed either in the Papers read or the discussions which have occurred, at the Meetings.

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The Surveyors' Institution

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER),

12, GREAT GEORGE STREET,

WESTMINSTER, S.W.

OFFICERS, 1901-1902.

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1870 *Richard Hall*
1872 *Edward Norton Clifton*
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1888 ELIAS PITTS SQUAREY
1890 *Robert Collier Driver*
1892 *Charles John Shoppee*
1894 *Thomas Chatfeild Clarke*
1895 DANIEL WATNEY
1897 *Christopher Oakley*
1898 ROBERT VIGERS
1899 THOMAS MILLER RICKMAN
1900 JOHN SHAW

(The names of those deceased are printed in italics.)

Honorary Secretary.

JOHN WORNHAM PENFOLD

Secretary.

JULIAN C. ROGERS

The Surveyors' Institution

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER)

Is established—

1. To secure the advancement and facilitate the acquisition of that knowledge which constitutes the profession of a Surveyor, viz.—the art of determining the value of all descriptions of landed and house property, and of the various interests therein; the practice of managing and developing estates; and the science of ad-measuring and delineating the physical features of the earth, and of measuring and estimating artificers' work.
2. To promote the general interests of the profession, and to maintain and extend its usefulness for the public advantage.

THE INSTITUTION was established in 1868, was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1881, and has a total membership of 3,000.

THE INSTITUTION consists of four classes, viz.—FELLOWS, PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES, ASSOCIATES, and HONORARY MEMBERS, with a class of STUDENTS attached.

A FELLOW must be more than twenty-five years of age, and must have acquired a practical knowledge of surveying in one or other of its branches as above defined; and must have passed the Examination declared in the Rules of Examination to appertain to the class of Fellows, or some other Examination in the United Kingdom or the Colonies which the Council may declare to be equivalent thereto.* Fellows have the right, conferred by the Charter, to use the letters F.S.I. after their names.

A PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATE must be more than twenty-one years of age, a Surveyor by profession, in practice on his own account or employed as an Assistant in a Surveyor's Office, and qualified for the class by having passed the Students' Proficiency Examination, or the Professional Associates' Qualifying Examination. Professional Associates have the right, conferred by the Charter, to use the letters P.A.S.I. after their names.

* The Council possess only a very limited dispensing power as regards the Examinations.

An ASSOCIATE must be more than twenty-one years of age, not a Surveyor by profession, but his pursuits must be such as to qualify him to concur with Surveyors in the advancement of professional knowledge.

An HONORARY MEMBER must be a person who, either by reason of his position or experience, or his eminence in science, may be enabled to render assistance in promoting the objects of the Institution, but who is not engaged in practice as a Surveyor in Great Britain or Ireland. He has the privilege of being present and taking part at all Ordinary General Meetings, and of access to the Library, but no right of voting, discussing, or otherwise interfering in the affairs of the Institution; nor is he called on to contribute to its funds.

STUDENTS (who must be about eighteen years of age) qualify as such by passing the Students' Preliminary Examination. Candidates for Studentship who can produce a Certificate of having passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Oxford, Cambridge, London, or any other University in the United Kingdom, or who have passed, with Honours, the Senior Local Examination of the University of Oxford or Cambridge, or who have obtained a Higher Certificate at the Examinations of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools' Examinations Board, are exempted from this Examination, and may be admitted by the Council on the recommendation (according to a form) of four Fellows and two Associates, or of the Fellow or Associate to whom they are or have been articulated; but it is obligatory on all Students to undergo the Proficiency Examination at the close of their Student course, at the time and under the conditions applying in each particular case under the Rules of Examination.

The Council may accord to Students such privileges, subject to such terms, regulations and restrictions, as they shall from time to time prescribe.

Any person desirous of being admitted into the Institution (excepting to the class of Students) must be proposed and recommended according to a form, in which the full name, place of business (if any), usual residence, and qualifications of the candidate must be distinctly specified. This form must be subscribed by him, and signed by at least six Fellow or four Fellows and two Associates, certifying a

personal knowledge of the candidate; or by four Members of the Council, of whom the President shall be one, after careful enquiry into the antecedents of the applicant.

The proposal so made, being delivered to the Secretary, will be submitted to the Council, who, on approving the qualifications, will determine the class for which the candidate is to be presented for ballot.

The following are the rates of contribution to the funds:—

	Annual Subscription.				Admission Fee.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
<i>Student</i>	1	1	0	.	—		
<i>Associate</i>	2	2	0	.	3	3	0
<i>Professional Associate</i>	2	2	0	.	3	3	0
<i>Fellow</i>	3	3	0	.	5	5	0

No person can become a Member (other than an Honorary Member) of the Institution, unless and until he pays as his first Subscription to the Institution, in the case of becoming a Fellow of the Institution, the sum of Eight Guineas, in the case of becoming a Professional Associate of the Institution, the sum of Five Guineas, and in the case of becoming an Associate of the Institution, the sum of Five Guineas.

All Fellows, Professional Associates, and Associates, are required, within twelve months after their election, to deliver to the Council an original Paper on some subject connected with the profession, or to make a donation to the Library or Collection.

The affairs of the Institution are under the management of a Council, which is elected annually, consisting of a President, four Vice-Presidents, sixteen Fellows, two Professional Associates, and two Associates.

The Session of the Institution commences annually on the second Monday in November, and continues to the end of May. The Ordinary General Meetings are held on every alternate Monday during the Session. At these Meetings original communications are read on professional subjects, and their merits fully and freely discussed. Every Member has the privilege of introducing one visitor to these Meetings. Members are entitled to a copy of any printed publication issued by the Institution after their admission.

See J. F. L. Rolleston

THE OPENING ADDRESS

BY

SIR J. F. L. ROLLESTON, M.P., PRESIDENT,

AT THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF

THE SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION,

NOVEMBER 11TH, 1901.

GENTLEMEN,

The position in which you have done me the great honour to place me involves many duties and responsibilities. Among these is the preparation of the address with which it is customary to open our Session.

My predecessors in this chair have had advantages which I do not possess. They have been able to refer to experiences which antedate mine almost by a generation, and are consequently in a position to give their audiences the benefit of much valuable retrospection which it is not open to me to do.

I have consequently been hampered by a dearth of material, especially as there does not appear to be much in the air of striking importance to the vast and varied interests represented by the members of our profession.

If, therefore, the past and the present are both sterile ground to the commentator, he is forced to the more

fertile fields of the future, and yet this must necessarily be approached with diffidence when addressing the members of so eminently practical a profession. I trust, therefore, that the difficulties of my task may be appreciated, and that you will receive my remarks with such indulgence as the spirit of humility in which they are presented may be deemed to deserve.

Although in point of years of life I cannot compete with many of my colleagues, yet the period since I left a public school and entered upon the first stages of my professional career has been full and eventful. That period has been marked by two distinguishing characteristics, viz. commercial and urban prosperity and agricultural and rural adversity. The former is illustrated by the growth of population in the great industrial centres and in the metropolis itself, by the construction of railways and steamships to exchange their products and to supply them with food, and of reservoirs and aqueducts to supply them with water, and by numerous other works and enterprises which the needs of the dense population of democratic countries render necessary and desirable. The results of this prosperity of the towns have been, concurrently with good trade and employment, a considerable rise in value, and an abundant market for those wares in the exchange of which the surveyor is so largely concerned. There seems moreover every prospect of the continuance of this condition of prosperity.

On the other hand, the man of the country has a different story to tell. The wave of prosperity, the flowing tide of progress, which has swept over this country has not only passed him by, but has left him wrecked amongst the shoals, and for his parlous state the man of the City has neither pity nor concern.

The situation is almost paradoxical. The main agricultural products of this country are directly and indirectly articles of food for human consumption, and simple food such as forms the necessary and daily diet of the people. Our land grows neither vines, tobacco, nor textile materials, although it does to some extent produce timber and beasts of burden. The staple products are bread and butter, cheese and meat. The luxuries of the table are mostly of foreign growth. Under these circumstances, with the great increase of consumption, it might have been supposed that a share of the expanding commerce of the country might have come the way of the British or Irish farmer, but on the contrary it has passed him by. I do not know that any of us could take three meals in a day at a metropolitan restaurant, and be absolutely certain that any single article that we consumed, either of meat or drink, was produced from the soil of Great Britain or Ireland.

From the prince to the peasant the people of this country have ceased to consume, as a matter of course, the food products of this country.

I do not say that they do not consume them when put before them, but while they are content to consume, without protest, inferior foreign substitutes, the market for home products can never be resuscitated, and while the public, high and low, thinking more of their pockets than their stomachs, are content to accept an inferior article at the lower price, the superior article at the superior price can never obtain admittance to the tables of the people, and not even to those that are set in the halls of fashion.

The improvements in transit, both as regards rapidity and accommodation for live and dead merchandise, has placed our land in competition with the land of the rest

of the world, and the products of the rest of the world are favoured by the British people. The logical conclusion therefore is that the British or Irish farmer who has so largely lost the home market should cease to cater for it, and commence the exportation of his surplus products to the continent of Europe and to other lands across the sea, and thus take advantage of the quick and cheap transit which has so far crippled him. Whether his products would be welcomed in foreign countries as those of foreign countries are here, is a matter which could only be decided by experience, although a fair forecast of what that experience would be may very well be made.

You must forgive me if I have, in order to make my point, reduced my argument to the absurd, but this is often the most effective form of demonstration. My point is this, that the landowner and farmer, being deprived of the home market to so large an extent by the foreigner, and no other market being open to him, must begin to consider whether the production of food, on any extensive scale at least, is worth his while, and whether under the circumstances the land could not be turned to some other use, such as the extended cultivation of timber, and possibly textile materials which were once grown to a considerable extent in this country. The pauper alien, even with his cheap service, does not come the way of the farmer.

All schemes for the improvement of agriculture appear to be devoted to the greater production of food, which the people do not want when it is produced, and I can only suggest that the inventive faculties of mankind might in the future be directed to the discovery of some other purpose to which land could be profitably applied.

I refer of course to agriculture as a trade, as a

calling pursued with the expectation of gain, for the purpose of producing articles for profitable sale, and not to that class of agriculture followed merely for the sake of hand to mouth sustenance, and which affords little or no saleable surplus. If the political economist concludes that it would be well that the land of the country should be devoted to providing food only for the limited number of people who could live on it, and for no one else; in that case he need only concern himself with the subdivision of the land into smaller holdings, and nothing more.

But we have always been accustomed to hope for something better for the land than that it should become the mere habitation of colonies of needy squatters. Our ambition has been to see its cultivation a great and prospering industry, employing vast numbers of people, breeding a sturdy and healthy race, and, with the aid of science, furnishing a maximum of production most useful to mankind. This would be progress; the other re-action.

I see no sign of progress. Indeed I must confess to having come to the conclusion that the prospects of British agriculture, so far as the production of food is concerned, are well nigh hopeless, and that while the consumer is content with comestibles which are not British—which are not the same as British—but which satisfy the appetite, there can be no improvement in the market for home products.

But if the prospects of agriculture are gloomy they have to be faced, and there is double reason for the removal of any injustice which may lie upon the land.

And this brings me to the question of agricultural rating. It is not open to me to convert this address into a treatise upon rating, which will I believe shortly be

dealt with by one of our Members in a Sessional Paper ; and I venture to say that nothing more important than the general question could be introduced for discussion by this Institution, especially in view of parliamentary action during the next few years.

As a warm supporter of the Agricultural Rating Act of 1896, and as one who suffered much vituperation in consequence, I must confess to extreme disappointment that the Continuation Act of last Session was rushed through the House of Commons, without adequate discussion, by means of a shabby compromise, so that the charges which have been made during the last five years, and are still freely and persistently levelled against the authors and supporters of the Act, have never been fully answered. I must further admit that I (in common with many other Members of Parliament representing urban constituencies) received a resolution protesting against the continuance of the Act from the Corporation of the constituency which I represent, and I cannot but feel that these expressions of hostility, on the part of the great cities to their agricultural neighbours, need some reference for which opportunity was denied in the House of Commons. I hope therefore that I may be allowed now to express again my approval of a measure which I have always regarded as the first advance—the first step forward—in the path of a great reform, although in itself it is but an act of the barest and most meagre justice.

If this Act needed any defence this might be supplied by the fact that two Royal Commissions have reported on its principle, and that both have approved and recommended it.

The first, before which I had the honour to give evidence myself, reported viz.:—"To place agricultural

“lands in their right position, as compared with other rateable properties, it is essential that they should be assessed to all local rates in a reduced proportion of their rateable value.”

In the report of the second, the Royal Commission on Local Taxation of this year, the Commissioners say that their “statement will show that the policy of the Act of 1896, whereby land is rated at one half, and which has been the subject of so much misrepresentation, was only a measure of justice which had been too long delayed.”

The Commissioners, who indite these words, are not all Members of the Houses of Parliament; as Commissioners they are not politicians; but they are chosen from contemporary men who are the most capable of expressing opinions on these matters, and among them was the town clerk of one of the largest cities in this country in the north-west, as well as a representative of another large town.

One would therefore suppose that the report had been sufficiently considered from the the urban point of view, and that it needed no defence; and yet the members of one of the great political parties in the State, and the press which represents them, have throughout described, and still describe, this measure as a scandalous job, whereby the authors of the Act are dipping their hands into the public treasury to dole out money to favoured and privileged friends and supporters, and have affirmed that the people are being taxed out of their hard earnings to subsidise one of the richest classes in the country, the landowners.

In my humble opinion a better answer should have been given to such charges than appeared in the brief discussion on the subject in the House of Commons last

session. The author of the original Bill was of course Mr. Henry Chaplin, who piloted it through its various stages with remarkable tact and ability, and in him I am glad to say those who are interested in agriculture in this country recognise a leader, who, whatever position he may occupy in the House of Commons, will always be regarded as the prominent champion in it of the interests and welfare of our great national industry, agriculture.

This measure brings to the front at once the inequality in the incidence of rates, as between real and personal property, and singles out the most glaring instance for adjustment.

The reference to the rating of personal property is, in my opinion, the weakest part of the otherwise excellent report of the Rating Commissioners. The Commissioners adduce as a reason why they cannot confidently recommend the rating of personal property, that railway companies in their stations and lines, that banks and other institutions in their buildings and premises, are already assessed to local rates, and that therefore the shareholders, or those deriving incomes from such investments, have already paid rates. To some fractional and inappreciable extent this may be the case, but the payment is surely too indirect and far-fetched to furnish a case against the rating of personal property. Everyone is of course familiar with the origin of the poor rate, and with the Act of 1840 relating to personal property, so that I may pass that by.

I can remember hearing from the gallery in the House of Commons, some years ago, the late Mr. Gladstone state that the investments of this country in foreign countries amounted to the colossal total of some 2,000 millions sterling, and that the income of this huge investment was some 100 millions sterling.

Since then, with the development of mines in South Africa, in West Africa, and in Australia, and other places, this sum must be enormously increased; probably it now reaches 3,000 millions sterling with a proportionately greater income.

This huge capital has been employed in the development of the enterprises, and in the enrichment, of other countries, and has not been expended in paying wages or promoting industry in our own country.

The possessors of this colossal income live, most of them, in this country; they use the roads with their carriages, automobiles, and cycles in increasing numbers every year; they have the protection and the security which this country affords, and are of course content to take houses in country parishes where the rates are low and where, under our system of local taxation, the farmer pays the rates for them in a preponderating proportion. Their contribution to local rates bears no proportion to their incomes, while the farmer's does. There used to be a rough and ready way of assessing a farmer's income. It was said that he must make of the gross sales of produce or other profits three rents; one for the owner who has purchased the land, built the buildings, and equipped the farm; the second for wages and expenses; and the third for himself to live upon.

Thus, if his rent was £400 a year, that would have been reckoned as his income. But bad times have altered this. This estimate would doubtless now be largely in excess of his income, which might in some years be nothing at all. Even the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, who are not celebrated for moderation in their assessments, only ask the occupier of land (where he is liable at all) to pay tax on one-third of his rental, which they now regard as a fair estimate of his income. The farmer

therefore pays to local rates on an assessment which is largely in excess of his gross income. The same with the clerical tithe owner, who also pays to local rates on his gross income. The President of the Local Government Board, Mr. Long, put this view admirably in the introduction of his Bill by the assumption that the wealthy settler in the parish would pay house rent up to a tenth of his income. If this were £4,000 a year his house rent would be £400 (possibly it would not be nearly as much), and while the farmers in the parish were paying rates on assessments above their gross incomes he would be only paying them on a tenth or less of his. Could there be a more glaring instance of more than injustice? The farmer and the clerical tithe owner are, I believe, the only two classes in this country who are asked to contribute to local expenses in this unfair and unjust proportion.

Is it to be wondered that there is a growing feeling amongst rural ratepayers that property which is invisible and hidden away in safes and strong rooms should be brought out to bear its share of local taxation in a more equal degree with that which is visible and spread out before the eyes of everyone?

Further, I heard it contended that the rates of urban were already much higher than those of rural ratepayers, with the inference that they were thus paying more already than their share.

What a specious but fallacious argument! Apart from the question that urban ratepayers, from the very circumstances of their being urban, require much more, and get much more, than their brethren in the country, we must admit the fact that the amount of rates is not measured by the number of shillings paid in the pound, but by the number of pounds on which the shillings are

paid. In this way only can the burden of the rate be measured, and I have, I hope, proved the injustice laid on the land in this respect.

Again, the liability of the rural ratepayer is by no means limited. Where population remains stationary there is possibly but little variation in the rate, but there is now a tendency for town people to settle in rural parishes. In the neighbourhood of large populations—and large populations are almost everywhere—there is usually an overflow into the country. This population brings with it greater demands upon the rates, more school accommodation, drainage, water supply, lighting, and so on, with a totally disproportionate contribution. So that the occupier of land finds that he has not only to pay his share of the normal but also of the abnormal expenditure of the parish, caused by the advent of these unwelcome guests to whom I have referred.

It may be if he lives in an isolated farm that he gets no benefit whatever from this expenditure. Indeed, I have known instances where the occupier of a hill-side farm has had to pay for the comforts of the people of the snug little town that he can see in the distance several miles away.

I have lived in a rural parish, a distant corner of which was taken possession of by the overflow population of a large town. This soon caused a school rate alone of nearly 4s. in the pound over the whole parish, while some of the inhabitants on the far side away from the town had still to send their children to the nearer voluntary schools of a neighbouring parish and pay the pence.

This danger is always present to the farmer, and it is likely to increase while there is an inducement to evade the heavier rates of the towns by settling in places

where the parochial expenses are paid in a preponderating proportion by the occupiers of the land. Who has not heard of industries being removed to the country to escape the rates of the town?

In this way the town sponges upon the country, and a still further invasion is contemplated by the provision of cheap transit, which is to transport the people of the town into the country to live. While not objecting in any way to this (indeed, I think it desirable to relieve the overcrowded populations of the large cities), it is surely right that the farmer should be secured in some way against the expenses caused by these incursionists, and the half rates remitted on land is even an insufficient compensation for the inequality in rating to which he is subjected, and farms in the neighbourhood of dense populations have an especial claim for this remission.

I heard the Secretary of State for War declare last Session that local authorities might provide rifle ranges, for which there is now considerable demand. That would mean, we may suppose, that the local authorities would have to pay for that provision. In that case, to a great national requirement of this kind, the farmer would again be the principal contributor.

The farmer is a good customer of the town, but the town is no longer a good customer of the country. The country does its shopping in the town, but the town does its marketing in the exchanges of the world. Even the market gardener finds the greengrocer's shop full of cauliflowers, fruit, and other such perishable articles from Southern Europe before he can arrive upon the scene.

The town is no longer a useful neighbour to the farmer: it has passed him over for his trade competitor, and only affords him the privilege of working for the

townsmen 16 hours a day for starvation prices. I am sure that members of this Institution who are acquainted with the never-ending toil necessary in the care of live stock will know that what I say is not an exaggeration.

With the exception of milk, there is no agricultural product that I know of which may not be purchased from foreign countries, and with regard to milk the proximity of a wayside station is almost as good as the neighbourhood of a town.

The injury by trespass on farms near large towns is growing year by year. From a farmer's point of view the town is an altogether undesirable neighbour. While the sun of prosperity has shone upon the town the clouds of adversity have hung without a break over the country, and I submit that it comes with an ill grace from the large cities to protest against the removal of a gross injustice from the back of the farmer, and to seek to deny this small restitution to the cultivator of the soil, whose adversity they, in their prosperity, have looked upon with indifference and unconcern.

If the adjustment or readjustment of the burden of taxation takes the weight off a back on which it has been wrongly placed, the effect of its redistribution can be no subject of justifiable complaint.

What is known as accommodation land may well be exempted from relief. Accommodation land is not agricultural land, but is land occupied by tradesmen for other purposes than agriculture, and as this appears to create an objection against the principle of readjustment, it may well be struck out of any future measure.

There seems now to be general agreement that it is desirable that land should pass into the hands of a greater number of owners. Changing economic con-

ditions and other causes have operated of late years in a completely contrary direction. The owner of a single farm, and those who lived on and by their land, the yeoman class, have been completely crushed out by these changes and these causes, one of which has been the great and unequal weight of local burdens.

If this is to be reversed and the land made again attractive to the small holder, it is surely desirable not to heap up the many disabilities under which it is held, nor to over-strain the resources of an industry exercising such an important influence on our national welfare.

One of the chief reasons of offence caused by this Act has been the claim of one of the great political parties and their supporters in the country that the money intended for the relief of the tenant goes instead into the pocket of the landlord, contrary to the intention of Parliament.

I believe such a contention to be absolutely unfounded. I do not know how a landlord could lay his hands upon this money even if he would. I have never known a case in which it has been done, and I do not know how it could be done, but I am willing to concede for the purposes of argument that it might be done.

I am aware that there may be among owners those whom the possession of land fits as ill as a frock coat would a costermonger. I know that there may be those who would apply to the business of landowning the methods of the counting house, and the principles of the Chicago exchanges.

Some such, perhaps, wishing to see their property administered on business principles, might feel disposed to treat the grant of Parliament to the tenant as an asset of the estate, if such a feat could in any way be achieved.

That the desire to do so, even if they could, is general amongst the great landowners of this country I absolutely deny.

Thank Heaven landowning, in England at least, is not generally conducted on what are known as business principles.

When two classes of men have been brought up together on the same land, with tastes in common, when they have ridden together, and shot together, and perhaps campaigned together, there springs up a spirit of *camaraderie* which is fatal to their money affairs being conducted with the same precision as may prevail in a bill-discounting office. Indeed we often see the transactions of landlord and tenant conducted mutually, and especially on the part of the more powerful partner, the creditor, with a due sense of duty towards his neighbour.

I am not concerned in any way to appear as a champion of the landlord. Indeed in the course of my practice I am even more associated with industrial and urban interests than with those of the landowner; but in the course of the passing of what I hold to be a measure of national justice and national expediency, I object to see him held up before the country as an example of greed and cupidity, and I gladly and cordially acknowledge that much has been the good will, that many have been the concessions, not provided for in the bond, which have been made voluntarily and without compulsion, and which more than laws or business principles have helped both landlord and tenant to tide over the lean years through which both have passed. The expenditure by the landowners of the country on their estates has been enormous, and most of this expenditure has been altogether unremunerative. Landlords have vied with each other in effecting improvements

tending to help and to ameliorate the lot of those who live upon their land.

The *Story of a Great Agricultural Estate* by a noble duke gives chapter and verse, and an account of a vast expenditure on improvements, and the author at last has to come to the conclusion that the result of it all, as far as the agricultural estate is concerned, is ruin and insolvency.

That I believe to be a sample of many of the large estates in this country; and yet after all this vast expenditure, after all this care and trouble on the part of the landlords, it is said that they are prepared at the first opportunity to steal the pence granted by Parliament on its way to the pockets of their tenants.

Surely such a contention is almost too silly to need an answer.

Further, to contend that grants in aid of rates go into the pockets of the landlords renders the large towns open to an obvious retort.

As is well known to surveyors, they are constantly applying to Parliament to sanction the expenditure of large sums of money to take over or construct gas and electrical works, waterworks, tramway lines, and other undertakings, primarily of course for the benefit of the public, but also, and this is the main inducement to the ratepayers, to earn profits for the relief of the rates.

Are we then prepared to say that all the apparatus, all the machinery of municipalities, all the energies of their public men are to be set in motion and devoted to making money for the ratepayers, to the relief of the landlords of the large towns?

Huge sums of money have been expended recently in the prosecution of wars in Asia and Africa, and, in the main, the country has borne the burden willingly and

cheerfully, the more so probably from the reflection that this great expenditure may be in some degree returned to us by the expansion of commerce, by an increase of trade, and by more and better employment for our working population.

There are reasonable grounds for this expectation. Similar results have happened before. At the same time we must remember that every new country developed, that every new land that will grow grass or bear the plough, does not open up a new market for the British or Irish farmer, but tends to take away from him even that little market that he has. He has all to lose, while his brother in the town has all to gain.

If a prosperous agriculture is essential to a prosperous State, it seems hard that among such vast expenditure this small sum should be grudged to that industry when it is not in reality a subvention, a subsidy, or even a grant in aid, but rather the partial restoration of that which has been wrongly taken away; in the words of the Commissioners "a measure of justice only " too long delayed."

I can only think that it is due to peculiar and persistent misrepresentation (which is also the word used by the Commissioners) that so many people in this country think badly of this measure, and that the policy of the members of one of the great political parties is made to appear as though they did not wish even to be just to our stricken national industry in these its darkest hours, but on the contrary to "let " the galled jade wince" by their refusal to agree to the removal of this last straw, for it is but a straw, from a back which is already bending beneath the burden. I cannot think that there is anyone who, if he would but examine this matter on its merits, and not

carelessly dismiss it as a dole, would not let that sense of fairness which is characteristic of the people of these islands weigh with him and gladly accord, without protest, this puny and tardy restitution to a class which has borne only too long and too patiently an undue and an unfair proportion both of the local and national burdens of this country.

I can only hope that in the measure dealing with the general question which is promised, the permanent relief of the taxation of agricultural land may occupy the most prominent and important place.

Before leaving the subject of land and its future, I should like to say that of all its products the only one, the value of which appears to be in the ascending scale, is timber. In the Midland counties I have been furnished with accounts of timber sales at which single oak trees have realised up to £100, while other woods are commanding good prices, and poles and thinnings are readily sold. There is a reason for this. The great onslaught that has been made on the virgin forests of the world, from the time of the Phoenicians onwards, without artificial reafforestation, must at length be appreciably felt.

The increase of population and the advance of civilisation must also point to an increased use of timber of all kinds for works of construction, for articles of use and ornamentation, and for fuel. A rise in the value of home-grown timber seems possible; in any case a ready sale may be anticipated.

With the decline in the value of cereals it can hardly be doubted that a considerable portion of the land of this country (some of which is derelict, and some let at a very low rental) might be planted to advantage. Apart, too, from the planting on a large scale, and in

champaign and not woodland countries, much timber may be secured by a careful conservation of such saplings as are the weeds of the locality and may be found in abundance in every hedgerow.

According to my experience, a hedgerow tree cannot be planted to advantage, while the self-sown sapling will flourish. The hedge-cutter is mostly aruthless destroyer of these, and I can only respectfully suggest to the young members of our profession who have the care of landed estates, that a careful supervision of the hedgerows, in view of a future crop of timber, is desirable. An understanding with the tenant may easily be arrived at, and the denudation of the country side, which is so marked in some parts, may be prevented, and a future crop of timber, affording shade, shelter, beauty, and profit, may be secured. I would commend also to their careful attention the study of the science of forestry, for which special opportunities are afforded at this Institution.

The diseases of cattle, and the increase of certain diseases in the human race appear to be a marked feature of the time.

The growth of population has its drawbacks as well as its advantages. One of these is the pollution of streams by sewage from dwellings and farmsteads, and it may well be suggested that impure water imbibed by cattle may have an injurious effect, not only upon the animals themselves, but also on human beings who consume milk or meat. Many of us have, I think, undergone the experience of a stroll in the meadows, amongst the buttercups and daisies, meadow sweets and mallows, being spoiled by the stench from an intersecting stream.

The representative councils of the counties are alive

to this growing evil, but the expense of proper sewerage systems in rural parishes still favours its continuance.

With regard to the future treatment of sewage I may say that there is no prospect of any cheaper processes being adopted than those in vogue, and that those who are intent upon dealing seriously with this question must make up their minds to the expenditure of money.

The best, safest, and most efficient system known to-day is the preliminary treatment of sewage by one or other of the bacterial methods, with final purification of the effluent from the tanks or beds on land. In this case the bacterially clarified sewage is in a better condition for application to land than when applied in a crude state.

It may, I think, be taken for granted that the treatment of crude sewage on land is a system no longer in favour.

The chemical treatment too, except in some few cases where the sewage is highly charged with trade liquids, may be said to have been generally abandoned.

The bacterial treatment has apparently made such progress that the sewage of any town may be dealt with even at no great distance from population, without final application to land should this not be available, but in my opinion, as I have stated, the best system to-day is a combination of bacterial and land treatment.

The nationalisation of the land will never appeal to surveyors as an object worthy of accomplishment, but the nationalisation of water may commend itself more to their consideration.

An ample supply of pure water is essential to the well-being of the people and to the trade of this country. While inroads are made on available supplies the quality is generally deteriorated, as population and cultivation

increases. The sources from which pure water therefore may be obtained get rarer.

However ample in quantity, the water from inhabited areas appears to be undesirable.

Water, however good, is defiled by population, and the pollution of water is productive of some of the most terrible diseases to which the human body is subject, as has been demonstrated recently in the borough of Maidstone.

To the hills, therefore, it seems we must look for our great future supplies, but these great upland areas are getting scarce, at least in reasonable propinquity to the great cities, and as these are becoming alive to the requirements of their people something like a scramble arises for such as are suitable, and attempts are made to peg out claims and even to jump the claims of others in order to acquire these.

But the need for pure water is as great in the country as in the town, in smaller places as in the great cities, but the expense of the supply is mainly prohibitive to the lesser community. It seems to me therefore that, subject to the claims of private owners to the collecting grounds, the water from the sky should be as free as the water of the sea, and that some scheme might in the future be adopted to secure these areas on behalf of the State, and that the cost and the carriage of the water might be the subject of national taxation, as without a generally good supply throughout the country, the dangers of disease and death will approach proportionately nearer as population increases.

Some of our great cities, in order to secure the purity of water, are already purchasing these collecting grounds as well as the sites of the reservoirs, and this is a use to which land may most properly be applied.

If no longer required to supply the people of this country with food, large areas may well be devoted to supplying them with water, the importation of which does not appear to have been at present suggested.

If, however, the acquisition of large areas surrounding reservoirs becomes the fashion, there will be many more sources available than there are at present, inasmuch as the population and the cultivation on these areas can be dispensed with, and thus many sources now not available will be rendered suitable.

On the subject of agriculture, I must say that most of the schemes for its resuscitation appear to me of totally insufficient importance. For instance, what good can any alteration of the law of tenure do when land, in cases, cannot be made to pay on any terms, and while those who farmed their own land, and were independent of tenure and terms, were the first to go down in the great collapse of prices which set in some twenty-five years ago.

Again, of what avail can be the application of improved methods of machinery and of science to production, when there is no profitable market for products, and while popular attention is directed to the subdivision of the land into smaller allotments, to the holders of which the application of science and improved methods is not open.

To turn the land of this country into small holdings would, in my view, be setting back the clock with a vengeance, as I am sure those who are acquainted with the life of the small holder in any part of the world will readily recognise.

The signs of the times are in this direction, but they are not good signs. In my opinion the question is one for the political economist to decide. If it is not im-

portant to the nation that agriculture should go forward and prosper then it must go back : and go back it certainly will if it is to be carried on in the future by a race of which the breadwinners and their families are to be engaged in extracting a precarious subsistence from small patches of land. The land for the people is a specious cry, but I am sure that the people would have cause to be sorry for themselves if they found themselves suddenly in possession of the land. Of course my remarks do not apply to the cottage allotment, the extension of which system we shall all be pleased to support.

Before I leave the land I should like to make a brief reference to the labourer, who is leaving it.

The commercial prosperity of the country, the great amount of construction that is going on, has doubtless created an unusual demand for able-bodied labourers such as the rural districts supply, and better pay and shorter hours have proved an attraction. In the matter of pay we can only regret that the farmer cannot compete with the wages paid by contractors and mine-owners. If he could, he would, in my opinion, keep the labourer on the land ; but there is another drawback to certain kinds of rural labour, and that is continuous work for seven days of the week. Live stock must be cared for and cows must be milked on Sundays as well as on other days, so that I think it is not to be wondered at that there is a growing objection to work of this kind when the workman elsewhere is usually able to witness a football match on Saturday afternoon and to lie off on Sunday, probably with as much or more wages in his pocket.

It seems hard to suggest a relief man for Sundays to the farmer or dairyman who can hardly make ends meet

as it is, but it seems to me that to keep the labourer on the farm is a matter of money, and money only. I am not a believer in the attractions of the town. Other things being equal, the country-bred man is usually averse to town life, and he is, as a rule, more comfortably housed in the country, especially where he has a garden to his cottage or an allotment, and if prosperity were to return to agriculture there would, in my opinion, be no difficulty in keeping the labourer on the land.

With regard to the housing in towns, I must remark on the general failure of municipal enterprise in that direction.

No provision is ever made for the very poor. It is always the aristocracy of the working classes, those who are thoroughly able-bodied, earning good wages, and who can pay good rents, that are catered for. But it is those men who are born in a degree incapable or weak, the poor spinsters and widows who work in garrets, who receive no attention ; and in my view, until municipalities provide for this class, who have the greater need, their efforts will still be attended with failure.

If the public are to provide house accommodation for the poor, those who represent the public had better consider the construction of houses which can be let at a shilling a room the week, and which contain very few rooms. In my own experience, where areas of this class of houses are taken down by railway companies or corporations, they are never replaced, but instead houses of six rooms at least are built, which do not re-house the displaced population, who have to resort again to the overcrowded areas wherever they can be found, and which consequently become more crowded still.

The very poor, who are always overlooked, have surely the greater claim for consideration when house

accommodation is provided at the public cost, and to provide for this class should in my opinion be the aim of the public bodies of this country.

A subject which caused marked excitement in agricultural circles and in the country generally during the current year was Pure Beer, but I should not have mentioned it here had it not been the subject of legislation, and had I not been urged by those with whom I am associated agriculturally to give the proposed measure support.

I must conclude, therefore, that it may be considered of sufficient importance to justify reference, though the towns, apparently, did not interest themselves much in the matter.

A cargo of invert sugar, now largely used in brewing, got into some breweries, and, owing apparently to careless preparation, the resulting beer made a number of people ill and indeed caused death. This brought to a head an agitation, which had been seething for some time, to demand legislation that beer should be brewed from the old-fashioned materials of malt and hops alone, the complaint being that sugar and other substitutes were largely used instead of malt, to the detriment of the British barley-grower. This complaint was perfectly intelligible and justifiable, and was one with which I could heartily sympathise; but there are other sides to this question, to which in view of legislation in the future I should like to make reference, and I think there are other ways better than legislation by which the use of malt and hops may be resuscitated.

Even I can remember when in almost every mansion, every rectory, every public-house, every farmhouse, and in many cottages, beer made from malt and hops was brewed and distributed. But there has been a complete

change of system, to which the popular palate and the popular convenience has voluntarily and automatically conformed.

These brewing plants have now been generally applied to other uses, and instead the brewer's dray comes with the full and takes away the empty barrels.

These home brewings were not invariably a success; thunder or great heat turned the whole lot sour; sometimes they were thick, and they always wanted keeping before use, and seldom were they twice alike in quality. So that it has come about that the small manufacturers have found their account in purchasing their beer from breweries to whom they could return it if it were bad, and from whom they could obtain an article of more uniform quality, brewed with all the advantages of superior plant and the application of science and superior skill, which are always at the command of the large as against the small manufacturer.

The same movement is observable in dairy produce, milk now being very largely taken to creameries and public dairies to be converted into butter and cheese.

If, in order to meet a demand, to produce a beer always ready for immediate use, brighter and sharper and of more uniform quality, the great breweries have somewhat changed their system and have used substitutes, those substitutes have been found generally acceptable to the popular taste.

If a return to the old system is desired there is nothing to prevent those who brewed before from doing so again, and using all the malt and hops they desire. But I think it is incontestable that the national taste, and I think the national constitution too, has changed.

I had last Session sent to me a memorial signed by a number of noble dukes and lords, and other distinguished

people, who favoured legislation prohibiting beer being brewed from substitutes, and compelling the use of malt and hops alone. But I submit these are the very gentlemen who are responsible for the change of taste, and who have themselves shown their preference for the substitutes which they denounce. The British people are largely the creatures of fashion; what is the fashion at the top soon gets to be the fashion at the bottom. A former illustrious sovereign of this country, Queen Elizabeth, is said to have drank beer at breakfast instead of tea and coffee, then unknown.

But where in these days do we see the use of malt and hops in fashionable circles? The best products of Burton and other places (the wines of this country) are unknown to this generation. In every fashionable restaurant in this metropolis you can get the best products of every country but our own. Where do we see at shooting parties, garden parties, at race meetings, or hunt breakfasts the use of malt and hops? Why, if anyone asked for a bottle of old Burton beer the very servants would laugh at him. Why is there on these occasions such an absence of this beverage, which so many distinguished people contend is so wholesome, so sustaining, and so nutritious for other people? At the West End clubs and the restaurants you may see these same gentlemen, if they drink beer at all, taking the despised substitutes in the shape of German lager beer, brewed I believe from rice malt, which is not a product of this country. The only practical indication which they have given to the brewers is to use substitutes.

The substitutes for barley malt that are sought to be barred have been employed in response to the change in the national taste, and if this taste is to be again changed the fashion must be set by those who are able to do it.

The chief substitute against which complaint is made is, I believe, sugar, but I am informed that good barley malt itself contains thirty-three per cent. of sugar. All will agree that whatever substitutes are employed, all the ingredients of which beer is composed should be pure, but the recent panic has not shown the general impurity of ingredients, but gross carelessness in one instance.

It is said that arsenic may exist even in malt, and I can remember a celebrated case some years ago in which a lady was accused of poisoning her husband by administering excessive doses of arsenic, but it was proved in the evidence for the defence that the poisoned gentleman had been in the habit of taking arsenic daily for years past for his health, under the advice of his medical man, so that it seems that even arsenic, if it is pure, may be taken without injury to the health, certainly not with more injury than even malt and hops themselves appear to cause to the constitutions of noble dukes and lords and many other distinguished people who have expressed their desire to see beer brewed from these ingredients alone.

But in my opinion this set against beer is a superstition and a fad, and I am afraid that the members of the medical profession are largely responsible for it, and that they have generally recommended in its place spirits and water with bubbles in it, with the result that the consumption of whisky has enormously increased, but not of the purer, better, and sounder spirit of our home distilleries in Ireland and Scotland, but of a coarse cheap spirit, brewed, I believe, from potatoes in Silesia, costing one shilling per gallon, and which is exported in enormous quantities to this country, much to the disadvantage of our home producers in Great Britain and Ireland, and greatly to the injury of our national health. It may well be believed that the general use

of bad spirit, and the disuse of ale, may be the cause of certain diseases which are said to be on the increase in this country.

But we may have hopes of the medical profession. We know that opinions vary among its members, and that of all the learned professions it is least of all hide-bound by prejudice.

At one time the cure for consumption is to live at the top of a mountain at another to shelter at the bottom of the hill. What is the poison of one age is the nutriment of another. The medical profession is in a condition of progress, and those progressive principles which guide it have done much and are doing more to prolong the life and lighten the sufferings of mankind. We may hope therefore that its members will remove the embargo that has been placed on malt liquors, and that they will before long be recommending, both to the healthy man and the convalescent, instead of bad spirit and sour wine, the pure good ales and stouts of Great Britain and Ireland, which we may hope, as home products, to see again introduced to general use.

The use of beer is not confined to this country, and I venture to say that the great firms of Bass, Allsop, and Guinness, and others, have made a considerable contribution to the possibility of the maintenance of our tropical empire, by being the first to export a light and wholesome beverage to those parts of it in which excessive heat puts a severe strain upon the constitution, and in which to drink water is to invite to our bodies the incidence of typhoid, enteric, and other wasting fevers.

I do not wish to advocate beer-drinking or any other drinking, but while the people of this country conclude that alcohol in some form is good for them, I contend that the least injurious form of all is the malt liquor

for which this country has in the past been so justly famous.

No one can dispute the right of those whose lives are passed in wearing toil to be able to obtain, if they desire it, a beverage which is sound and wholesome and not injurious; neither can anyone deny that the products of our own soil, the production of which causes wages to be paid to our own workmen, should have such preference as may reasonably be conferred upon them. I can only therefore reaffirm the principle that the lead in the consumption of our home products, both edible and potable, should be taken by those whose position and influence renders them capable of doing so, and that no great reliance on legislation effecting the same object should be placed.

A matter of considerable difficulty and perplexity to surveyors is the law, or rather the absence of law, with regard to ancient lights, and I hope that the joint recommendations of our Institution and of the Royal Institute of British Architects, or something based on them, may before long blossom into an Act of Parliament.

With the great amount of rebuilding and construction on a larger and more handsome scale that is now going on in our great towns, disputes as to lights are frequent and harassing. The instability of law founded on nothing more definite than varying (or apparently varying) and conflicting judgments in the Law Courts is manifest.

An excellent Paper on this subject was read by one of our members at our meeting at Southampton last spring, and I observe the reference in it to a Leicester case (*Warren v. Brown*), decided by Mr. Justice Wright in 1900, which even as I write is awaiting judgment by the Court of Appeal.

Mr. Justice Wright expressed it as strange that the question should still be open to discussion as to whether the right of light that is acquired by statutory prescription is a right to a continuance of substantially the whole quantity of light which has come to the windows during the 20 years, or is limited to a sufficient quantity of light for all ordinary purposes.

His Lordship, who was both Judge and Jury in the case, obviously took the latter view, for after having found (1) that though there was no material obstruction or diminution of light to the upper windows of the factory, to the windows on the ground floor the defendant had materially diminished the light which the plaintiffs had enjoyed for those windows for the past 20 years, but that abundant light remained for all ordinary purposes of inhabitancy or business, (2) that the inconvenience to which the tenant was subjected could be, and to a great extent it had been, obviated by the removal of machines to the upper room, and in any case it could be remedied by some increased expenditure for gas, (3) that if the plaintiffs should be entitled to damages the amount should be £100 for the tenant and £200 for the owner, his Lordship held that the plaintiff had no cause of action, and gave judgment for the defendant.

With very great respect to this capable and learned Judge, I venture to express the opinion that he has set the defendant a very formidable task to defend and uphold his judgment.

The legal profession and our own will alike, no doubt, await with curiosity and anxiety, and will read, with real interest, the considered judgment of the Court of Appeal. If that Court speaks with more definiteness than has ever been done before as to the angle that should, as a general rule, be regarded as sufficiently protecting those who have acquired, by statute, easements of

light, Mr. Justice Wright will, even if he should be overruled, have rendered valuable service to the building enterprise in our large commercial centres.

One subject which, as an inhabitant of this metropolis for the greater part of the year, seems to me of growing importance, is the great increase of street traffic, and well worthy of consideration are the various schemes put forward for its relief. The widening of streets on a large scale seems to be a project too ambitious to suit the pockets of the ratepayers, inasmuch as compensation for trade disturbance must amount to an enormous sum in addition to the cost of the land and buildings. Widening, however, is only one way of relieving traffic.

It cannot be necessary that all the vehicular and pedestrian traffic should be conducted on one level. Streets or causeways may be deepened or heightened, and in my view certain schemes put forward by Sir Frederick Bramwell, Sir John Wolfe Barry, Mr. Emden, and others in this direction are most worthy of the consideration of the public.

Again, the expansion of commerce and the general growth of population causes this increase of street traffic to be experienced in all our great cities, and the question of the material most suited to bear that traffic is one of great interest to the whole country, and is likely to engage the attention of surveyors the world over.

I am sure that the opinions of the members of this Institution, who are so well qualified to give them, will be found to be most useful in the public interest.

In touching thus lightly on various subjects, each one of which might be worthy of a treatise to itself, I trust that my interest in them may not be deemed to be superficial.

I have merely endeavoured to indicate, as far as my

experience leads me, certain matters which are likely to occupy public attention in the near future, and as to which the surveyor is peculiarly qualified to express and even to lead opinion.

The time at my command and your patience are, I am sure, too limited for me to expatiate at length on interesting subjects a reference to which I felt I could not altogether exclude. In my reference to these, I have not ventured upon a compilation of the opinions of others—I have had to rely on the far more meagre resources of my own intelligence and my own experience; and while I know that thereby I am the more liable to error, and the more open to your criticism, yet I must claim to have done the best I could with the materials at my command, and I can only thank you that by your indulgence I am permitted to make some, even though a poor, contribution to those many valuable disquisitions on subjects of professional interest which have been from time to time delivered from this chair.

I have only a few words to say in conclusion.

Gentlemen, the present is the age of association. In our own Empire my lifetime has witnessed the nationalisation of the enterprise of the East India Company and the federation of the independent States of Canada and Australia, while the further federation of the whole Empire is a subject of philosophic speculation not unlikely to be reduced to practice in the lifetimes of some of us. To come to lesser communities, the strength of association is being generally recognised. Our own Association is an instance of the development of this principle.

From small beginnings it has blossomed into one of the most important Institutions of this country, representing vast and varied interests.

When we consider that almost the whole of the land and buildings, the mines, the quarries, the forests, and very largely the interests of the great municipal and industrial corporations of the United Kingdom are represented by our Institution, we must, I think, conclude that the collective opinion of our Members on matters affecting these interests must have due weight even in the Councils of the State.

With the growth of our collective importance, therefore, our individual responsibilities must proportionately increase.

With the advance in the position of our Association, the status of those who comprise it must correspondingly advance, and they in turn will recognise that the interests of The Institution and the welfare of its Members are under their care and in their keeping.

To the eminent men who have preceded me in this chair I owe personally much grateful recognition. From the time of my admission as a very young member I have always received from my seniors much personal kindness and consideration, and I hope that the youngest recruit may feel what I have always felt, that membership of this Association entitles him to the sympathy and goodwill of all his fellows. To the elders of our profession, to those who have founded and built up this Institution, we look for that guidance which their long experience enables them to bestow upon us. To the young Members we look for the new and fresh ideas which will mark our intellectual development as well as our material progress. To the young we look to repair the ravages of time, and to maintain and to hand down in their turn the edifice of which we are proud to-day to be component parts. To both old and young we look to develop its possibilities, to add to its strength, and to

guard and uphold its prestige and its honour. If the coming time is to witness the advancement of the past, I can only hope that a full measure of that progress may happen to us in this Institution; and in the promotion of its interests and in the furtherance of that progress I shall, during the few months in which I am by your kindness to preside over you (and after) be proud to take, with you, a humble share.

Mr. A. VERNON (Fellow) said that after the way in which the Members, by their attention, had shown their appreciation of the Presidential Address, he was confident they would join him in a hearty vote of thanks to Sir John Rolleston for his Paper, the preparation of which must have cost him much time and labour, and which was especially valuable as an impartial review of the present agricultural situation by one whose experience enabled him to speak with authority. It was not only the urban side of the question (with which the President had said he was most familiar) that had been dealt with, but the Address also contained many striking remarks and suggestions with regard to rural matters. If he might be allowed to criticise at all he would venture to suggest that the President had looked too much on the dark side of agricultural matters, and seemed to see nothing to lighten the gloom of what he had called a "hopeless outlook." On that point he hoped the President would prove to be wrong, and he trusted that the experience of other Members would lead them to the conclusion that the picture had been drawn in too gloomy colours. English agriculture was not alone in its depression, the bitter wail of the tillers of the soil was heard more or less in every country in the world.

Mr. ALBERT BUCK (Fellow) said he had much pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks to the President for his able address, which was full of matter for thought, and which would be especially useful to the younger members of The Institution as the outcome of the experience of an eminently practical man. In his own part of the country the pressing difficulty was the continuous migration of the rural population into the towns, and the consequent dearth of farm labour. The rising generation would not be content with the dwellings and surroundings of their predecessors, and landowners must take account of this fact if they wished to retain the people on the soil.

The vote of thanks having been put to the Meeting and carried by acclamation,

The PRESIDENT, in responding, desired sincerely to thank the Members for the kindly reception they had given to his address.

Some of the subjects with which he had dealt would no doubt be brought forward for discussion during the coming Session.

With regard to the prospects of agriculture, he could only say that no one hoped more than he did that he might prove to be absolutely wrong; but he could not help saying that his experience led him to regard the outlook as very gloomy indeed.

The Meeting then adjourned.

THE FINAL REPORT OF THE LOCAL TAXATION COMMISSION.

BY A. DUDLEY CLARKE, FELLOW.

*Read at the Ordinary General Meeting of THE SURVEYORS'
INSTITUTION, on Monday, November 25th, 1901.*

Sir J. F. L. ROLLESTON, M.P. (President) in the Chair.

The Members of this Institution must be regarded as well qualified by experience to deal with questions connected with property, but I think they have never approached a more difficult and complicated subject than that involved in the "Final Report" of the Royal Commission on Local Taxation, which we propose to consider this evening.

There is a "First Report" on the "Valuation for, and "Collection of, Local Rates" containing recommendations for the making of one valuation for all purposes as a preliminary to other measures of reform. I think the necessity for this is generally admitted.

The "Second Report," on "Valuation and Rating in "respect of Tithe Rent-charge," will not require separate attention, as the considerations affecting this property are dealt with in the Final Report now to be considered.

I am fully conscious of the difficulties which attend the making of a summary of the main principles embodied in the Final Report (difficulties increased by

the want of unanimity of the Commissioners) within the limits of a sessional paper, and it is obvious that a reference to many details must be omitted. The kind indulgence of the Members on previous occasions encourages me, however, to attempt the work, and after I have reviewed—in some measure, for to do it adequately would be impossible—the various proposals of the Commissioners, I will submit a few brief remarks upon them.

The terms of reference to the Commission are: “To inquire into the present system under which taxation is raised for local purposes, and report whether all kinds of real and personal property contribute equitably to such taxation; and, if not, what alterations in the law are desirable to secure that result?”

The Commission sat for the first time on the 11th March, 1897, and its work has resulted in the examination of 162 witnesses, and the publication of eight volumes of evidence and memoranda, in addition to the three Reports. The further Reports, dealing with Scotland and Ireland are promised, but are not yet issued.

It was scarcely to be expected from the nature of the subject that there would be unanimity of opinion among the members of the Commission, although it will be seen that they are in substantial accord on several important issues.

The Report of the Majority is signed by Lord Balfour of Burleigh (Chairman), Lord Cawdor, Lord Blair Balfour (Lord Justice General of Scotland), Sir J. T. Hibbert, K.C.B., Mr. Stuart Wortley, K.C., M.P. (Ecclesiastical Commissioner), Mr. C. N. Dalton, C.B. (Patent Office), Mr. Cripps, K.C., M.P., Mr. H. E. Clare (Town Clerk of Liverpool), Mr. T. H. Elliott, C.B. (Secretary of the Board of Agriculture), Mr. E. O. Smith (Town Clerk of

Birmingham), Professor Stuart (London County Council), and Mr. John L. Wharton, M.P. (Chamber of Agriculture), being 12 out of the 15 members constituting the Commission. But of these there are reservations by the Chairman, Lord Blair Balfour, Mr. Stuart Wortley, Mr. E. O. Smith, and Professor Stuart, which qualify their adoption of some portions of the Report. Those of the Chairman are important, bringing him very nearly into line with the views of the Minority Report, which is signed by Sir Edward Hamilton, K.C.B. (Secretary of the Treasury), and Sir George Murray (formerly of the Inland Revenue and now Secretary of the Post Office).

There is also a separate Report on Urban Rating and Site Values by the Chairman, Lord Blair Balfour, Sir Edward Hamilton, Sir George Murray, and Professor Stuart; and besides a Report by Judge O'Connor, who dissents from all his colleagues.

After calling attention to the Reports, Evidence, &c., already presented to Parliament (see Appendix A), the Majority Report remarks that "Our investigations and deliberations have thus been prolonged and laborious, and in attempting to formulate our final conclusions upon the whole subject referred to us, we are more than ever impressed with the complexity of the existing system and the great variety of the considerations to which we are bound to have regard."

A commencement of the work is then made, and it is pointed out that the funds for local purposes which are raised by taxation fall under two heads (1) Rates, and (2) Subventions from the Central Government.

Chapter I., on Rates, is descriptive of the rating system generally, and contains a reference to the persons and property liable, quoting from the well-known Act of Elizabeth in 1601, and the minor Acts of later date. It

describes the basis of valuation under the Parochial Assessments Act of 1836, the Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869, and then the practice of valuing special properties. A list of the principal spending authorities is given, and mention is made of the two important exceptions to the general rule that rates should be levied in respect of the full net rateable value of all rateable properties, viz., those for sanitary expenditure under the Public Health Act, 1875, under which land, tithes, railways, &c., are assessed at one-fourth of their value, and the relief of agricultural land under the Act of 1896, and of the Tithe Rent-charge in 1899, of half the amount of the rates thereon, the deficiency arising being supplied by a grant from Imperial sources.

The subventions are next described. After referring to those which are made by annual votes of Parliament for civil services, the most important of which is for public education, the Commissioners pass on to describe the grants in aid of rates made before 1888 for police, lunatics, main roads, poor law medical officers, teachers in poor law schools, salaries of health officers, registration, vaccination, and criminal prosecutions, amounting in all to the sum of £2,860,384.

A very important change was made in the years 1888 and 1890, in the relation of the exchequer to local rates by the discontinuation of these grants and the substitution of assigned revenues. These are :—

1. The Local Taxation License Duties collected in England and Wales, and the penalties recovered in connection therewith.
2. The Death Duty Grant, originally 80 per cent. of half the proceeds of the Probate Duty and now a corresponding sum out of the Estate Duty derived from personal property.
3. The Beer and Spirit Surtaxes, *i.e.* 80 per cent. of

the amount raised in the United Kingdom by additional Customs and Excise Duties of 3*d.* a barrel on beer, and 6*d.* a gallon on spirits.

These are paid to the Local Taxation Account, and the main part of them is apportioned between the administrative counties and the county boroughs. But the Local Government Board first operates upon the account for a variable payment in respect of diseases of animals, and secondly for police superannuation, amounting to £300,000, one-half being for the metropolitan police, and the other being divided among the other police authorities in England and Wales.

A statement is given showing that the receipts and payments to the Local Authorities, in respect of the assigned grants, amounted to £7,145,018 for the year 1899-1900, and the further contribution from the State since 1896 of the sum of £1,330,915 from the Estate Duty under the provisions of the Agricultural Rates Act is referred to, this being equivalent to an average rate in the £ of 1*s.* 1¼*d.* A table is also given showing how the grants are allocated for various services, and from this descriptive account of the present system of rating, and of the subventions, the Minority Report does not, in substance, differ.

The second clause in the reference, directing the Commission to inquire whether all kinds of real and personal property contribute equitably to taxation raised for local purposes, is next dealt with.

The first point raised, is not, according to the views of the majority, altogether free from theoretical difficulty. On the question whether property or persons contribute, they do not think it necessary to express an opinion. The minority, however, are inclined to hold that it is *persons*, not property, who contribute to taxation, but,

if otherwise, they think it a "legal, not a material "distinction," and some interesting remarks are made upon this point by both parties.

With this part of the subject is discussed the incidence of rates, as bearing upon the equitable proportionate contribution by realty and personalty. The majority remark:—

Further, it would seem to be necessary to ascertain what are at present the respective contributions of "realty" and "personalty." But this is not possible until there has been discovered a final and exact solution of the baffling problem of the incidence of rates and taxes. For it cannot be simply assumed that all rates are a burden on real property in the sense in which that opinion is often held. It may be asserted that some part of rates (like rates in respect of joint-stock companies' premises) fall on the owners of personal property. And it may be argued that rates in respect of residential property, in so far as their real incidence is on the occupiers, are no more a burden on "real property" than if they were levied in respect of the beds contained in the house. Perhaps, too, some rates really fall on the consumers of commodities—for a grocer may be able to shift forward on to his customers some of the rates which he himself actually pays to the Rating Authority.

We therefore think it undesirable to rely on tables showing the amounts of taxation raised in respect of real and personal property respectively . . . and we cannot hope in this Report to offer a solution of these problems which would command universal assent. We have therefore come to the conclusion that we shall best serve the purpose for which we were appointed, if we start from the existing system, and inquire in what respects it has been or may be held to be unfair or oppressive in practice. Though we do not think, for the reasons above stated, that the grievances of ratepayers can be

accurately or usefully expressed by any precise formulæ or statistics contrasting the contributions of realty and personalty, we by no means assert that those grievances are imaginary: and we think that the real charges which underlie the current criticisms of our rating system can best be summarised as follows:

1. Complaint is made on behalf of *ratepayers in general* that there is thrown on the rates too much of the cost of certain national services which the State requires to be undertaken, and the burden of which it is alleged, ought consequently to be borne on the broader back of the taxpayer.
2. Complaint is made on behalf of *ratepayers in certain districts*, that the burden of these services is heavier than in other districts.
3. Complaint is made that local expenditure is met in too large a measure by what is in effect a tax levied in respect of the occupation of rateable property, or, in other words, that sufficient variety has not been given to the means by which the revenue required by local authorities is raised.
4. Complaint is made that those who possess and enjoy property not rateable are placed in too favourable a position as compared with the owners and occupiers of rateable property.
5. Complaint is made on behalf of *special classes of ratepayers* (e.g. those interested in agriculture and in certain industries and trades) that inasmuch as they require for their business an amount of rateable property very large in proportion to their general ability, an undue share of local burdens is imposed upon them, as compared with persons who neither own nor occupy any rateable property except their own residence. It is felt especially strongly that the increase of an onerous rate falls with great inequality.
6. Complaint is made by *urban ratepayers* and ratepayers other than agricultural in agricultural districts that, relief having been given under the Agricultural Rates Act to agricultural ratepayers, no

corresponding relief has been given to urban rate-payers, or to ratepayers other than agricultural in agricultural districts.

7. Complaint is made on behalf of *urban ratepayers* that all the rates are paid by the occupiers and none by the owners of land (at least directly), although the owners of land benefit largely by the development of towns and by expenditure from the rates on improvements.

Discussing the same questions of incidence and "equitable contribution" at considerable length, the Minority Report regards the equitable distribution of the burden of taxation as involving the insoluble problem of incidence, and especially obscure as between occupiers, owners, and other persons. They are disposed to agree with Mr. Goschen, whom they quote, that rates and taxes which fall on the occupiers of dwelling-houses are a burden on the consumers of a property "called a house," rather than in respect of property. After discussing the subject at some length, they say:—

These remarks are, we submit, sufficient to show that the distribution of the burden of Imperial and Local Taxes cannot be translated into figures, because the incidence cannot be ascertained with sufficient accuracy. . . . Taxation, as Mr. Goschen has aptly pointed out, cannot be adjusted by a "rule-of-three sum." In short, no figures or comparisons can afford a real clue to the problem of equitable contribution: and we are confident that any statistical solution of it is hopeless.

Having regard to these difficulties, we believe that we shall best be fulfilling the objects for which we were appointed, if we address ourselves to the more practical question, whether the present system whereby taxation is raised for local purposes, partly by the Central Authority and partly by Local Authorities, is or is not in all respects sound in

principle and practice; and, if not, how the defects can best be remedied.

The minority then summarise the grievances thus:—

Ratepayers complain that they are unduly burdened for services which are of national rather than of local importance; that taxation levied exclusively in respect of immoveable property operates unfairly; that the burden on particular trades and industries is abnormally heavy. Large measures of relief have been given, but the result is not satisfactory; the owners of urban land being said not to contribute adequately.

It is thus seen that in both Reports the Commissioners recognise that there are insuperable difficulties in solving the problem of incidence and equitable contribution on a statistical, or any similar basis. They have heard an immense amount of evidence, and considered a volume of memoranda laid before them, containing answers by sixteen of the most eminent political and financial experts, and have decided to proceed on the more practical lines which they have laid down.

But in order to test the reality of these grievances, it is obviously necessary to ascertain the nature of the services which the ratepayers' expenditure covers, and the Majority Report, dealing with this important question under the heading of "What Services are National and Onerous," states:—

In dealing with these difficulties, we believe that the only method which can secure fair play all round, is consistent adherence to a principle which has often been put forward in discussion, but to which insufficient regard has frequently been paid in practice. That principle is the distinction between services which are preponderantly national in character, and generally onerous to the ratepayers, and services which are preponderantly local in

character, and confer upon ratepayers a direct and peculiar benefit more or less commensurate with the burden. The distinction cannot, it is true, be drawn with absolute logical precision. In many cases it is plain enough, *e.g.* just as water rates are held to be payments for service rendered rather than taxes, so also it is clear that drainage works are a local benefit of a similar kind. But in other cases the two elements are combined in different degrees, since almost all useful local expenditure is indirectly advantageous to the country at large. But a service may be properly called local when a preponderant share of the benefit can be directly traced to persons interested in the locality. On the other hand, universality and uniformity of administration is generally a mark of a national service, because such administration does not confer special benefit on special places. Again, the presumption is that a service is national when the State insists on its being carried out, and on a certain standard of efficiency being reached.

Reserving the right to qualify further inferences as practical prudence may demand, the Report enumerates national or onerous services as follows:—Poor relief, including maintenance of pauper lunatics, the provision of asylums, and the minor services of registration, valuation, vaccination, and some others; police and criminal prosecutions, education, and to some extent the maintenance of main roads.

The minority is in agreement with the majority as to the necessity for distinguishing between national and local services, and considers that although there is no novelty in doing so, they “cannot but think that “insufficient regard has been paid to it in some of the “arrangements connected with local taxation,” and their enumeration of the services is substantially the same, with the addition of sanitary officers’ salaries. As

regards local services, they characterise them as being to a large extent (a) optional or discretionary, (b) directly beneficial to the ratepayer or his neighbourhood.

The separate recommendations do not apply to these conclusions, so that all the Commissioners (always excepting Judge O'Connor) may be said to agree also on this part of the subject.

The question of "how national services are to be paid for" is next considered.

The Commissioners, majority and minority alike clear the ground by giving reasons for not transferring the sole administration of the before-mentioned national services to the Central Government. They should remain, as at present, under local control, although it is admitted that the transfer of the prison service some time since has been successful.

As regards the raising of funds for payment for these services, they dismiss the idea of anything in the nature of a local income tax as leading to chaos even if not absolutely impracticable, and as regards the suggestion for an inhabited house rate, it is considered that, although the value of a house may be an approximation towards its occupier's income, and ability to pay, there would be serious objections, not the least of which would be, that a "rate on dwelling-houses would fall rather unfairly on a householder with a family for which ample accommodation is required, as compared with other persons in receipt of a similar income."

After discussing and dismissing these suggested methods for raising funds locally, the Majority Report concludes that State assistance in some form is necessary, and says:—

Summing up the various considerations to which we have adverted in this chapter, we conclude that in

general the funds for national services ought to be raised in accordance with the principle of *ability*. This principle might be secured to a great extent by transferring them wholly to the Central Government; but such a solution of the problem is out of the question on practical grounds. On the other hand, no mere readjustment of burden within each locality would meet the demands of equity. We are therefore driven to the conclusion that the grievances which we have set forth cannot be remedied without either a direct contribution from the Exchequer or the extension and development of the system of assigned revenues which has been in existence since 1889.

All the Commissioners agree in substance with this view, and therefore, up to this point, there is still practical unanimity. They have fully recognised the fact that certain services performed locally are of national concern, and that, although some of them have been aided by contributions from national funds, the aid has hitherto been insufficient, and (as will be seen later) now requires to be increased.

The point at which unanimity of opinion ceases is, however, now reached. It has been agreed that the Local Authorities should continue to perform the national services, but as to the manner in which they should be assisted in doing so there is an entire diversity of opinion between the Commissioners. The majority are in favour of an extension of the present system of assigned revenues, supplemented by increased local taxation licences, while the minority, and the chairman, vigorously advocate a return to the system of fixed grants from the Consolidated Fund.

But, as the rival recommendations cannot be clearly and effectively presented side by side in detail, it will

be necessary now to follow those of the majority to the conclusion of their Report.

The question of "How Relief to Local Rates should "be Provided" is then dealt with. After referring to the complaints of ratepayers before mentioned, they illustrate the marked differences which exist between the two schemes of Imperial and Local finance by means of a table which is so instructive that I append it. (See Appendix B.)

It shows that 82·8 per cent. of the entire local tax revenue is collected by what is, in effect, a single tax on particular classes of property, *i.e.* rateable property; but the report says:—

A table such, as this requires, of course, to be used with the greatest care. It does not profess to show the final incidence of the taxes classified, it takes no account of the volume of property or the aggregate income on which the taxes are charged, and it has to be remembered that many of the taxes classified are not charged at equal rates upon all who pay them, and that the area of chargeability is limited by numerous exemptions. The table does, however, indicate clearly the main differences between the Imperial and Local financial systems. Whilst the former has been constantly subject to revision by reference to altered social and industrial conditions over a long series of years, the latter has remained almost stereotyped notwithstanding the constant increase of the burdens to be borne, and it is to this fact that we attribute the continuous feeling of dissatisfaction which has been expressed respecting it.

After making further comment upon the fact that local taxes are practically levied in respect of one class of property, which is considered objectionable both from an owner's and occupier's view, and serves to show that the issue does not rest with them, as might be imagined



from some of the proposals submitted (here referring probably to the division of rates between owners and occupiers), reference is made to the Imperial grants given before 1888, and Mr. Goschen's scheme of Reform in that year is thus described :—

The essential features of Mr. Goschen's scheme were the discontinuance of the system of grants-in-aid, to which resort had so constantly been had in earlier years, and the establishment in lieu thereof of a fund, known as the Local Taxation Account, by means of the appropriation of what Mr. Gladstone had three years before described as "wisely chosen items of taxation." Out of this fund payments were to be made, through the instrumentality of County and County Borough Councils, in aid of particular services, and the balances remaining were made available for general county and county borough purposes. The appropriated revenues were to be paid by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue direct to the credit of the fund, so as to secure the complete separation of the two schemes of Imperial and Local finance, and to avoid a double entry of the same revenues, firstly, as Imperial, and secondly, as Local Revenue—a method of account keeping which had been universally condemned. Mr. Goschen contemplated that, under his scheme the resources of Local Authorities would be automatically increased, the yield of the assigned revenues being likely to augment as years went on—a prediction which has proved to be true.

It is considered that the scheme was based upon sound principles, although certain objections have been taken to it in practice, and that the contention that the assigned revenues are in reality grants from central funds, is fallacious. Reasons are given in support of this view at some length and the Report states that :—

The essential idea underlying Mr. Goschen's proposal

was, however, that instead of one common purse, there should be two distinct and separate purses—one for Imperial, the other for Local purposes. He recognised, as so many contemporaries and predecessors had done, that the contents of the latter were not sufficiently diversified to secure the equitable treatment of the contributors, and he did something to secure that diversity by the transfer of some of the contents of the Imperial purse at a time when its resources were in excess of its needs, but it was left an open question whether the Imperial purse is recruited in a manner which is just and equitable as between the contributors thereto. That the ear-marking of particular taxes to local purposes is a fictitious operation, and that the supposed special contribution in respect of personalty is a delusion, as has been suggested by some of our colleagues, are propositions to which therefore we are unable to assent.

But although the desire is expressed by the majority that the main principles of the scheme, which underlie the Act of 1888, should be continued, they admit that experience has shown that in some respects it might have been modified and supplemented with advantage, with a view (*inter alia*) of familiarising the taxpayer with the real nature of the arrangement.

The complication involved in the present treatment of the appropriated revenues is also referred to, and admitted, in the following terms:—

The complicated manner in which the appropriated revenues are at present dealt with, makes it difficult to follow them to their final destination. There is, first of all, a "Local Taxation Account" to which those revenues are credited, the account being operated upon by the Local Government Board. Then there are the "Exchequer Contribution Accounts" operated upon by County and County Borough Councils, to which the greater

part of the revenues paid in to the Local Taxation Account is transferred, some part being, however, paid direct out of Local Taxation Account to Local Authorities. And inasmuch as a large part of the money placed at the disposal of the councils is paid over by them to other Local Authorities, that part appears twice over in the local accounts under both receipts and expenditure; first, in the accounts of the councils, and, secondly, in the accounts of the other authorities for whom the councils act merely as bankers.

These complications are to a large extent to be attributed to the changes made in the Local Government Bill of 1888 during its passage through Parliament, and to subsequent legislative changes. They are not, however, in any respect essential to the maintenance of the system we desire to uphold and it would be easy to reduce them.

After making this defence of the present system of State assistance by assigned grants and suggestions for their modification, the majority (on the assumption that the complete separation of Imperial from Local finance is to be kept in view) proceed to apply the principles that they lay down, and consider the particular revenues which should be selected and the extent of their surrender, and they surmise that as the central authority must continue to collect some of the surrendered revenues it should also control their expenditure.

They state that:—

The first and most important revenue transferred in 1888 from the scheme of Imperial to that of Local finance was a moiety of the then existing Probate Duty, a transfer which was made by Mr. Goschen with the avowed object of securing a contribution from personalty “through the means of a tax “which is distinctly seen to be derived from “realised property.”

This reform they consider has not yet proceeded far enough, because "at the present time not more than £2,656,000, or 6 per cent. of the aggregate local revenue (exclusive of elementary education) is levied "in respect of non rateable property " as shown by the table before-mentioned.

But they think that it is to the other classes of surrendered revenue that they should look for placing local finance on a sounder footing, viz.: the Local Taxation Licenses. Of these it is proposed that Trading Licenses might in some cases be increased, and certain stamp duties required to be taken out by bankers and solicitors, and similar imposts might be surrendered, as there is no distinction in principle between these and those already transferred. Establishment licenses are, they believe well adapted for assignment to the local purse, and to be capable of considerable development, and the Beer and Spirit Surtaxes imposed in 1890 should continue in relief of the rates.

They are in favour of the transfer of the Inhabited House Duty as an aid to local rates, and quote in support of their recommendation, the opinion of certain authorities, including Mr. Cannan's, who says: "If the "Inhabited House Duty is to be maintained it should be "given to the Local Authorities in place of the present "subsidies, but I much prefer to see it abolished."

They think that proposals which have been made for the assignment of a particular portion of the Income Tax also deserve favourable consideration, if it is found necessary to secure further contributions to local revenue from non-rateable property.

The transfer of the Land Tax is not favoured, owing to complications likely to arise from its being a redeemable tax.

Having thus indicated how relief to local rates should be provided, the Majority Report proceeds to state how this relief should be distributed and paid.

The present aid under the Act of 1888, which they term "grants" to local funds, are given for teachers in poor law schools, public vaccinators, school fees for pauper children, medical officers of health, inspectors of nuisances, registrars, pauper lunatics, police, and union officers. These should not only be continued but developed. The extra-metropolitan union officers' grant should be brought up to date, the metropolitan grants for indoor paupers, &c., should be discontinued, and the union officers' grant extended to London, the police grant should be extended to cover one-half of the net cost of that service, the pauper lunatic grant should be extended, new grants should be given for pauper lunatic accommodation, poor law children, the maintenance of the sick and infirm in workhouses, and for the residue of poor law expenditure, to relieve ratepayers of some part of the burden of out-relief and in-maintenance (unions with the lowest rateable values per inhabitant should receive most, and this grant being deferred until the other grants have been provided), also a special grant towards the cost of maintaining main roads (now taken into account in the distribution of the Death Duty grant) and a grant for the whole cost of criminal prosecutions.

Proceeding to show how all these grants should be paid it is stated that :—

We have come to the conclusion that the existing system of Exchequer Contribution Accounts should be abolished. The complexity of the system under which the produce of the assigned revenues is passed through one account after another—being

redistributed at each stage on several different principles—is such that only those whose official duty it is to be constantly threading the maze are able to carry in their memory the clue to its intricate convolutions.

In particular, the plan of making County and County Borough Councils, as it were, the bankers for the authorities within their areas has enormously added to the difficulties of compiling and understanding the already sufficiently voluminous Local Taxation Returns. The whole receipts and expenditure on account of subventions appear twice over, first in the Exchequer Contribution Accounts of the counties and county boroughs, and secondly either in other accounts of these authorities, or in the accounts of other authorities. Under these circumstances an elaborate system of adjustments is of course inevitable.

The overlapping of accounts makes comparisons of the amounts assigned in successive years, either to any given service or to any given authority, in all cases dubious, and in many cases deceptive.

The Local Taxation Account is, however, to be preserved, and grants are to be paid direct to the Local Authorities who undertake the services; and the residue is to be allocated according to amounts of localised revenue collected in each area. It is believed this arrangement would be simpler and more equitable than the existing system, which is based on a make shift arrangement in 1888, and has become less and less defensible owing to changes in population and other causes.

Other causes for dissatisfaction are also mentioned, and it is thought that adjustments between counties and boroughs may become necessary.

As regards the financial effect of these recommendations of the majority, they find it a difficult matter to

estimate, but approximately the total (of which details are furnished of each item), is given at £9,715,000, or nearly half the cost of the national services locally borne. The difference between this sum and the amounts paid to the Local Taxation Account for the year 1899-1900, £7,145,018, would have to be provided in some two or more of the alternative ways suggested. This difference is £2,569,982.

It is stated that the effect of the adoption of the above proposals on the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund would be that several of the charges now borne by the ratepayers of London as a whole, will be met by Imperial grants.

This portion of the Report concludes with the following objections to a block grant for Poor Law expenditure, such as is recommended by the minority :—

In this connection we may mention that we have considered the relative merits of such a scheme of poor law grants as we have recommended above in which we have selected certain items of poor law expenditure in respect of which we think that Government grants may properly be given, and a scheme of block grants to be given to boards of guardians, and based, not on selected items of expenditure, but on calculations made from the rateable value, population, and expenditure in each union. We do not see how the latter scheme could be worked in connection with the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund, or in such a manner as to encourage and reward good poor law administration. On the contrary, we fear that it would in many instances give the greatest relief to boards of guardians who have been most remiss in the discharge of their duties relating to the provision of proper accommodation and treatment for their lunatics and imbeciles, their sick and infirm paupers, and the education of their poor law

children. And at the same time we cannot but think that the number of these paupers in any district is a better test of the "necessity" and "ability" of the district to bear its local burdens, in other words, of its relative poverty or well being as compared with other districts, than any complicated system of calculations based on rateable value, population, and expenditure, especially when regard is had to the fact that the rateable value and poor law expenditure of a district are both materially affected by the good or bad administration of the laws relating to valuation and poor relief.

It is now seen how the majority propose to discharge the account which the nation at large owes to local taxpayers for national services undertaken, and paid for. A proportion only of the cost will be repaid, but it will be a larger one than hitherto, nearly one-half, and the balance will have to be locally borne, with beneficial services undertaken for local purposes.

The apportionment of the resulting burden between various classes of ratepayers is a matter of importance, and the manner in which it is proposed to effect this involves little or no change, and is dealt with in a chapter on "The Classification of Property for Rating Purposes."

The policy of the Act of 1896, whereby land is rated at one-half, is defended at considerable length, and is regarded as a measure of justice which had been too long delayed. It is considered that the abandonment of protective duties on grain, and other produce, in 1846, gave land an equitable claim to relief, and the evidence of various witnesses before Parliamentary Committees and Commissions, down to the present time, is referred to in support of the view that a differential system of the

rating of land is necessary. The conclusion arrived at is thus expressed :—

We consider it to be well established that in view of the character of agricultural property, the amount of the produce and profits derivable therefrom, and the relative extent to which benefits accrue to the property and to its occupier by reason of the expenditure incurred by the Local Authorities, it would be inequitable that rates should be paid in respect of it on the basis of its full annual value, and we suggest, as regards England and Wales, that for all burdens which are of an onerous character, and for the cost of the maintenance of local highways, agricultural land should be assessed at one half of its rateable value, and that in respect of other burdens where the case of the agricultural ratepayer is dependent not only upon his inferior ability to pay but also upon the meagre extent to which he is benefited by much of the local expenditure incurred, he should continue to be rated at one-fourth, as under the Public Health Act, 1875, and other similar enactments.

To avoid the entailment of an additional burden upon non-agricultural ratepayers the deficiency arising is for the present to be made good by means of a Parliamentary Grant from estate duties on personalty, as is now the case.

As regards the claim of the clerical owners of tithes, they are regarded as not less weighty than in the case of agricultural land, and as requiring the same treatment; but no change in respect of the position of the owners of rent-charges severed from the benefice appear to be “particularly called for.”

Land, railways, and canals are to be assessed at one-fourth for special rural, sanitary, and urban district rates, but the differential rating of other properties is

not approved of, and the majority conclude this section of their Report with the following remark :

There remains the question of shops, manufactories railways, and other industrial properties which might probably be regarded as having some claim to differential treatment. We do not, however, consider that any alteration in the law is desirable in these cases. Certain of the properties are already classified for sanitary rates under the Public Health Act of 1875, and as regards onerous rates, which should be levied, so far as possible, on the principle of ability, we do not think that any scheme could be framed which would not create great anomalies, nor does it appear to us that the full annual value of any of these properties is, generally speaking, out of proportion to their respective abilities.

The rating of land values by means of a separate assessment of sites, apart from the buildings, is next considered, and the idea is dismissed as neither practicable or equitable. The Chairman and two others, however, dissent from their colleagues, and, together with Sir E. Hamilton and Sir G. Murray, have signed the separate report in which site value is held to be a fit subject for direct taxation.

In Chapter X. (a brief one) reference is made to complaints that the expenses of the Board of Agriculture are only in part defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament, the balance being charged to the Local Taxation Accounts, and recommendation is made that whatever may be the line of demarcation to be drawn between the functions of the central and local authorities in regard to the business, the whole of the expenditure incurred by the Board of Agriculture should be borne by the Exchequer.

Chapter XI. is devoted to the exemptions from rateability, the following recommendation being made:—

As a general principle, we are of opinion that absolute exemption of particular properties from liability to rates is inadvisable. Above all, no exemption should be allowed from rates which are expended on services which directly benefit the institutions concerned. Having regard to the fact that Parliament has in the past by Statute granted certain exemptions, we do not see our way to recommend the repeal of those Statutes, in reliance, upon which many arrangements have been made, and obligations undertaken. But we think that no further extension of the principle of exemption should be permitted.

Compounding and miscellaneous rating questions are considered in Chapter XII. As to the former it is remarked:—

We concur in the suggestion, which has been made by a number of witnesses, that compounding should be allowed in the case of all rates where the rateable value of the hereditaments does not exceed £10, in localities other than London and Liverpool, in which places we think that the limit of rateable value named in the Poor Rate Assessment and Collection Act 1869 (London £20 and Liverpool £13), should not be disturbed

We think that greater simplicity would result if the two systems of composition for rates, namely those under the Poor Rate Assessment and Collection Act 1869, and the Public Health Act, 1875, were made uniform, although we think that the option of adopting the system of compounding should be left to the Local Authorities concerned, as at present.

Complaint is made against the custom of Assessment Committees, particularly in the Metropolis, of allowing full maximum deductions for repairs, &c., from the gross

to arrive at the rateable value, as it causes an indisputable inequality between one property and another, and valuation authorities are urged to base the deductions on the actual circumstances of each case.

Chapter XIII., is devoted to the valuation of special properties, commencing with machinery which it states was legally rateable until 1840, although usually not rated. Reference is made to the judgment in the Tyne Boiler, and other cases, and the present uncertainty of the law which it is desirable to remove. The recommendation made is based on proposals contained in the Bill introduced in the House of Commons in 1899, viz :

That in estimating the rateable value of any hereditament occupied for trade, business, or manufacturing purposes, there shall be excluded from the assessment any increased value arising from machines, tools, or appliances which are not fixed or are only so fixed that they can be removed from their place without necessitating the removal of any part of the hereditament. But the value of any machinery, machine or plant used in or on the hereditament for producing or transmitting first motive power, or for heating or lighting the hereditament, should be included.

The difficulty of valuing railways in accordance with the Parochial Assessments Act is pointed out, and the various methods of valuing are considered, but these involve a reference to technical details which time and space does not permit. In the recommendations, which are lengthy, it states that :—

The plan of making independent valuations of small sections of each railway cannot, we think, produce entirely satisfactory results, and we therefore now propose that a central authority should be appointed, whose duty it should be to value each railway as a whole, and to allocate the valuation thus obtained

between the various rating areas. Besides being much simpler than the existing system, this plan would, we think, entail less expenditure upon valuation and appeals by both railway companies and Local Authorities, and would also secure that different railways and different parts of railways should be valued on uniform lines.

The valuation of gasworks, mines, and other properties, and the absence of uniformity in the systems adopted by the different unions are briefly referred to, and the assistance of a representative of the Inland Revenue is recommended for securing greater equality. Reference is also made to certain recommendations of the Commissioners in their first Report on this part of the subject.

The Report of the Majority then concludes with a cordial recognition of the services of the staff attached to the Commission, of which Mr. A. Wilson Fox is Secretary, Mr. T. Llewellyn Davies, Assistant Secretary, and Mr. E. J. E. Craven, Statistical Clerk.

It will be seen that a leading feature of the Majority Report is the recommendation and extension of the existing system of assigned revenues, instead of direct grants from the Exchequer.

Upon this point, however, Lord Balfour, although he signed the Report, differs from his colleagues, and in his separate recommendations he contrasts the alternative policies at considerable length, and states his views in favour of the latter—views which have the support also of Sir E. Hamilton and Sir G. Murray, in their Report—as follows:—

The opponents of the existing system also deny that a special contribution has actually been obtained from personalty, for they assert that taxes cannot be ear-marked in this way, and that the contribu-

tions are ultimately derived from the common purse. I am inclined to think that, as a matter of history up to 1888, there is much weight in this argument. The Death Duties have been so long in existence and have become such an essential part of the national system of taxation, that any process of ear-marking a portion of them to a particular service can hardly be regarded otherwise than as a mere question of book-keeping. Having regard, therefore, to all the considerations involved, I am of opinion that it will in the end be found more convenient and more economical to the State if the necessary relief be provided by a fixed sum payable from the Consolidated Fund to the Local Taxation Account, and revised from time to time as occasion requires.

Lord Balfour also thinks that additional revenue of an entirely local nature might be raised by the taxation of posters and similar advertisements, as in some other countries, in addition to taxing the land used for the exhibition of the same, but how far this would be productive, he thinks it is not easy to ascertain.

And again, as a means for raising revenue for the maintenance of local roads, *i.e.* those other than the main roads, which it is proposed to assist for their national services, he suggests that this might be obtained from a tax on pleasure horses, particularly racehorses, and bicycles. These taxes should be collected by the Government and re-allocated according to the needs of the localities.

Lord Balfour also differs from the scheme in the Main Report for the *distribution* of the Imperial relief, and devotes some ten pages to the explanation of a scheme of his own which of course it is impossible now to examine in detail.

He is of opinion that the State aid for services of a

national or onerous character should be about one-half, which he estimates at £10,025,000, but in particular districts the proportion should of course, vary considerably according to the circumstances of each. The details and the necessity for this variation are thus stated :

	Expenditure in 1898-9.	Proposed State Contribution.
	£	£
For Poor Relief and other services administered by Poor Law Authorities - -	12,000,000	5,000,000
For Police and Criminal Prosecutions, Conveyance and Maintenance of Prisoners -	4,600,000	2,350,000
For Asylums - - -	750,000	450,000
For Salaries of Sanitary Officers, &c. - - -	250,000	125,000
For Main Roads and County Bridges - - - -	2,200,000	1,100,000
For Technical and Intermediate Education - -	900,000	1,000,000
TOTAL - - -	20,700,000	10,025,000

In the first place, the pressure of the rates for national services is now very unequal in different districts, for instance the rates in the £ levied for the relief of the poor are in some unions over 12 times greater than in others. In some cases, without doubt, the character of the administration partly accounts for this inequality, but it is also certain that the conditions affecting national services vary greatly, such as density or sparseness of population and general industrial character—circumstances which are almost entirely beyond the control of the local community, as such. And what is perhaps even more important, the proportion of rateable value to population varies greatly in different rating areas.

As an illustration, assume a simple case of two equally economical unions, each spending 5s. per head of their population on poor relief. The amount of rateable value per head of population is £14 in one case and £3 in the other—variations which, though not common, do in practice actually occur. Thus the poorer union will require a rate of 1s. 8d. in the £ whilst the richer will only levy a rate of $4\frac{1}{4}d.$ in the £. With regard to any service such as the relief of the poor, which is more national than local in character, there seems to be no justification for such inequalities, and their remedy is one of the main objects of the scheme for the distribution of the grants from the Exchequer, which it is my object to suggest.

On the principle of ability to pay he thinks that agricultural land should continue to be *assessed* at one-half for national and other services as indicated in the Majority Report, and also that the method of raising funds for special expenses of rural district councils should not be affected. Proceeding to explain the distribution of the grants, he says:—

The suggestion which I put forward is that “block grants” should be given for each service taken as a whole, and that in the distribution some attempt should be made to equalise the burden remaining to be charged upon the various localities.

With this object in view the conditions to be observed would appear to be the varying circumstances of the different districts as regards *first*, ability to raise local funds, and *secondly*, necessity for expenditure upon the services assisted. Having established criteria of these two conditions the grants should be distributed in such a way that most would be given to those districts which have the lowest ability and whose expenditure is necessarily high, and less to those with the greatest ability and less necessity for expenditure.

Population he considers is the best test of the necessity or requirements of a district, and valuation the best measure of its ability, and valuation is to be taken as the "assessable value" *i.e.* the rateable value of the area after deducting half the value of agricultural land and tithe rent-charge.

The scheme put briefly is as follows:—

- (1.) The minimum expenditure of boards of guardians 3s. 6d. per head of the population.
- (2.) In all but the very richest districts the necessary minimum expenditure (3s. 6d. per head) would be in excess of the produce of a rate of 4d. in the £ on assessable value.
- (3.) It is proposed to give to every union a grant equal to the excess of 3s. 6d. per head of population over the produce of a 4d. rate.

By this means the rate required to meet the minimum expenditure would be everywhere equalised.

- (4.) When the expenditure exceeds the necessary minimum of 3s. 6d. per head a grant equal to one-third of that excess would be paid.

It is then fully explained and examples given of its working (see Appendix C.) and it is claimed for it that "generally the poor unions will be treated more favourably than the rich, and the economical unions more favourably than those which spend largely."

The necessity for this, is thus stated:—

And lastly, I desire to record my opinion that so long as the poorer districts are not treated with greater liberality than the richer ones, it will be almost impossible to secure reforms in administration, which would entail an additional burden upon the rates, without constant appeals to the Central Government for assistance, such appeals mainly coming from the poorer districts in which the burden is already very high. If the rich and poor

districts were once placed, so far as possible, upon the same footing, I believe that these demands upon the State would be less frequent and persistent, and that administrative reforms would be more easily effected.

After referring to the necessity for placing efficient checks upon Local Authorities in their administration of national services, and giving an explanation of the effect of his proposals upon different properties, rates, and districts, Lord Balfour brings his interesting and valuable recommendations to a close, and in their main aspect they are, in a separate memorandum, concurred in by Lord Blair Balfour.

The reservation which follows, by Mr. Stuart Wortley, explains that he does not entirely reject the alternative scheme of the Chairman, and Sir E. W. Hamilton and Sir G. Murray, as a possible ultimate solution of the difficulty, but thinks it should be subjected to the test of public discussion. He also agrees with the reservation of Mr. E. O. Smith that a temporary (preferably an annual) renewal of the Relief Acts relating to agricultural land and tithe rent-charge, is preferable to a permanent renewal, pending a consideration of the whole subject.

Mr. James Stuart submits a memorandum, in which he says he has signed the Majority Report, not because he believes the scheme to be ideally the best, but because he thinks it would afford a considerable amelioration of the system at present existing. He instances several points affecting the Metropolis upon which he differs from it, and says that he is in general accord with the Chairman's and the Hamilton-Murray views, but entirely dissents from the Majority Report in its proposed treatment of agricultural land, and its conclusions upon urban

rating and site values, the separate Report upon which he has signed.

The Minority Report of Sir E. Hamilton and Sir George Murray—the principal features of which, it has been seen, are concurred in by the Chairman, and to some extent by others—deals with the main issues involved in the reference in a masterly and lucid manner. It has been shown that its views are substantially in accord with those of the majority, except upon the policy of continuing the system of assigned revenues and their present mode of allocation. There are other differences, but it is here that the main divergence of opinion arises, and the advantages of Imperial grants are vigorously pointed out. While admitting that Mr. Goschen's original scheme in regard to the assignment of the revenues, "was founded on broad and sound principle," and promised "considerable advantages" it is stated that "subsequent events have all made against the scheme," that "there is no reason for assigning the beer and spirit "surtaxes to the Local Taxation Account" as they cannot be said to be derived from personal property; and

Even more destructive to Mr. Goschen's plan was the passing of the Finance Act of 1894 (57 & 58 Vict. c. 30); for, this measure imposed an uniform system of Death Duties on personalty and reality alike, while out of the proceeds a sum was paid over to the Local Taxation Account equivalent to what it had received under the arrangement made in 1888. Under that arrangement personalty paid its proper share of the equalised Death Duties for Imperial purposes *plus* a special tax of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for Local purposes. Under the arrangement of 1894, it pays simply its share of the equalised Death Duties, and the contribution in aid of local rates can no longer be identified as a contribution by personalty. It is simply a grant out of the general

revenue of the country. For if, from the aggregate revenue of the country, a given sum is diverted for purposes other than those of the Exchequer, it is clear that the deficiency so caused must, *other things remaining the same*, be made good by the imposition of new taxation or the retention of taxation which would otherwise be dispensed with. The sum so diverted cannot be ear-marked as the contribution of any particular class of taxpayers, unless the new tax to be imposed affects them alone, to the exclusion of all other taxpayers. In any other circumstances, the revenue diverted can only be a general subsidy or grant.

Proceeding, it is contended, at some length, that the charge of the Agricultural Rates Act on the Estate Duty is misleading; that the system of Assigned Revenues confuses the public accounts, and leads to waste, and that the arrangement as to "Exchequer Contribution Accounts" confuses local finance. It is stated also that "The allocation of the Death Duty grant in proportion to the discontinued grants of 1887-88 was a makeshift at the time, and is now out of date" and that the "allocation of the beer and spirit surtaxes is not defensible on any principle," and "the distribution of the license duties according to collection is anomalous and inequitable."

Complaint is made of the inequitable distribution of relief under the agricultural rates grants, which give assistance to local, as well as national services, and the following tables are given illustrating how unequal and anomalous is the present system of allocation of the revenue under these grants, and that under the assigned grants of 1888, when regarded from a population standpoint (see Appendix D.) Rutland gets 6s. 8d. per inhabitant while Burnley gets only 2s., and "to state the case more generally, a large number of county boroughs

“ receive between 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. per inhabitant, while the counties often get 5s. or 6s. per inhabitant.”

The defects of the present system are then summarised and criticised :—

- (1.) The grievances of ratepayers, though they have been largely redressed, have not been removed. To those who are most benefited under the present arrangements, the relief has only been accorded by a provisional measure : while others feel at a disadvantage as compared with their more favoured brethren. The relief system, in short, needs to be placed on some more definite principle, and on some more comprehensive and lasting basis.
- (2.) The mode in which relief is at present afforded is open to considerable objections. The foundation, sound in itself, on which the financial arrangements of 1888 rested, has been rudely shaken by subsequent changes and extensions, which have given rise to indefensible anomalies and administrative inconveniences, and has led to perplexing account keeping.
- (3.) The procedure by which the money assigned by the State in relief of local charges passes into the hands of the Spending Authorities is so complicated as to make it impossible for anyone who is not familiar with the maze of Local Taxation and Exchequer Contribution Accounts to trace the destination of it.
- (4.) The allocation of the money proceeds on no uniform or equitable principle. It has regard neither to the real needs of localities nor to their ability to meet them, and public funds are in part used for purely local purposes to which such funds cannot properly be applied.

These criticisms are followed by suggestions as to “ How Local Expenditure should be met ” but any intention to lay down propositions dogmatically is declaimed.

The transfer to the State of the administration of national services now performed by the Local Authorities is not considered advisable, and the levy by these bodies of Imperial taxes is deemed impracticable. The Inhabited House Duty is regarded as

The tax the transfer of which is most frequently advocated; and the proposal is certainly plausible. But on closer consideration the objections to it seem not inconsiderable. The duty locally levied would, in fact, be indistinguishable from a rate in principle, but its effect would be very partial and capricious as regards its incidence. The law relating to the duty is, we understand, extremely complicated, and the administration of it bristles with difficulties and anomalies which would be aggravated by multiplicity of authority. Districts with residential houses of a good class would relatively benefit much more than poorer districts, and consequently the money derived from the duty would be distributed without any reference to local needs.

The land tax is considered to be "a still less promising subject, which is very antiquated, and full of anomalies," and "would operate very unevenly as a measure of relief to ratepayers."

Turning to "more practical, if less ideal, arrangements," and referring again to the principle that contributions to national or onerous expenditure should be according to "ability to pay," and local or beneficial expenditure should be "according to benefit received," it is stated that the latter can properly be met by rates, but as rates do not accord with ability, Imperial aid is necessary for the former. As regards personalty it is stated that "the more the question is thought out the more obvious it will become that personalty cannot be taxed by rating authorities because it cannot be localised," and local taxes such as taxes on advertise-

ments and public amusements are, although not undesirable, considered to be of small importance.

As regards the classification of properties for rating no recommendation is made except in the case of agricultural land, which it is suggested should be rated at one half for onerous services, because the profits derivable therefrom are smaller in proportion to those derivable from other non-residential property, but (it is important to note) this relief should be given "only to the extent to which rates have to be levied for onerous expenditure."

Recommendation is then made that the State contribution should be charged on the consolidated fund as, if services are national, they should be assisted out of the national funds, to which all taxpayers contribute. The advantages would be that:

We should be returning to the long-established system of paying into the Exchequer all the proceeds of taxes imposed by Parliament and collected by Imperial officers, and of paying out of the Exchequer all charges for which the State makes itself responsible.

There would be an end to the complications of accounts inseparable from a system under which the proceeds of Imperial taxes are paid partly into one account (the Exchequer Account) and partly into another account (the Local Taxation Account), and under which the annual liabilities of the State are habitually understated, appearing as they do to be less than they really are.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer would secure greater freedom of action in the matter of fiscal arrangements, and "comparisons of public revenue and expenditure will be made much easier, and the progress of receipts and charges will admit of being watched in a simpler and more effectual manner."

The application of the scheme, as applied to the

various services, is explained and illustrated, also the inequalities attending the present system of allocation, and, although interesting, it is obvious that it is impossible within the limit of this Paper to follow the details. The object aimed at is to correct existing inequalities by an improved allocation of the money, and is similar to that of Lord Balfour, both authorities agreeing in estimating the amount of the national contribution at £10,025,000 for one half of the *aggregate* expenditure of the services. The total now payable to the Local Taxation Account including the agricultural rates grant, is £8,500,000, and the additional cost to the Exchequer would therefore be £1,525,000.

Time does not permit of a detailed reference to the views contained in Judge O'Connor's Report; but as he considers that land only should be rated for local public services, and takes a stand entirely apart from all his colleagues, I hope I may be excused for not doing so.

I regret that I have occupied so much of your time, but it has not seemed to me to be possible to summarise (as it was necessary for me to do) more briefly, a Report covering nearly 200 pages of a blue book, pregnant with closely reasoned matter and diverse views. As it is, not much more than main principles have been referred to, and the Report itself must be consulted for many details.

In looking at the Final Report as a whole, one of its most striking features is that the Commissioners declare themselves unable to determine the real or final incidence of local taxation, and they do not attempt to do so; but the majority submit, as some evidence of its apparent incidence, an instructive table showing that 82·8 per cent. of the entire revenue raised by Local Authorities is derived from rateable property. Does the remaining 17·2 per cent. represent a due share of the burden which should

be borne by non-property owners as their share of the benefits of local expenditure? The Commissioners believe not, because they find that about 20 millions is expended by Local Authorities for national services which benefit the community at large, and they are of opinion that equity requires that the Imperial taxpayers, as representing the whole community, should bear about half of that sum. No assistance is, however, to be given for beneficial or local expenditure.

I think it will be admitted that the four services classed as national, are so in reality; but is a repayment of one-half only of the expenditure, leaving the Local Authorities burdened with the other half, and all the work of administration, necessary as a check upon extravagance, and will it meet the fair demands of the case, bearing in mind that there are quasi-national services also locally borne? This is one of the points requiring full consideration.

The true incidence of local taxation, the Commissioners say, cannot be determined by a "rule of three sum." This may be true, but is the easier sum, in simple division, of dividing twenty millions by two satisfactory? The real incidence of Imperial taxation is, I apprehend, equally difficult to determine, but it is apportioned in a manner which is easy to understand and is fairly acceptable to all, and I am disappointed that no scheme has been outlined for making an extra levy of income tax on such incomes derived from personalty as do not appear to contribute to local taxation, and paying the same over to the Local Taxation Account. This was mentioned as worth consideration and would at least have given an alternative to the proposed continuation of the assigned revenues, or return to the old system of grants.

But although I have mentioned that about one-half

of the 20 millions expenditure on national services is proposed to be given, it will be found that there is some appreciable difference between the majority and the minority in the actual figures. The former proposes to contribute an extra sum of £2,569,982, by an extension of the present system of grants from £7,145,018, to £9,715,000, and to continue the Agricultural Rates Act grant of £1,330,915; whereas the minority (and Lord Balfour) proposed an extension to £10,025,000, which is £2,879,982 extra, but they will discontinue the agricultural rates grant. The majority proposals therefore as a whole, are about one million in excess of the minority.

All the Commissioners agree that the Exchequer Contribution Accounts should be abolished, and I fully appreciate the reasons they give for doing so, as I have experienced the confusion and difficulty they give rise to, when perusing the financial accounts of county councils.

As regards the difference of opinion between the majority and minority upon the question of discontinuing the present system of assigned revenues, and substituting fixed grants from the Consolidated Fund, I quite agree with the minority that the grant from the Estate Duty as a contribution from personalty to local taxation, is illusory. By the equalisation of the Death Duties in 1894, both realty and personalty were made to contribute alike to Imperial taxation, and the mere intercepting of a moiety of the duty on personalty, and placing it to another account does not *increase* the Imperial taxation on personalty, because it pays too little to local taxation. It creates a deficiency in the Imperial fund which has to be made up by owners of realty, which are such large contributors to local funds. If the Imperial authorities

collected *an extra* Estate Duty on personalty passing at death, and handed it over to a fund for local taxation, the "ear-marking" would be a reality, but the present arrangement is a delusion and operates inequitably.

When giving evidence before the Commission, it was suggested to me that regard should be had to what property pays to both local and Imperial funds. Just so; but the majority, finding that personalty pays too little to local rates, proposes to redress the inequality by handing over a portion of the fair share which it pays to Imperial taxation, instead of obtaining an extra contribution from personalty to make up the deficiency. This proposal to "rob Peter to pay Paul" is, in my opinion, a blot upon the work of the majority, which ought to be too obvious to mislead thinking persons, and the proposal of the minority to give aid from the Consolidated Fund is, although I prefer it of the two, not much more equitable. The surtax on spirits and beer is an *extra* tax levied and handed over to the Local Taxation Account; then why not put a surtax on such incomes during life or passing at death as do not fairly contribute to local expenditure, and hand it over likewise? When the death duties were equalised, we were promised a fair adjustment in the matter of local taxation, and although perhaps the man in the street might be indifferent as to where the relief came from so long as he got it, the point involved is one deserving our full consideration.

The proposals of the minority and Lord Balfour (submitted with so much vigour and ability) to allocate the grants on a population and valuation basis, on the principle of necessity and of ability to pay, in lieu of the continuance of grants given in proportion to expenditure, as advocated by the majority, suggest a sweeping measure of reform which deserves the closest attention.

Its introduction would cause a general, and in some cases, a material alteration in the amount of the grants received by Local Authorities; and the proposal, which accompanies it, of discontinuing the agricultural rates grant as a direct relief to land, would appear to diminish the assistance which land has received since 1896. The scheme, however, provides that it is still to be *assessed* at one-half, but this is for onerous or national rates only, and consequently other properties in the rating areas including farm houses and buildings, will have to bear the deficiency. They will be better able to do this, it is stated, because by taking the "assessable" value of the parish instead of the rateable, as the basis for estimating and allocating the grants, agricultural parishes will have their rateable value per head of population reduced, and get higher grants on the ground of necessity. Lord Balfour thinks that agricultural land will retain "much" of its present advantage "under the scheme, but as the proposal is very complicated, a close study of the examples given in the Report is necessary.

I am glad to see that the Commissioners do not favour the division of rates between owner and occupier, as it would not alter their real incidence, and that they do not think the transfer of the land tax to Local Authorities is desirable. It would be unfair to give such a tax as this on land, which personalty has managed to evade, a fresh term of life in another sphere. I regret that the majority has recommended the transfer of the inhabited house duty to local uses; and that a minority of the Commissioners have favoured, although in a somewhat half-hearted way, the rating of site values.

Time does not permit me this evening to refer at length to this part of the subject, but I may say that it was fully discussed by the Members upon the reading of

Mr. Howard Martin's excellent Paper in the Session of 1893-94, on "The Report of the Local Government and Taxation Committee of the London County Council on the Subject of the Rating of Ground Values." Recommendations by that committee had been made in favour of a special tax on urban land values, and Mr. Martin closed the discussion by saying "he trusted that every Member of the Institution who read the account of the discussion would feel justified in throwing his whole weight into the scale opposite to the London County Council in dealing with the question." I cordially endorse this hope, for the simple reason that sites are already taxed.

The work of the Commission, as a whole, and as represented by the ten volumes of evidence, memoranda, and reports, is undoubtedly invaluable as a complete work of reference, historical, statistical, and otherwise, and if I may presume to say so, the greatest praise is due to the Commissioners and to the official staff for the labour they have bestowed upon it, as it seems that there is no item of useful information on the subject of local taxation, but which can be found in one or another of the volumes. The ratepaying community are therefore in a better position to study the subject and formulate their opinions than they have hitherto been, and we may be sure that a great deal in this respect requires to be done before the question is ripe for parliamentary treatment. This is admitted in the Report, and a discussion by the Members of this Institution upon the various recommendations it contains cannot be otherwise than profitable at a time like the present when the burdens on land are so keenly felt.

APPENDIX A.

- C. 9141-1899 First Report on Valuation for and Collection of Local Rates.
- C. 9142-1899 Second Report on Valuation and Rating in respect of Tithe Rent-charge.
- C. 8763-1898 Volume I. of Evidence.
- C. 8764-1898 Part I. of Appendix, containing Memoranda by Official Witnesses from England, Scotland, and Ireland
- C. 8765-1898 Part II. of Appendix, containing Memoranda by other English Witnesses.
- C. 9150-1899 Volume II. of Evidence with Memoranda, chiefly relating to the two subjects of London Local Taxation and the rating of Tithe Rent-charge.
- C. 9319-1899 Volume III. of Evidence with Memoranda, relating to Scottish Local Taxation.
- Cd. 201-1900 Volume IV. of Evidence with Memoranda, relating chiefly to the rating of Site Value, but containing also general evidence from the Lunacy Commissioners for England, Scotland, and Ireland, and from the Board of Inland Revenue, and papers as to Local Taxation in the Colonies, &c.
- Cd. 383-1900 Volume V. of Evidence with Memoranda, relating to Irish Local Taxation.
- C. 9528-1899 A Volume of Memoranda relating chiefly to the Classification and Incidence of Imperial and Local Taxes.

APPENDIX B.

	Imperial Finance. (United Kingdom.)		Local Finance, exclusive of Ele- mentary Education (England and Wales.)	
	Amount.	Per- centage.	Amount.	Per- centage.
I. Taxes incidental to the Owner- ship, Occupation, and Transfer of Property :—	£		£	
(a) Rateable - - -	17,311,000	17·6	35,811,000	82·8
(b) Non-Rateable - - -	21,016,000	21·4	2,656,000	6·1
Total incidental to Property	38,327,000	39 0	38,467,000	88·9
II. Taxes not incidental to Pro- perty :—				
(a) Duties on Commodities of primary necessity or in general consumption -	52,234,000	53·0	1,328,000	3·1
(b) Duties on Commodities not of primary necessity and Railway Passenger Duty	2,680,000	2·7	—	—
(c) Trading and Professional Licences and Certificates	400,000	·4	2,057,000	4·7
(d) Establishment and other Licences mainly inci- dental to expenditure -	20,000	·0	1,419,000	3·3
(e) Taxation (Income Tax) attributable to personal exertion rather than to the possession of property	4,836,000	4·9	—	—
Total not incidental to Property	60,170,000	61·0	4,804,000	11·1
Grand Total - - -	98,497,000	100·0	43,271,000	100·0

APPENDIX C.

The following example illustrates how the amount of the grant-in-aid of the Guardians' expenditure would be calculated :—

	£
The population, 1891, of Helston Union being 22,157,	
3s. 6d. per head amounts to - - -	3,877
The assessable value of the Union being £64,392, 4d.	
in the £ thereon amounts to - - -	1,073
The first grant is therefore - - -	<u>2,804</u>
The expenditure of the Guardians, less receipts in aid from local sources, amounted in 1898-99 to - - -	6,155
Deducting the product of 3s. 6d. per head - - -	<u>3,877</u>
The excess expenditure amounts to - - -	<u>2,278</u>
The second grant-in-aid taken at one-third of this sum	759
Adding the first grant - - - - -	<u>2,804</u>
The total grant-in-aid of the Guardians' expenditure would be - - - - -	<u>3,563</u>
The expenditure being - - - - -	6,155
And the new grant being - - - - -	<u>3,563</u>
The balance falling on the rates will be - - -	<u>2,592</u>

which will require a rate of $9\frac{3}{4}d.$ in the £ on assessable value or a rate of $4\frac{7}{8}d.$ in the £ on agricultural land and tithe rent-charge attached to a benefice, and $9\frac{3}{4}d.$ on other property.

By a simple process it is possible to show the proportion of the Guardians' expenditure which would be met from the Exchequer contributions, and the rate in the £ which would be required to raise the balance of that expenditure in the varying circumstances of the different Unions. The particulars are given in the following table* :—

* Few unions spend more than 11s. per inhabitant, and the table has, therefore, not been continued beyond that point. But there is an important exception in the case of London, which (taking the County as a whole) spends on Poor Relief the abnormal amount of over 15s. 6d. per inhabitant. For the purposes of the scheme London must be treated on the same principles as the rest of the country. The County should be

TABLE SHOWING EFFECT OF SCHEME IN DIFFERENT UNIONS.

Assessable Value per Inhabitant.		Expenditure per Inhabitant.							
		4s.	5s.	6s.	7s.	8s.	9s.	10s.	11s.
£		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
3	Grants per Inhabitant	2 8	3 0	3 4	3 8	4 0	4 4	4 8	5 0
	Proportion of Expenditure met by Grants	66·7°/o	66·0°/o	55·6°/o	52·4°/o	50·0°/o	48·2°/o	46·7°/o	45·5°/o
	Rate in £ required to raise balance	5·3 <i>d.</i>	8·0 <i>d.</i>	10·7 <i>d.</i>	1s. 1·3 <i>d.</i>	1s. 4·0 <i>d.</i>	1s. 6·7 <i>d.</i>	1s. 9·3 <i>d.</i>	2s. 0·0 <i>d.</i>
4	Grants per Inhabitant	2 4	2 8	3 0	3 4	3 8	4 0	4 4	4 8
	Proportion of Expenditure met by Grants	58·3°/o	53·3°/o	50·0°/o	47·6°/o	45·8°/o	44·4°/o	43·3°/o	42·4°/o
	Rate in £ required to raise balance	5·0 <i>d.</i>	7·0 <i>d.</i>	9·0 <i>d.</i>	11·0 <i>d.</i>	1s. 1·0 <i>d.</i>	1s. 3·0 <i>d.</i>	1s. 5·0 <i>d.</i>	1s. 7·0 <i>d.</i>
5	Grants per Inhabitant	2 0	2 4	2 8	3 0	3 4	3 8	4 0	4 4
	Proportion of Expenditure met by Grants	50·0°/o	46·7°/o	44·4°/o	42·9°/o	41·7°/o	40·7°/o	40·0°/o	39·4°/o
	Rate in £ required to raise balance	4·8 <i>d.</i>	6·4 <i>d.</i>	8·0 <i>d.</i>	9·6 <i>d.</i>	11·2 <i>d.</i>	1s. 0·8 <i>d.</i>	1s. 2·4 <i>d.</i>	1s. 4·0 <i>d.</i>
6	Grants per Inhabitant	1 8	2 0	2 4	2 8	3 0	3 4	3 8	4 0
	Proportion of Expenditure met by Grants	41·7°/o	40·0°/o	38·9°/o	38·1°/o	37·5°/o	37·1°/o	36·7°/o	36·4°/o
	Rate in £ required to raise balance	4·7 <i>d.</i>	6·0 <i>d.</i>	7·3 <i>d.</i>	8·7 <i>d.</i>	10·0 <i>d.</i>	11·3 <i>d.</i>	1s. 0·7 <i>d.</i>	1s. 2·0 <i>d.</i>
7	Grants per Inhabitant	1 4	1 8	2 0	2 4	2 8	3 0	3 4	3 8
	Proportion of Expenditure met by Grants	33·3°/o	33·3°/o	33·3°/o	33·3°/o	33·3°/o	33·3°/o	33·3°/o	33·3°/o
	Rate in £ required to raise balance	4·6 <i>d.</i>	5·7 <i>d.</i>	6·9 <i>d.</i>	8·0 <i>d.</i>	9·1 <i>d.</i>	10·3 <i>d.</i>	11·4 <i>d.</i>	1s. 0·6 <i>d.</i>
8	Grants per Inhabitant	1 0	1 4	1 8	2 0	2 4	2 8	3 0	3 4
	Proportion of Expenditure met by Grants	25·0°/o	26·7°/o	27·8°/o	28·6°/o	29·2°/o	29·6°/o	30·0°/o	30·3°/o
	Rate in £ required to raise balance	4·5 <i>d.</i>	5·5 <i>d.</i>	6·5 <i>d.</i>	7·5 <i>d.</i>	8·5 <i>d.</i>	9·5 <i>d.</i>	10·5 <i>d.</i>	11·5 <i>d.</i>
9	Grants per Inhabitant	0 8	1 0	1 4	1 8	2 0	2 4	2 8	3 0
	Proportion of Expenditure met by Grants	16·7°/o	20·0°/o	22·2°/o	23·8°/o	25·0°/o	25·9°/o	26·7°/o	27·3°/o
	Rate in £ required to raise balance	4·4 <i>d.</i>	5·3 <i>d.</i>	6·2 <i>d.</i>	7·1 <i>d.</i>	8·0 <i>d.</i>	8·9 <i>d.</i>	9·8 <i>d.</i>	10·7 <i>d.</i>

dealt with as a whole, but it will be necessary to consider specially the relations between the County and the unions within it. The result of the scheme as regards London, if it was treated in this way, would be roughly to contribute 31 per cent. of the net expenditure, and to leave a rate of 1s. 4*d.* in the £ to be raised to meet the balance. These figures would need some adjustment if it were considered that part of the expenditure of the Metropolitan Asylums Board is not properly attributable to Poor Relief.

If the population, the assessable value, and the Guardians' net expenditure be ascertained for any Union, a reference to the above table will show the grant per inhabitant which it would receive, the proportion of the expenditure which would be defrayed by the State, and the rate in the £ which would fall on the locality. For instance, if a Union spends 7*s.* per inhabitant and has an assessable value of £5 per inhabitant, the table shows that it would receive a grant of 3*s.* per inhabitant, or 42·9 per cent. of its expenditure from the State, and would have to levy a rate of 9½*d.* in the £ to meet the balance.

APPENDIX D.

TABLE I

Administrative County.	Receipts in 1899-1900.		Assessable Value (1899) per Inhabitant (1901).
	From Revenue assigned under the Acts of 1888 and 1900.	From Revenue assigned under the Agricultural Rates Act, 1896.*	
	Per Inhabitant (1901).	Per Inhabitant (1901).	
Rutland - - .	<i>s. d.</i> 6 8	<i>s. d.</i> 3 6	£ <i>s.</i> 7 6
Westmoreland - -	5 7	2 3	6 16
Berkshire - - -	6 6	1 3	5 11
Cornwall - - -	3 11	2 3	3 5

* Including the grants to all the Spending Authorities within the county, adjustments having been made in the case of overlapping areas.

TABLE II.

County Borough.	Receipts in 1899-1900 from Revenue assigned under the Acts of 1888 and 1890.	Accessible Value (1899) per Inhabitant (1901).
	Per Inhabitant. (1901.)	
	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s.</i>
Leeds - - - - -	2 10	3 15
West Ham - - - - -	3 3	3 19
Leicester - - - - -	3 0	3 15
Cardiff - - - - -	3 5	6 5
Oldham - - - - -	2 7	3 4
Burnley - - - - -	2 0	3 13
Barrow-in-Furness - - - - -	2 10	4 0
Gateshead - - - - -	2 4	3 0

Mr. JOSEPH H. SABIN (Professional Associate of Council) said he wished simply to propose a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Clarke and not to open a discussion on his Paper. The Report of the Commission deserved more study than many busy men could give to it, and they would he was sure feel grateful to Mr. Dudley Clarke for his excellent epitome. Only those who had occasion to look through the Report, even casually, could form an idea of the difficulty of condensing its 200 or 300 pages into a Paper even of the length of Mr. Clarke's. He understood that another volume was promised, which last volume would perhaps most of all recommend itself to surveyors, inasmuch as with that volume was promised a map. How a map was to help them to understand the incidence of taxation he did not quite know, but it would no doubt afford additional information.

In the concluding paragraph of his Paper, Mr. Dudley Clarke bore testimony to the zeal and earnestness of the

Commission and all associated with it. It was his own privilege to come personally into contact with the two Secretaries to the Commission, and he must say that if all secretaries of Commissions threw themselves as heartily into their work as did Mr. Wilson Fox and Mr. Llewellyn Davies, the country at large would owe a great debt of gratitude to them.

He would go even farther than Mr. Dudley Clarke in his appreciation of the value of the volumes of evidence comprised in the Report. While they afforded a mass of general information for surveyors, they would also be most valuable to them in the future when acting as witnesses in compensation cases; for out of the combined wisdom of 162 witnesses a Member must be able to gather at least something on which to base an opinion.

Mr. G. S. MATHEWS (Fellow) said he had the greatest pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks proposed by Mr. Sabin. When one considered the difficulty of epitomising and condensing such a lengthy and abstruse Report, containing more than 200 pages and an enormous number of facts and principles—facts and principles of special interest to surveyors—it was impossible to be too grateful to Mr. Dudley Clarke for his labour in bringing the Report under the notice of The Institution.

He hoped that every Member interested in the subject would obtain a copy of the Report, for he was sure that a careful perusal of it would afford much useful and interesting information. The Paper was necessarily a long one, and he thought it would neither be courteous to the author nor would it be doing justice to the subject if an effort were not made to obtain a really good and adequate discussion upon it. The

subject required, for its due consideration, at least a whole evening, and he ventured to suggest that the discussion of the Paper be postponed to a future Meeting, when Members would have had an opportunity of thoroughly studying the Report in the light of Mr. Dudley Clarke's able summary of its recommendations.

The vote of thanks having been put and carried unanimously and acknowledged by the author of the Paper, the Meeting then adjourned.

ARTIFICIAL MANURES.

BY PROFESSOR SOMERVILLE, D.Sc., M.A., ASSOCIATE.

*Read at the Ordinary General Meeting of THE SURVEYORS'
INSTITUTION held on Monday, December 9th, 1901.*

SIR J. F. L. ROLLESTON, M.P. (President) in the Chair.

Much has been written on the history of the century that has recently closed, and few chapters in that history are more interesting than that which deals with developments in agriculture. The last hundred years have witnessed the enclosure of much of our tillage land, the drainage of large areas of marshes, the reclamation of vast tracts of country, and many other changes, amongst which not the least important is the discovery and use of artificial manures. In the first decade of the century, when Sir Humphry Davy lectured before the Board of Agriculture, the only artificial manures, as we understand the term, that were known to farmers were bones, rape meal, guano, and some salts of potash. Of these three, bones alone were used in any considerable quantity. It was not, however, till about 1820 that the importation of bones became of economic importance, while the first half of the century was nearly exhausted before guano, nitrate of soda, and dissolved phosphates had obtained a firm hold on English agriculture. In the latter half of the century the list of artificial manures has been chiefly extended

by the addition of sulphate of ammonia, and of kainit and other products of the Stassfurt mines, while latterly basic slag has become available. During the past five years some hopeful anticipations were raised that the fertility of our fields might be improved by the use of bacterial cultures, such as nitragin and alinit, but unfortunately the hopes thus excited have been doomed to disappointment.

During the latter half of last century the use of artificial manure spread rapidly, and at the present time a competent authority, Mr. Alexander Cross, M.P., estimates the annual production in this country at about a million tons, besides about 150,000 tons of sulphate of ammonia. Over and above these quantities we also import about three-quarters of a million tons of various fertilisers, including about 140,000 tons of nitrate of soda. The greater part of the sulphate of ammonia produced in this country is exported, the shipments annually aggregating over 100,000 tons. After making the necessary deductions, it would appear that the farmers' annual bill for artificial manures used in this country exceeds £5,000,000 sterling. Taking one crop with another, and assuming that three pounds' worth of artificial manure can produce crop-increases equal to the average annual yield of an acre, we come to the conclusion that the use of artificial manures has practically extended our area of tillage land to the extent of about one and three-quarter million acres, or an area not materially different from that under English wheat. Large as these figures are, they by no means exhaust the tale of indebtedness of our fields to imported fertility. We annually purchase from abroad some five million tons of grain and grain meal (excluding wheat) of a value of more than twenty-five millions sterling, and also over

one and a quarter million tons of oil cake and oil seed, valued at more than £8,000,000 sterling. Taking half the "original manure value" of these foods, as defined by Lawes and Gilbert, we arrive at a total manurial value of nearly £6,000,000 sterling. Evidently therefore the British farmers' manure bill comes to about £11,000,000 annually, and even then we are allowing nothing for imported wheat, bran, pollard, hay, straw, or moss litter. Per contra, we have made no deductions on account of barley, maize, &c., used for brewing, starch-making, and so on, but even where these materials are put to such uses a large residue ultimately finds its way to the farm as brewers' grains, Paisley meal, &c. The total cultivated and permanent grass area of the United Kingdom is about 48,000,000 acres, and if on the manuring of this we spend about £11,000,000 annually, it means that the maintenance of the fertility works out at over 4s. 6d. per acre per annum, a sum that bears a no insignificant proportion to the net rent.

These figures should convince us, if conviction be required, of the vast importance to the national interests of the question of what we may call the artificial or imported fertility of our land. It may be assumed that in dealing with these huge quantities of fertilising materials there must be abundant opportunity for skilful utilisation as well as for irrational procedure; and the object of this Paper is to attempt to indicate some of the considerations that should be duly weighed by those who have to use artificial manures.

The subject of manuring is a very large one, and embraces quite one-half of the section of Agricultural Science that is known as Agricultural Chemistry. In Agricultural Colleges a course of instruction in Agricul-

tural Chemistry extends to something like 100 hours of lectures, besides practical work ; and, of this, quite one-half is given up to a discussion of the principles of manuring, including the relationship of soil to plant-nutrition. Manifestly, therefore, in less than an hour it is impossible to do more than touch upon a few important points, so that this Paper professes to be anything but exhaustive.

THE NITROGENOUS MANURES.

Artificial manures are usually classified according to the manurial constituent or constituents that they supply to crops, and if measured by the deficiencies of the soil, the requirements of the plants, or the cost of the manure, the most important class of manures is that which supplies nitrogen. Of the purely nitrogenous manures the two that are by far the most important are nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia. Although both are valued only for the nitrogen that they offer to plants, it is not by any means a matter of indifference which of the two a farmer should buy. There are certain fairly definite circumstances under which the one is preferable to the other, and I propose to examine shortly these circumstances.

One matter that a buyer will give close attention to is the price, and to determine the relative values of the two substances one must have a clear idea of their composition. Nitrate of soda, as it is offered to the farmer, is generally of at least 95 per cent. of purity, and this corresponds to 15.6 per cent. of nitrogen, or to 19 per cent. of ammonia. A ton therefore contains 350 pounds of nitrogen, or, otherwise expressed, 426 pounds of ammonia. Standard sulphate of ammonia, on the other hand, is usually a little cleaner than nitrate of soda, and

should be bought under a guarantee of 97 per cent. of purity. This corresponds to 20·6 per cent. of nitrogen, or 25 per cent. of ammonia, so that a ton contains 461 pounds of nitrogen or 558 pounds of ammonia. From these figures it is evident that sulphate of ammonia is the much more concentrated manure, in fact 85 pounds—say $\frac{3}{4}$ cwt.—of this material hold as much nitrogen as 1 cwt. of nitrate of soda.

When the ratio of price is narrower than these figures—as is generally the case—nitrogen can be obtained at a cheaper rate per pound in sulphate of ammonia than in nitrate of soda; whereas the opposite is true should the above ratio be increased. If, for instance, nitrate of soda is selling at £8 per ton, nitrogen can be got as cheaply from sulphate of ammonia at £10 10s. 10d. per ton ($\frac{112 \times 8}{85}$ or $\frac{461 \times 8}{350} = £10\ 10s.\ 10d.$). Or if sulphate of ammonia is at £11 7s. 6d. per ton the relative price of nitrate of soda is $\frac{£11\ 7s.\ 6d. \times 85}{112} = £8\ 12s.\ 8d.$

Then, again, it is often necessary for a buyer to be able rapidly to determine which of several samples of manure, of varying composition and price, is the cheapest. One can solve such a problem in various ways, but most conveniently perhaps by the system of units. Suppose for example, that a buyer is offered the following manures:

No. 1, Nitrate of Soda, 16 % Nitrogen @ £8 per ton, carriage paid.

No. 2, Nitrate of Soda, 14 % Nitrogen @ £7 7s. 6d., per ton, carriage paid.

No. 3, Sulphate of Ammonia, 20 % Nitrogen @ £10 15s. per ton, carriage paid.

No. 4, Sulphate of Ammonia, 19 % Nitrogen @ £10⁹s. per ton, carriage paid.

The cost per unit of nitrogen works out as follows :—

$$\text{No. 1 } \frac{\text{£}8}{16} = 10\text{s.}$$

$$\text{No. 2 } \frac{\text{£}7 \text{ } 7\text{s. } 6\text{d.}}{14} = 10\text{s. } 6\text{d.}$$

$$\text{No. 3 } \frac{\text{£}10 \text{ } 15\text{s.}}{20} = 10\text{s. } 9\text{d.}$$

$$\text{No. 4 } \frac{\text{£}10 \text{ } 9\text{s.}}{19} = 11\text{s.}$$

The nitrate of soda at £8 per ton evidently offers the cheapest nitrogen, and, adopting the unit-value of its nitrogen, namely 10s., we find that the real value of the other manures is :

$$\text{No. 2, } 14 \times 10\text{s.} = \text{£}7$$

$$\text{No. 3, } 20 \times 10\text{s.} = \text{£}10$$

$$\text{No. 4, } 19 \times 10\text{s.} = \text{£}9 \text{ } 10\text{s.}$$

This shows that

No. 2 is too dear by 7s. 6d. per ton

No. 3 „ „ 15s. 0d. „

No. 4 „ „ 19s. 0d. „

These conclusions are based upon the assumption that it is a matter of indifference to the buyer whether he obtains his nitrogen from nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia, and although this may be true in some cases it is by no means true in all. In the majority of cases a certain quantity of nitrogen derived from nitrate of soda will produce a larger yield than when the same amount of nitrogen is supplied by ammonia salts. This has been found to be the case both at Rothamsted and Woburn. Thus, at Rothamsted, the yield of hay from Plot 9 in the permanent meadow, where ammonia salts were used, has averaged nearly

59 cwt. per acre during the 22 years 1876—1897, whereas the crop on Plot 14, where nitrate of soda was used, has during the same time averaged $61\frac{3}{4}$ cwt. Where the comparison was made with wheat and barley the advantage rested with the nitrate of soda to the extent of about three bushels per acre. In conformity with these results it has been found that crops appropriate a larger percentage of nitrogen from nitrate of soda than from sulphate of ammonia. Thus in experiments with mangels at Rothamsted 59.9 per cent. of the nitrogen supplied in the form of nitrate of soda was recovered in the increase, whereas, when ammonia salts were used, the recovery was only 42.3 per cent. In experiments conducted by the late Professor Maercker at Halle, where oats were cultivated in pots the recovery of nitrogen from nitrate of soda was 54.5 per cent. as against 37.2 per cent. when the nitrogen was offered in the form of ammonium sulphate. This smaller appropriation by plants of nitrogen when offered in the form of ammonia is doubtless intimately associated with the fact that they can do nothing with such nitrogen until it has been acted upon by living organisms in the soil, and converted into nitric acid; and during this conversion a certain amount of nitrogen is evidently lost. The necessity for this change also explains why ammonia salts act more slowly than nitrate of soda, and it is a matter of practical experience that if one wishes an immediate effect one uses nitrate of soda rather than sulphate of ammonia.

If the nitrogen of sulphate of ammonia always cost as much, per unit or per pound, as that in nitrate of soda, it appears to me there are but few circumstances under which the former manure might be recommended. Even when sulphate of ammonia is relatively cheaper

than nitrate of soda to the extent of 10s. per ton—as is the case when, for instance, the prices are £10 and £8 respectively—I am convinced that for most purposes nitrate of soda is the better value. There are, however, certain cases where the use of sulphate of ammonia may be recommended. As the result of a large number of field-tests carried out on swedes and turnips in the North of England, it was found that when equal quantities of nitrogen, derived respectively from nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia, were used, the latter manure produced a crop that was on the average heavier by about 8 cwt. per acre. In the same district, in experiments on hay and cereals, the relative position of the two manures was reversed, that is to say, a given amount of nitrogen produced a better return when used in the form of nitrate of soda than in sulphate of ammonia. At Rothamsted, in a series of experiments on swedes, extending over fifteen years ending with 1870, it was found that in the presence of farmyard manure—and it was only then that the crops gave a fair yield—the produce was greater by $15\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. per acre where ammonia salts were used than where the added nitrogen was derived from nitrate of soda. At that station all other crops have yielded better to nitrate of soda than to ammonia salts. It would appear therefore that the turnip and swede crops are specially adapted to the use of sulphate of ammonia. It seems to me that a perfectly satisfactory reason can be found for this result, and this reason is associated with the process of nitrification. It has already been stated that the ammoniacal nitrogen can only be made use of by plants after it has been converted by soil organisms into nitric acid, and this change requires for its fulfilment certain conditions, of which

one of the most important is a fairly high temperature. Now, the turnip crop is sown for the most part in May and June, and its principal growth is made in the months of July and August, when the temperature of the soil is at its maximum, and when, consequently, the conditions of nitrification are specially favourable. The ammoniacal nitrogen is thus rendered available for the use of the crop with comparative rapidity and completeness, and not only so, but the resulting nitric acid has small chance to be lost, being at once appropriated by the vigorously-growing plants. The nitrogen, too, is rendered available gradually during the whole course of the summer, so that the requirements of the crop in regard to this nutritive element are met in a most satisfactory manner. In the case of nitrate of soda, on the other hand, although its nitrogen is immediately available, there is greater danger of waste, a considerable amount escaping into the subsoil or drains, or being lost in other ways, before the roots of the turnip plants have had the opportunity to lay hold of it.

Other reasons could be urged for the specially favourable conditions offered by the turnip crop to the use of sulphate of ammonia—*e.g.*, the shading of the ground by the broad leaves of the plants, the incorporation of the manure with the soil, the aëration of the soil by the use of hand and horse hoes—but the important fact from the farmer's point of view is this, that, if he is going to use sulphate of ammonia at all, the turnip crop is the one that is specially suitable for it.

Speaking generally, light land suits the use of sulphate of ammonia better than nitrate of soda. This result is clearly brought out by a study of the Rothamsted and Woburn figures, which show that sulphate of

ammonia has acted relatively better on the light land of Woburn than on the heavier land of Rothamsted. This result is probably due to a combination of causes. Sulphate of ammonia is less soluble than nitrate of soda, and this will partly explain why it is not so readily washed out of light land. But apart from the question of solubility, soil has a sort of natural affinity for ammonia that it does not possess for nitric nitrogen. By the exercise of this power soil is enabled to remove ammonia from solutions, whereas it has no such power to prevent the downward progress of nitrate of soda. We have also to remember that ammonia requires to be nitrified, and nitrification is more active and complete in a well-aërated soil, such as sand, than in a more dense soil, like clay.

It is interesting to note that on the continuously manured plots at Woburn, ammonia salts acted relatively better 20 years ago than they do now. This decline in the efficiency of the action of this manure is found to be intimately associated with the disappearance of lime from the soil. On some of the plots the constant use of sulphate of ammonia has resulted in the creation of a condition of things that is a very close approach to absolute barrenness, and that this is mainly—possibly entirely—the result of the disappearance of lime is proved by the fact that a light dressing of this substance has the immediate effect of restoring fertility. From this it would appear that frequent dressings of sulphate of ammonia can be successful only on land containing a good supply of lime.

Not only is sulphate of ammonia specially suitable for use on light soils, but it is also particularly adapted for use in wet seasons and in a wet climate. As it is impossible to predict what the character of a season will

be, this consideration may be disregarded, but the increased use of sulphate of ammonia as an alternative to nitrate of soda, is certainly to be recommended in a moist climate. On this account this manure is relatively more effective in the west of the country than in the east.

One other case may be mentioned where the preference should be given to sulphate of ammonia, and that occurs in connection with autumn manuring. It is only in very exceptional cases that an autumn dressing of a nitrogenous manure is advisable, but such a case occurs where the wheat plant is thin and feeble, and needs strengthening to stand the winter.

Except in the cases mentioned above, the evidence is entirely in favour of nitrate of soda. In top-dressing corn crops in spring, immediate effect is wanted, and this can only be got from nitrate of soda. Moreover, when a manure is applied as a top-dressing, it can only get to the layers of soil where the roots are disposed, through sinking down under the influence of rain. As has already been indicated, sulphate of ammonia, even when in solution, does not move freely through the soil. On the contrary, the soil attracts it so strongly that it remains, for the most part, in the surface layers. The results of such accumulation in the top soil are brought out in a very clear and interesting manner in the figures that are supplied by the experiments with permanent grass-land at Rothamsted. Where salts of ammonia have been used, it is the shallow-rooted grasses that have been most encouraged, as, for instance, bent grass (*Agrostis*), sheep's fescue, and smooth-stalked meadow grass; whereas nitrate of soda, sinking deep into the soil, encourages the development of deep-rooted plants like rough-stalked meadow grass, rye-grass, and foxtail

The herbage that is thus encouraged to develop under the influence of different forms of nitrogen is of a distinctly superior type where the nitrogen is derived from nitrate of soda. We have already seen, too, that nitrate of soda has produced the greater weight of hay, so that both on the score of quantity and quality the advantage, where the treatment of hay is concerned, rests with this manure.

The mention of the influence of manures on the quality of crops opens up a large subject, regarding which I propose to say only a few words. In considering the question one has to distinguish between a mixed crop, like pasture or meadow herbage, and a simple crop, like swedes or a cereal. In the case of the former class of crop, manures have frequently a most striking influence on quality. This influence, however, is chiefly exerted through the encouragement of the growth and development of certain plants, or the suppression of others. Thus phosphates, and to some extent potash, often bring away a strong growth of clovers, and in the mixed herbage grasses are poorly represented; whereas if nitrogen be freely used clovers will be largely suppressed, and the herbage will be chiefly gramineous. Such a result is perfectly intelligible, and is a matter of common experience. But when one is dealing with a crop consisting of a single species of plant, say swedes, the manure has no power to change the plant, but only to influence its constituents. The opportunity that the manure has to influence quality is thus, in this case, much restricted. A certain amount of work has been done in this direction, but nothing very striking has been discovered. Unless manures are used in excessive quantities, it is doubtful if they have any material influence on the quality of such crops as roots, potatoes, oats,

wheat, clover, beans, &c. Barley, however, is rather sensitive to the modifying influence of manures, and, more particularly, its value for malting purposes may be seriously reduced by the too liberal use of nitrogen. This result is easily explained when we remember that what the maltster wants is starch—a substance containing no nitrogen—and what he does not want is the nitrogenous substance gluten. The production of the latter substance is, naturally enough, stimulated by the use of nitrogen, and a large percentage of the grains are “horny” or “flinty”; whereas they ought to be white and mealy, as is the case when the grain is produced on good barley soils rather deficient in nitrogen. It is in order to get rid of the superabundant supply of nitrogen that wheat is frequently grown immediately before barley, and the records of the Brewers’ Exhibition show that this system is conducive to the production of barley of the highest class.

That a manurial element, say nitrogen, does influence the quality of even simple crops, cannot be denied, but there does not seem to be any unimpeachable evidence to show that different forms of nitrogen have varying effects upon the composition of any particular plant species. Nor is there any theoretical reason why there should be. We may dress our roots with ammonia, or nitrate, or organic nitrogen, but before the plant can take in the nitrogen it must always have assumed one form, namely, nitric acid. I daresay some farmers still maintain that bones will grow turnips of a quality superior to that got under the influence of a mixture of nitrate of soda and superphosphate. And, according to my experience, this result is very probable, but it is due to the fact that the crop grown by bones will be smaller than that got by the other dressing,

and small roots are more sugary than large ones. But I am convinced that roots of the same size grown by these manures will not vary appreciably in quality, and 20 tons of large roots will always produce more meat than 15 tons of small ones.

One more point may be noted in connection with the relative merits of nitrate of soda and ammonia salts. Anyone who has visited the classic fields of Rothamsted in the late autumn must have been greatly impressed by the markedly superior effects of nitrate of soda as compared with ammonia salts when used on the mangel crop. The two points that stand out most prominently in the results obtained in the manurial experiments on this crop are, first, the superiority of the yield under the influence of nitrate of soda, and, second, the fact that this manure makes the crop comparatively independent of dressings of potash. The causes of the increased yield obtained by the use of nitrate of soda have already been touched upon, but why this manure should in some way act as a substitute for potash is rather more difficult of explanation. Nitrate of soda contains no potash, but it contains soda, and although these two things are by no means the same, they agree in several important properties; and it seems probable that the one may, to some extent, take the place of the other in the functional processes of plants. But another reason, additional rather than alternative, may be brought forward. Nitrate of soda sinks much deeper into the soil than ammonia salts, and where food is to be found it is reasonable to suppose that plants will push their roots in search of it. Plants grown by nitrate of soda have therefore an extended root-range, and, incidentally, it may be mentioned that this enables them the better to withstand seasons of drought. But in their pursuit, as

it were, of the nitrate, the roots come into contact with a much larger amount of the natural supplies of potash in the soil, and these being drawn upon, there is not the same need to provide potash artificially.

With regard to the question as to whether a farmer should be compensated, on leaving his holding, for the use in the previous year of nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia, I may say that if the crops have been sold off the farm he should not, except in the case of an exceptionally dry summer, when a small proportion of sulphate of ammonia may still be left unappropriated in the soil. But if the crops that have been grown by such manures have been consumed upon the holding, then the holding will have been improved by their use, and to that extent compensation should be paid. If a hundredweight of, say, nitrate of soda increases the yield of straw or hay by 5 cwt. per acre, and if 5 cwt. of these substances can form 15 cwt. to a ton of farmyard manure, then the compensation value of a hundredweight of nitrate of soda, used during the last year of a tenancy, would appear to be between three and four shillings.

THE PHOSPHATIC MANURES.

Phosphoric acid, the important ingredient of phosphatic manures, is supplied by a variety of substances, of which superphosphate, basic slag, precipitated phosphate, bones, and guanos are the chief. Besides phosphates, bones and guanos also supply nitrogen, but the amount of this substance in some guanos is so small as to be practically negligible.

Of the purely phosphatic manures two, namely superphosphate and basic slag, are of pre-eminent importance, and it is to one or other of these that a farmer

will usually turn for his supply of phosphoric acid. If, however, precipitated phosphate can be procured at a reasonable rate, there are certain advantages attaching to its use. It is an alkaline substance, and for certain purposes such manures are desirable. It is twice as concentrated as superphosphate or basic slag, and this consideration is of importance where the carriage or cartage is heavy. It gives excellent results, too, as is proved by the results of experiments. But the supply is too limited to make it an article of first-class importance, at least for the present.

Turning then to superphosphate and basic slag, we may first look at their composition and valuation. Superphosphate varies in quality between about 26 and 35 per cent. of soluble phosphate, the usual qualities being about 30 per cent. Thirty per cent of phosphate is equal to 13·74 per cent. of phosphoric acid, so that a ton of this quality holds 308 pounds of soluble phosphoric acid. If the cost is £2 15s. per ton carriage paid, one pound of phosphoric acid is costing 2·14*d.*, or the value of a unit of soluble phosphate is $\frac{£2\ 15s.\ 0d.}{30} = 1s.\ 10d.$

At this rate a 28 per cent. sample is worth £2 11s. 4*d.* per ton, while a 35 per cent. sample is as good value at £3 4s. 2*d.*

Basic slag varies between about 22 and 44 per cent. of insoluble phosphate, the most usual quality containing about 37 to 40 per cent. Forty per cent. of phosphate is equivalent to 18·32 per cent. of phosphoric acid, so that a ton of this quality of basic slag holds 410 pounds of phosphoric acid. If the manure can be bought at £2 10s. per ton carriage paid, one pound of phosphoric acid is manifestly costing 1·46*d.* At the rate of £2 10s. per ton the value of a unit of phosphate works out at 1s. 3*d.*, so

that at the same rate of valuation a 35 per cent. sample is worth £2 3s. 9d., and a 28 per cent. sample is worth £1 15s.

The above rates per ton have been carefully selected, and are believed to be a close approximation to the prices at present current for the manures over the greater part of the country. It is evident, therefore, that buyers regard the phosphate of superphosphate as worth 46 per cent. more than the phosphate of basic slag ; or, what is the same thing, they consider that 146 pounds of phosphoric acid in slag are no better than 100 pounds in superphosphate. Now, I have no hesitation in saying that the evidence of the relative efficiency of these manures does not support popular opinion as reflected in the market valuation. Much experimental work has been done during the last ten years in the direction of determining the relative merits of these two manures, and as it is impossible to review the whole of that work, I shall confine myself to the small portion that I know most about. Between 1892 and 1899 the Agricultural Department of the Durham College of Science carried out 48 tests on the effects of basic slag and superphosphate when applied to swedes and turnips. In every case the dressing was arranged so that the crop received the same weight of phosphoric acid in the form of slag that was given to an adjoining plot in the form of soluble phosphate in superphosphate. To meet this requirement it is necessary to use 1 cwt. of superphosphate (30 per cent. soluble) as compared with $\frac{3}{4}$ cwt. of slag (40 per cent. total phosphate) ; or, at the prices above quoted, 1s. 10½d. worth of slag supplies as much phosphoric acid as 2s. 9d. worth of superphosphate. The standard dressing of superphosphate used in the experiments referred to was 5 cwt. per acre, costing 13s. 9d., and the

equivalent in slag was therefore $3\frac{3}{4}$ cwt., costing practically 9s. 4d. In most cases nitrogen and potash accompanied the phosphatic dressing, but as these materials were applied equally to both the superphosphate and slag plots, they do not affect the main question. The result of the 48 tests was that the superphosphate produced the heavier crop on 34 occasions, the crop grown by that manure weighing on the average 22 tons 12 cwt. per acre, as compared with 21 tons $6\frac{1}{4}$ cwt. where slag was employed. The advantage therefore rested with the superphosphate to the extent of about $1\frac{1}{4}$ tons per acre.

In another series of 54 tests with turnips superphosphate was tried against basic slag in the proportions of equal cost, or of a double amount of slag phosphoric acid. The result of these experiments was that the superphosphate produced the heavier crop 34 times in 54, the average weight of crop being fully half a ton heavier when grown by that manure than by basic slag.

In all these cases both the superphosphate and the slag were applied immediately before sowing the crop in May or June, and under these circumstances there can be no doubt that, with normal conditions, superphosphate is the more serviceable manure. But in practice this is not the best method of applying basic slag. The insoluble character of this manure makes autumn application desirable, and, although scientific evidence of the results of such treatment of the root crop is wanting, it seems probable that, used in this way, slag would at least equal in effects a spring dressing of superphosphate.

If the evidence that I have to offer on the effects of superphosphate and basic slag on the turnip crop is rather in favour of superphosphate, the tables are certainly turned when the meadow hay crop is concerned. From

1892 to 1899 the Durham College of Science carried out 170 trials on the respective merits of the two manures in question, using the substances in the proportions of 4 cwt. of superphosphate to 3 cwt. of basic slag, and applying the slag in autumn and the superphosphate in spring. The result has been that the slag proved superior 78 times and the superphosphate 62 times, while on 30 occasions the yields were equal. The crop grown by the superphosphate averaged 28.13 cwt. per acre, as against 28.35 cwt. for the slag, the advantage thus resting with the latter manure to the extent of about $\frac{1}{4}$ cwt. per acre. This, in itself, is a very small figure, but its real significance becomes apparent when it is remembered that the slightly heavier crop of hay grown by slag was obtained at much less outlay on manure, the saving in fact being in the ratio of 7s. 6d. to 11s., that is to say 3s. 6d. per acre.

Where the manures were tested on rotation, hay, consisting of mixed clover and ryegrass, the slag, in the proportion above indicated, produced the better crop six times in nine trials, the results being equal on one occasion, while the superphosphate proved superior only twice. The crop grown by the slag weighed, on the average, about $2\frac{1}{4}$ cwt per acre more than that produced by the superphosphate.

In two tests with barley and six with oats, the advantage with both crops rested with the slag.

Although it has been necessary to take average figures in discussing the general relative effects of these two manures, there are certain special considerations that a farmer should duly weigh before deciding as to which he will employ. Superphosphate should usually have the preference where rapid effect is desired, as, for instance, in the spring treatment of arable crops.

But, in many cases, there is no good reason why the application of manure should be deferred till spring, and certainly for use in autumn, or early winter, slag has the advantage. Slag is also the more serviceable substance for the treatment of permanent grass-land, no matter whether the soil is strong or light. It is a matter of common experience that slag does not produce nearly so much effect on light as on strong land under grass, but, in point of fact, neither does superphosphate. This result is entirely due to the unsuitability of such land for the requirements of clover, and it is to the development of this plant that most of the beneficial effects on grass-land of a phosphatic dressing are to be attributed.

The special suitability of basic slag to old grass-land appears to be due to the fact that such land contains accumulations of organic matter, which, during its decay, gives off acids, and these help to render the phosphate of the slag soluble. For the same reason slag is specially suitable for use on peaty land.

Some are disposed to assign a considerable value to the free lime that is present in slag, and no doubt, under most circumstances, the influence of such lime is in the right direction, but the amount does not often reach 15 per cent., and this corresponds to little more than 1 cwt. per acre for a 7 cwt. dressing of slag.

Basic slag is certainly to be preferred to superphosphate for use on leguminous crops. The plants of this family, or the micro-organisms that live on their roots, are intolerant of acids; and basic slag, having an alkaline reaction, not only adds no acid to the soil, but actually neutralises a portion of what may be naturally present.

There is one special case where the alkaline character of basic slag gives it a great advantage over super-

phosphate, and that is in the treatment of land where the turnip crop is liable to suffer from finger and toe. Experiments with this disease have shown that the virulence of the attack is encouraged by the use of acid manures like superphosphate. Lime, as is well known, is the most important preventive agent with which we are acquainted, and although the amount of this substance in slag is too small to do much in the way of curing the disease, the regular use of this manure cannot fail to have some preventive influence.

On grass-land that responds freely to the use of phosphatic manures there is no need to use nitrogen. The history of a grass-field where phosphates produce a striking effect is something as follows. The manure is put on in autumn, and by the month of July of the following year—if there has been a fair amount of rain—the effects of the dressing should be clearly observable. In the next succeeding year clover will be very abundant, and grass relatively very scarce. In the next year clover will be less in evidence, while grasses will be relatively more abundant. By the fourth season clover may have largely disappeared, but by that time the better grasses should be very luxuriant. This disappearance of clover is apparently associated with the occurrence of clover-sickness, which prevents the continuous, or even frequent, growth of this class of plant upon the same land. But during the seasons when clover is predominant, an enormous amount of nitrogen is fixed from the atmosphere, and when the clovers die and their roots decay the grasses get the benefit of this food and grow luxuriantly. The use of phosphates under these circumstances is essentially an indirect manuring with nitrogen.

The view has already been expressed that the two nitrogenous and two phosphatic manures that have been

discussed should be depended on by farmers for their supplies of nitrogen and phosphoric acid. In expressing this view, the fact has not been forgotten that large quantities of bones—raw, steamed, and dissolved—are annually used in this country, but their continued use at current prices appears to be due rather to the influence of tradition than to their own intrinsic merits. Bones and guano were the staple artificial manures of the fifties, when agriculture was a highly profitable industry, and the memory of the combination of prosperity, bones, and guano is still, it seems to me, sufficient to keep these substances at a price beyond their merits. According to my experience bone-meal is a most disappointing manure, and I do not remember ever having got a satisfactory return from its use. Dissolved bones have certainly more to recommend them, but to compare favourably with the manures we have already examined, one must assume that “boned” crops are of a quality greatly superior to that of other crops, and, so far as I know, there is lack of reliable evidence for such a belief. It is a belief, however, that is still fondly cherished in some quarters, and market prices would seem to show that the users of bones are prepared to support their opinion to the extent of something like £1 per ton.

I do not consider that either the phosphate or the nitrogen of bone-meal is nearly as effective as these substances in superphosphate, basic slag, nitrate of soda, or sulphate of ammonia. If they were, the price of bone meal would work out as follows:

	£	s.	d.
50% Phosphate at 1s. 3d. =	3	2	6
4% Nitrogen at 10s. 6d. =	2	2	0
Total =	£5	4	6

This is probably not far from the price now current for this manure. But to get at its true value I should—in the light of a very large number of experiments—reduce the price by about 20 per cent., making it about four guineas per ton, and even then it is quite dear enough.

Pure dissolved bones I should value as follows :

		£	s.	d.
17% Insoluble phosphate	at 1s. 3d.	=	1	1 3
17% Soluble	„ at 1s. 10d.	=	1	11 2
3% Nitrogen	at 10s. 6d.	=	1	11 6
Total		=	£4	4 11

Pure dissolved bones usually sell at about five guineas per ton, which, I consider, is a pound above their intrinsic value.

Coming now to the third group of artificial manures, namely those that supply potash, it may be noted that the principal source of supply is the famous mines in the neighbourhood of Stassfurt, in the centre of Germany. The various potassic manures at our disposal may be arranged in two groups, namely, those that supply potash in the form of sulphate, and those whose potash is in the form of chloride, or, as it is often called, muriate. The two best known sulphate manures are kainit and sulphate of potash—the latter being of various degrees of strength—while the chloride group consists only of various degrees of concentration of chloride or muriate of potash.

Kainit,—the commonest of the potash manures,—contains about 23 per cent. of sulphate of potash (or a small equivalent in the form of chloride), which is equal to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of potash. A ton therefore holds 280 pounds of this substance, and this, at £2 5s. per ton,

means 1·93*d.* per pound of potash. Or, dividing £2 5*s.* by 12·5, we get 3*s.* 7½*d.* as the value of a unit.

Sulphate of potash is of various degrees of concentration, the commonest perhaps being the 50 per cent. quality, which corresponds to 27·04 per cent. of pure potash. A ton therefore contains 606 pounds of potash, which, at 1·93*d.* per pound, indicates that the value of a ton is £4 17*s.* 5*d.* Or, valuing by units, we multiply 27·04 by 3*s.* 7½*d.* and get the same figure. In point of fact, however, we have generally to pay about 5*s.* per ton more for this standard of sulphate of potash, a condition of things doubtless due to the circumstance that one ton of this manure contains rather more potash than is present in two tons of kainit, so that the carriage on the former is essentially only half what it is on the latter.

Chloride or muriate of potash is generally more concentrated than sulphate of potash, a common standard of purity being 90 per cent. This corresponds to 56·85 per cent. of potash, so that a ton holds 1,272 pounds of this substance. Valuing this at 1·93*d.* per pound, or 3*s.* 7½*d.* per unit, the price of a ton works out at practically £10 4*s.* 6*d.*, which is probably at least 10 per cent. above the market rate. Muriate of potash, notwithstanding the fact that it holds more than four times as much potash as kainit, and more than double what is present in 50 per cent. sulphate of potash, is therefore relatively the cheapest of the three manures, a result doubtless due to its cost somewhat limiting the demand.

As regards the particular potassic manure that a farmer should select, it may be said that in general he should use that which offers him the cheapest potash. As, at present, muriate of potash is relatively the cheapest manure, a buyer would, in purchasing it, get the largest amount of potash for his money, and would at

the same time secure the full advantage in the matter of carriage and cartage.

There are, however, certain other considerations that should be taken into account. Kainit contains, among other things, over 33 per cent. of common salt, so that if a farmer desires to use this substance—as, for instance, for mangels—he has here the opportunity of doing so at about the cost of the carriage and handling.

For autumn application it seems to be a matter of indifference which manure is employed, but for use in spring kainit would appear to be the least suitable. This is due to the fact that it contains several other things besides potash, and one of these, chloride of magnesia, has an injurious effect on growing plants. If, however, kainit be applied in autumn the deleterious substance is washed into the drains or subsoil, while the properties of soil prevent potash sharing the same fate.

It seems to be a matter of comparative indifference to most crops whether they get their potash in the form of sulphate or chloride, except in the case of potatoes, which appear to show a rather marked preference for chloride.

On clays and strong loam, which are periodically dressed with farmyard manure, it seldom happens that potash produces much effect. On the lighter classes of soils, however, this substance becomes of really first-class importance, and should form part of all artificial mixtures for roots, potatoes, leguminous crops, and hay. Corn crops are much less responsive to dressings of potash, and in the great majority of cases they are sufficiently provided for by the natural supplies in the soil, and from the residues from applications to other crops. It is, however, rather unsafe to generalise in the matter, and

in the case of no manurial element is it so necessary for each farmer to ascertain the requirements of his own land. A notable instance of this kind is furnished by the Northumberland experimental farm, where it is found that, in the absence of dung, no amount of nitrogen and phosphate does any good to the turnip crop, if unsupported by potash. In point of fact the crop there is generally markedly better without any manure at all, than where 6 to 8 cwt. per acre of a mixture of super-phosphate and sulphate of ammonia are employed.

An extensive series of experiments on the manuring of old land hay in the northern counties of England has shown that numerous cases occur where the application of potash to this crop is followed by a serious reduction in the yield. This is specially the case where potash is used alone, or with nitrogen unsupported by phosphates. At the Northumberland experimental farm, for instance, we have the curious phenomenon of the turnip crop being practically a failure in the absence of potash; whereas, immediately across a narrow road, the yield of a permanent meadow is invariably reduced whenever potash is applied as above indicated, and is never increased even when it is added to phosphates.

One result of the use of potash on permanent grass-land appears to be almost invariable, namely the stimulus it imparts to the growth of Leguminosæ. This fact comes out very prominently in the work at Rothamsted, where, however, it may be noted, it also markedly increased the yield. In a series of experiments carried on for four years on four farms in Cumberland, kainit was used four times at each place, and in the fourth season the hay was subjected to botanical analysis. The figures show that fifteen times in sixteen the Leguminosæ were markedly increased, the general average showing 13·4 per cent. with potash, as

compared with 6·2 per cent. where this substance was withheld.

It may be noted, however, that potash appears to have less influence on the clovers than on some other species of Leguminosæ, more particularly bird's-foot trefoil. That this plant is of much lower feeding properties than clover, appears to be proved by the "Manuring for Mutton" experiments at Cockle Park, where the potash plot has produced but little more live-weight increase than the corresponding plot where potash was withheld.

In concluding this paper, emphasis, may be laid on the importance of equality of distribution in the case of all manures. Inequality of distribution may be seen in one or other of two somewhat different forms. The land and crop are unequally manured where the fertiliser is in bad mechanical condition, or where the workman is careless or unskilful, or where wind interferes with the work of sowing. In all these cases some parts of the field get too much manure, and the crop there may be too strong, or may be killed off. One often finds, for instance, that clover plants die wherever a piece of superphosphate or kainit the size of a bean happens to fall. Or if a workman is attempting to put on more than 5 cwt. per acre of manure broadcast, at a single operation, he has to fill his hand so full that some manure slips from his grasp directly his hand clears the sowing-sheet, and the line taken by the sower may be traced in the greater or less luxuriance of the crop. Patchy distribution perhaps entails most serious loss in the case of the barley crop on high-class barley soils, where a crop that is unequal in vigour, and therefore in maturity, may not bring within several shillings a quarter of a crop that is perfectly level and uniform throughout.

But one may have unequal distribution, not only in the manner indicated, but also as regards the farm as a whole. Suppose, for example, that a farmer has a 20-acre field of hay to which he wishes to apply 20 cwt. of nitrate of soda, he will be consulting his best interests if he distributes it equally over the whole area at the rate of 1 cwt. per acre, rather than by giving 2 cwt. per acre to 10 acres, or $1\frac{1}{4}$ cwt. per acre to 16 acres, and leaving the balance untreated. This is an illustration of the Law of Diminishing Returns, which recognises the fact that the application of increasing doses of capital to the same land is not followed by proportionate returns. In other words, if 1 cwt. of nitrate of soda can increase the hay crop on an acre by 5 cwt., 2 cwt. of nitrate will not produce an increase of 10 cwt., but of something less. No doubt 2 cwt. of manure on 1 acre will have a more striking influence than 2 cwt. of manure on 2 acres, but the return to the farmer in the latter case will be more satisfactory.

Some farmers make a boast that they have more respect for their land and purse than to use artificial manures. If no straw or hay is being sold, or if dung is being largely bought, or if feeding stuffs are being freely used, the necessity for artificial manures to some extent disappears; and under these circumstances they must be used with much discrimination and judgment to leave a profit. But to take up the uncompromising attitude of avoiding artificials altogether is an irrational proceeding, and may be the means of a farmer missing a large and perfectly legitimate profit. Some farmers appear to imagine that the soil which they rent is an end in itself, whereas the acquisition of a farm ought to be regarded entirely as the *creation of opportunities* for the profitable expenditure of capital, and the measure of a

farmer's success will largely depend on the extent to which he has availed himself of these opportunities. The more capital a farmer can successfully employ on his land, the greater must be his profits, and it cannot be denied that the creation of increased fertility by the use of artificial manures gives a farmer one of the opportunities which, in these days, no one can afford to miss.

Mr. G. LANGRIDGE (Fellow) said it was with great pleasure that he moved a vote of thanks to Professor Somerville for his able and interesting Paper. The subject was one which must deeply interest all surveyors whose practice was connected with the management of land and crops, and who were concerned with the interests of both the landlord and the tenant farmer.

He was sure all present would agree with him that the Paper was of so exhaustive a character, that it was very difficult, without careful study, either to criticise or to discuss it. The thanks of The Institution were due not only to the author of the Paper, but also to the University of Cambridge, where the Department of Agriculture had been theoretically and also practically endeavouring to solve the many questions connected with the subject of artificial manuring.

He hoped that now the matter was placed in such competent hands, those interested would receive more and more guidance as a result of the experiments and labours of the able men engaged in this valuable branch of research.

It was mentioned in the Paper that some £5,000,000 sterling was expended annually on artificial manures, including the purchases from abroad, and about £8,000,000 in the purchase of oil cake and oil seed,

besides home-grown corn-fed, and taking the "original manure value" as found by Lawes and Gilbert, this gave a total annual value of some £6 000,000. Of that sum a considerable part was left to the valuers and land agents to apportion annually as between man and man—between the incoming and the outgoing tenant. It was a matter which at the present time was deeply interesting to surveyors, who endeavoured to do what was right, and who heartily welcomed anything which would enable them more efficiently to give effect to their wish so to act that the outgoing tenant should be fairly recompensed for what he left, while the incoming tenant should pay no more than the value of what he took over.

There were, he knew, many difficulties in the way of such an ideal settlement. The difference of soils must be considered. Nitrate of soda soon exhausted itself, and he imagined that, under ordinary circumstances, there would not be much nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia to pay for beyond that of which the tenant had already had the benefit.

Then the question of light or heavy soil, also of wet seasons and dry seasons, must be dealt with, and if it were possible to have some system of taking the average of years as to the action of weather on manure applied to crops on different soils—say of the manures now being considered—and the manure value of cakes, it would be of great assistance to the surveyor.

He trusted that surveyors might look to the University of Cambridge and to Professor Somerville (who, he understood, was going to exercise his abilities in, if possible, an even more useful sphere than at present) to give them such assistance as would enable them to solve a problem which even the legislature felt to be exceedingly difficult.

Mr. T. A. DICKSON (Fellow) said he had much pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks to Dr. Somerville for his most able and exhaustive Paper. It seemed possibly rather unfair to complain that so careful and learned and essentially useful a Paper, which must have taken the author a very long time to prepare, still omitted to deal with some considerable matters. As Professor Somerville had said: "Manifestly in less than an hour it is impossible to do more than touch upon a few important points, so that this Paper professes to be anything but exhaustive;" but he was sorry that nothing had been said in the Paper upon the point which the proposer of the vote of thanks had mentioned. There was still much to learn as to the value of the residual products left by the use of different artificial manures, and anything that Professor Somerville could have stated on that point, as far as his investigations had gone, would, he thought, have been extremely useful.

There was one point that he should like to mention in connection with his own experiences. Much was said of the different uses to which sulphate of ammonia and nitrate of soda, and different phosphatic manures and potash could be applied, and Professor Somerville, towards the end of his Paper, said, in alluding to potash, that this manure required most careful handling before it was applied. He ventured to assert that this applied to all manures. About four years ago experiments were made by the University of Cambridge on some grass-land of which he had the charge. They were carried out with the view of seeing what manures were best for improving grass-land which had been put down on rather heavy clay. He thought all would agree with him that any material which could be shown to have a beneficial effect on such land as that must be extremely valuable.

Three series of experiments were carried out on a field of boulder clay. Combinations of nitrogenous and phosphatic manures and muriate of potash, both together and separately, were used in one series. In another series basic slag was used with different typical nitrogenous manures, some of which were sown in the autumn and some in the spring, and there were also experiments with a view to compare the value of the different phosphatic manures. The representatives of the University of Cambridge and of the County Council of Northamptonshire came from time to time to inspect the experimental field, but it was almost a repetition of the old story of the mountain in labour which brought forth nothing but a mouse. The report of the Cambridge University said: "The only lesson that can be learned from these plots is that the mechanical condition of such stiff soils, which bake hard in summer and turn to mud in winter, does not allow any manure to produce profitable effects."

That might seem a disappointing conclusion, but instead of being so the result of these experiments had been, in many ways, quite the reverse. A good many agriculturists had come to look at that particular field, and had thanked him many times for enabling them to learn the lesson that it was useless to put manures promiscuously on any land, but that trial must first be made in order to find what manures were best suited to any particular farm. In that way his visitors had, he believed, saved many scores of pounds. Thus, he came to the conclusion that what Professor Somerville had said applied to potash on some soils also applied to manures in general.

Dr. J. A. VOELCKER (Visitor) said he was sure that

all interested in experimental work must have listened with pleasure to a Paper which had so many references to what had been done in that direction at Rothamsted and elsewhere. It was only from such experiments that one could get definite facts to afford guidance for the future.

He had seen the excellent work that Professor Somerville had himself been engaged on in Northumberland, where many interesting and useful results had been arrived at.

He understood that the sphere of Professor Somerville's activities was now shortly to be transferred from Cambridge University to an even wider field, where he hoped his experience would be different from that mentioned in the case of the field to which Mr. Dickson had referred.

In his Paper, Professor Somerville had spoken of artificial manures in what he (Dr. Voelcker) supposed was the wide sense, *i.e.* artificial manures in contradistinction to farmyard manure. The distinction, however, was not an absolute one by any means, for it was customary to draw a distinction between what might be called natural manures, such as guano or rape cake, and chemical manures, which had gone through some process of manufacture.

Then, as to nitrate of soda, and the difference between it and sulphate of ammonia, it had been said that nitrate of soda was the only manure likely to be beneficial for forcing action in spring, but he did not put the difference in the period of action between the two at more than seven days if the weather were favourable. A good deal depended on whether there was rainfall to wash them in. Nitrate of soda would work under conditions in which sulphate of ammonia would not. But if rain

came to wash them in, there would not be much difference between the relative effects of the two manures.

As to compensation for unexhausted manurial value, he would put this as equal in both cases, viz. *nil*.

Having in mind his own experiments at Woburn, he ought perhaps to be a little more favourably disposed towards sulphate of ammonia, but the difference between them was rather a matter of scientific interest than anything else, and he did not think that Members need trouble themselves with this.

There was a remark in the Paper that might, he thought, lead to a little misapprehension. On the question of the great importance to be attached to the malting of barley, it had been put forward that where a large amount of nitrate was used in the soil, there was more nitrogen in the barley. That was not the case. It was true that an excessive use of nitrogenous manures would produce effects on a barley crop which might result in there not being so much starch in the grain as there should be, and a higher proportion of nitrogen, but it was not the case that because nitrogen was put on to the land, nitrogen found its way in a greater quantity into the grain. It was not because wheat was a nitrogenous grain that it required nitrogen, but that it required nitrogen in order to enable it to produce more starch.

Then, with regard to superphosphate, 30 per cent. of "soluble phosphate" was mentioned as the ordinary quantity found in superphosphates. That was putting it rather high. The general quantity met with was 26 per cent. or 28 per cent., and he sometimes thought that a mistake was made in asking for too high a quality. A higher quality might be got at the risk of having a material in inferior mechanical condition, and thus difficult of application. He thought it would be better if

more attention were paid to the mechanical condition of a manure, even if it had 1 per cent. or 2 per cent. less "soluble phosphate."

He felt he must join issue on another matter with Professor Somerville before he passed into that upper region where it would be impossible to argue with him. He thought a mistake had been made in confining the consideration of artificial manures to two questions, *i.e.* nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia on the one hand, and basic slag and superphosphate on the other. There were a large number of useful manures that had not even been mentioned. No doubt the time available would not allow of their mention, but he did protest against the notion that no other nitrogenous manures were of any good except nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia, and that no phosphatic manures were valuable but basic slag or superphosphate—as if all the farmer need trouble himself about was to put on one or the other with a little potash, and then the whole problem of artificially manuring the land of the country would be at an end. He would heartily congratulate valuers if that were the case, for their position would be very much simplified, but he would not encourage them to hope in this direction, because experience told him there was still a great number of problems in manuring which were not solved by dealing with the question as one merely of nitrate of soda, or sulphate of ammonia, or of basic slag, or superphosphate.

It might be that he felt too much reverence for tradition. He would not say that it did not influence his views; but until he saw something better he would be unwilling to give up the old traditions. He considered that the question which would have to be solved as to the application of artificial manures was much more

complicated than indicated by a mere choice between two classes of manures.

Whether he meant to do so or not, the author struck the keynote in this Paper when he said that each farmer had to find out about his land for himself. That was the real point. It was not only a question of nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia. It would be no use to go into Kent and talk to a hop farmer, and tell him that all he had to do was to use one or other of these manures, Was it contended that in such things as shoddy, horn, fish, rape dust, or bones, there was no value beyond that of mere tradition—that their purpose would be served equally well by nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia? He did not believe it.

Then as to phosphate, the same thing applied. Basic slag was no doubt one of the most useful discoveries of recent years, but he was not there to say that it was all-powerful—in fact he was there to deny it, for he had used it on his own farm for several years, and had tried it for grass, for corn, for roots, and for leguminous crops, but without having seen any good result from it yet.

He was bound to say that he had tried bones also, and they had done him no more good than basic slag, but he could mention a number of places where bones had been tried and had done a great deal of good.

Much depended on the form in which bones were used, and opinion upon this point was still unsettled. One could not tell why in one part of the country they had failed, or why bone-meal did best in one part and dissolved bones in another. But he was prepared to accept a certain amount of tradition, and to incorporate it with his limited stock of knowledge, and he believed there were farms in this country where dissolved bones would always do best, and other parts which bone-meal would most benefit.

If he were to take the whole county of Cheshire he could never persuade the farmers there to give up the use of boiled bones, nor, for his own part, was he at present inclined to tell them to do so.

So with other things, such as mixed manures, he was not sure that they had not their uses, though possibly in many cases the farmer paid too much for them. Whether he did or not depended on where he bought, but that there was no particular virtue in mixed manures he was not prepared to say. When one used nitrate of soda, nitrogen was applied in one particular form only, but when a mixed manure was properly used, it would contain fertilising ingredients in such proportions that one portion benefited the crop at the early stage, while other portions might do most good during the period of growth or towards the time of ripening. Each might have its importance, and he thought it was only right and fair that value should be attached to them.

Mr. F. J. LLOYD (Visitor) said that, knowing he was speaking to an audience of surveyors, interested in land from a land agent's and land valuer's point of view, he would endeavour as far as possible to put himself in their position and simply criticise those points which in his opinion it was desirable that they should hesitate in accepting.

In the first place he regretted that Dr. Somerville had said nothing whatever with regard to the nature of the soil, for the value of manure and of the residual products of the manure depended primarily and mainly, if not entirely, on the nature of the soil to which that manure was applied, and not only on the natural nature of the soil but on its nature as produced by cultivation and by previous manuring. The more the experiments

carried out in this country were studied, with the results put forward in regard to the effects of various manures, the more clearly was it apparent that the conclusions drawn were entirely erroneous, because the nature and composition of the soils to which these manures had been applied had been entirely overlooked.

He would ask Dr. Somerville to explain a statement on page 105 of his Paper, where he gave the results of experiments with basic slag and superphosphate, and said, "The result has been that the slag proved superior "78 times and the superphosphate 62 times."

The only lesson that one could learn from this was that the soil had such an effect on the influence of the manure, that whereas in the former cases it was benefited by the slag in some particular way, in the other 62 cases, where the superphosphate gave the best results, the soil was of a different composition, character, or nature from that to which the basic slag was applied. It was the soil that gave the results owing to its influence upon the action of the manure.

At the present day the great want of the land in this country was more lime, and the striking characteristic of almost all soils was a deficiency of lime. Liming had gone out of fashion, and the results obtained by different manures on soils deficient in lime were due, wholly and solely, to the fact that there was comparatively little in the soil. That was the explanation of the vast majority of facts put forth in regard to basic slag. On a soil deficient in lime there was a natural accumulation of organic matter—frequently of an acid character. The addition to such a soil of an acid manure, like superphosphate, was only making worse the condition already due to a deficient proportion of lime; but if an alkaline substance, like basic slag, were applied,

not only was phosphoric acid in the form of phosphate of lime added to the soil, but the acid constituents of the soil itself, which contained in all probability nitrogen, were decomposed, and the result was the liberation of nitrogen, and that was, therefore, equivalent to the addition of nitrogen and phosphate of lime also.

There were many other points to which he should like to draw attention; but the hour was so late that he must refer only to one or two of more special importance.

With regard to the different action of sulphate of ammonia and nitrate of soda, there again lime, to a very large extent, explained the difference. Sulphate of ammonia was composed of ammonia and sulphuric acid. When that ammonia was converted into nitrates the plant could absorb it, and what it left behind was an acid, sulphuric acid; so that sulphuric acid was added to the soil. Nitrate of soda was a composition of soda and nitric acid, and when the plant took up the nitric acid it left behind a caustic substance, soda.

There was a distinct difference therefore between the action of those two manures—in fact Dr. Somerville had pointed this out most clearly. It was on soils where there was lime to combine with sulphuric acid that the sulphate of ammonia had given the best results, and, conversely, it was on soils deficient in lime that nitrate of soda gave best results, while sulphate of ammonia acted on even the small quantity of lime present and really diminished the fertility of the soil.

On 96 page of the Paper Dr. Somerville said: “The result of the disappearance of lime (*i.e.* from the application of sulphate of ammonia) is proved by the fact that a light dressing of this substance has the immediate effect of restoring fertility.” So there, again, with sulphate of ammonia and nitrate of soda, it

depends on the nature of the soil as to what results those two manures were likely to give.

He would pass for a moment to phosphatic manures. He was sorry that Dr. Somerville had said nothing of a manure which had recently come into the market under the name of basic superphosphate. He had referred to precipitated phosphate, which was practically unobtainable, but had said nothing of this manure, which had been brought to the notice of the Society of Chemical Industry, and had now been manufactured for some time. It should, theoretically, yield the most beneficial results. It might, perhaps, be going a little too far to say that this phosphate of lime was as available as superphosphate, but it was certainly very useful.

Then with regard to basic slag, he also regretted that Dr. Somerville had said nothing about the remarkable difference in the value of basic slag as manure depending on the fineness to which it was ground. He seemed to have stated—unless he misread his remarks—that the value of basic slag depended entirely on the quantity of phosphate of lime. But he thought there was little doubt that the value of basic slag depended on the fineness to which it was ground. This was recognised abroad by estimating the phosphate in the slag, not in the ordinary way, but by treating it with a 2 per cent. solution of citric acid, and he was told that they bought from England only slag which gave high results by that process; hence they left on the market all which gave poor results. He certainly thought that with a normal soil containing a sufficiency of lime, in a fit condition to benefit by manuring, the farmer would not be far wrong when he assumed that 100 pounds of phosphoric acid in superphosphate was worth 146 pounds in basic slag.

In dealing with the different manures and their relative residual values, it was well to remember that it was not the material itself which mainly affected the question, but the soil to which it was applied, the conditions of that soil chemically and physically, and the character of the situation where the crop was grown, and unless these were all taken into consideration, it was impossible properly to value or appreciate the influence of artificial manures.

Mr. H. T. EVE (Fellow) said he felt that hearty thanks to Professor Somerville were due from the valuer as well as from the agricultural chemist, but, as a valuer, he was naturally a little disappointed on reading the Paper to find no definite instructions as to the way in which compensation for manures used should be assessed. The author had confined himself to treating manures before they were used, while what surveyors wanted was information as to their residual value after they had been used. It seemed to him that this point would never be settled definitely in the mind of the agricultural valuer until it was possible to produce a race of men who combined the necessary qualifications of the expert agricultural chemist with those of the expert surveyor.

He should like, if he might be allowed the time, to allude to one matter on page 101. Valuers had all been brought up to say that if anyone claimed for nitrate of soda they would allow nothing, and he felt confident he was speaking for agricultural valuers generally in saying that they did not agree to the proposition that, whether the crops were kept on the farm or sold off, they should pay 3s. to 4s. per cwt. for the unexhausted interest in nitrate of soda, which would be equal to £3 or £4 a ton, or half the original cost.

But valuers were tied down either by custom, which turned compensation value into proportion, by agreements which generally mentioned the proportion, or by the Agricultural Holdings Act Schedule. The Schedule said that manure could form the subject for compensation, but it did not mention that straw produced on a holding was a schedule improvement, although manures did increase the yield of straw on the farm.

He thought the principal difference between the chemist and the agricultural valuer was that the valuer was generally ignorant of agricultural chemistry, and the agricultural chemist knew nothing about the Agricultural Holdings Act.

He was very glad to hear Professor Somerville's mention of barley. He understood him to say, in other words, that the extra bigness of barley was made up of starch. As far as he could make out in valuing for compensation, one could neglect starch. He consulted Dr. Voelcker some time ago, and carried out certain experiments, with the result that one ton of tail barley was found to be of more value, considered from a *manurial* point of view, than a ton of home-grown barley, and if only that fact were remembered a large amount of difficulty in settling valuations would be avoided.

With regard to home-grown corn, there was a difference of opinion as to its money value. If it could be reduced to weight, the matter would be simple. He was sure he was speaking for his fellow Members when he expressed a hope that Professor Somerville would give some idea of the relative actual value of basic slag and phosphatic manures in general, guanos, bones and bone-meal, but he was fully conscious that he was asking for more than he could reasonably expect to get.

Mr. E. PACKARD (Visitor) said there were two points he would like to allude to. He had carried out experiments during the last twenty years, and, although it was unnecessary to trouble the Meeting with what the cost had been, he hoped some value attached to them. At any rate, with reference to the question raised by Professor Somerville as to the value of bones, he could, he thought, give some information. It was a series of experiments on half-acre plots tested on eleven crops (grown successively) of wheat. Superphosphate and dissolved bones were used, to which in each case was added nitrate of soda, and they gave almost identically the same crop. Under those circumstances he was hardly disposed to accept Dr. Somerville's valuation of bone manure. He was inclined to think there was far greater value in bones than was generally realised. His opinion was confirmed by the old-established custom in Scotland, where bones were used in years past, and where, he thought, their use was still increasing. At any rate the result of those experiments, which had covered many years, should carry at least some weight.

With reference to the value of barley grown with different manures on seventeen plots, samples were drawn from each plot and valued by one of the most experienced buyers of malting barley. The valuations differed very slightly, and there was no analogy between the difference of price and the difference of the manures. Practically speaking the manures did not influence the quality of the barley.

Mr. H. VOSS (Visitor) said that as a manufacturer of chemical manures he had no desire to talk "shop," but he felt deeply indebted to Dr. Somerville and to

other gentlemen who had carried out the agricultural experiments mentioned, because they invariably showed that the use of artificial manures was profitable to the farmer, and the further experiments were carried the more clearly would the value of artificial manures be demonstrated. But, from the Paper and the discussion, he could only find the fact emphasised that when doctors disagreed it was very difficult for the farmer to decide what to do. Many experiments were made all over the country by different bodies, public and semi-public, and much money and time had been employed, but the results were not always published, and when published were difficult to understand by the farmer. Perhaps Dr. Somerville, in his new sphere of action, would be able to collect all results, boil down those researches, and put them in such a shape that the landowner and farmer would be able to read and comprehend them. The present Paper was so full of theory and figures that it was not possible to understand its details without carefully studying them, and as it related chiefly to experiments in one part of the country it might well be that different results were found in other parts.

Whether the results were in favour of nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia or in favour of basic slag or superphosphate was indifferent to him, as he supplied what was required, but he pointed out that while the quantity of basic slag was very limited (in fact deliveries were six weeks behind) superphosphate could be made in any quantity.

With regard to the value of nitrogen in nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia, Professor Somerville's valuation could hardly be applied, as the market value was regulated by supply and demand, and when the time came to use these fertilisers the market value might be higher.

Agricultural experiments were, however, very desirable, inasmuch as they proved that the use of artificial manures was a profitable investment, and the more they were tested the larger would be the demand for them.

But he, speaking as a manufacturer, must confess that he was indifferent whether superphosphate or any other artificial manures were required for wheat. The manufacturer would supply what was required without troubling himself as to which of two given manures was the best. He did not care. He only knew that superphosphate could be made to meet any demand which might arise.

With regard to nitrogen and the relative value of nitrate of soda, nitrogen was worth so much and nitrate was worth so much, and one must pay on the market value. But he would say that the experiments had this practical effect—they showed that the use of artificial manures was profitable, and that the more experiments were being made, and their results tested, the more increasingly great would be the opportunity of their being employed as artificial manure manufacturers.

The PRESIDENT, in closing the discussion, said that as a farmer himself—and, he was sorry to say, frequently to a large extent vicariously—he considered it a very great privilege to have listened to such an able Paper, read by such a distinguished professor of the science of agriculture as Professor Somerville. He could only add the expression of his own personal gratitude to Dr. Somerville for the exceedingly valuable contribution he had made to the store of scientific agricultural literature comprised in the publications of The Institution. They might congratulate him, and the country as well, on his appointment to a most important post in the Government Department of Agriculture, and he was sure he

might ask the Meeting to join him in wishing Dr. Somerville a long and successful career of usefulness and distinction.

Professor SOMERVILLE said he desired, in the first place, to thank the Members very sincerely indeed for listening so patiently to his Paper, although he was not surprised to hear that he had not pleased everyone. He hoped, however, that he had not offended any susceptibilities too deeply. But, in any case, everything in his Paper had been written from conviction, and much of it was not founded on theory at all, but on rather laborious practical experience.

The proposer and seconder of the vote of thanks, to whom he owed his sincere acknowledgments, had passed leniently over any defects to be found in his Paper, but from his friend the chemist to the Royal Agricultural Society he was not surprised to receive some criticism. Those who knew Dr. Voelcker best, would agree with him (the speaker), that he did not always mean to be so severe as he seemed to be. He had made several statements, with some of which he agreed, or perhaps, more correctly speaking, with which he was not at variance. He seemed to have called him to task for having said that sulphate of ammonia did not produce any effect as a top dressing. In point of fact he (the speaker) said nothing of the kind. He said that nitrate of soda acted most rapidly as a top dressing. He did not say that sulphate of ammonia did not take effect a little later. It might be only a matter of days—it was in fact only a matter of a week or a fortnight; but still, if he wanted immediate effect, the farmer looked as a matter of course to nitrate of soda.

Then Dr. Voelcker and Mr. Eve (whom he recognised as an authority on the subject of manures, and whose Paper before The Institution he had carefully filed and to which

he frequently referred) were both prepared to maintain that there should be no compensation for sulphate of ammonia and nitrate of soda.

Members of The Institution had tried in various ways to drag him into discussing the Agricultural Holdings Act, but time would not allow him to bring everything forward now. Whether valuers allowed compensation for nitrogenous manures was not a matter of any particular importance so far as he was concerned. But no one denied that it was possible to grade up a farm by using nitrogenous manure and consuming the produce, just as certainly as by using cake.

It was suggested by Dr. Voeleker that he might have included other nitrogenous and phosphatic manures besides nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate, and basic slag. What he had said was, that, as a rule, if a farmer wanted nitrogenous or phosphatic manures, he went to one or other of those manures. In some cases shoddy and even bone-meal might be desirable. He doubted if they would benefit orchard trees, and he would call attention to the experiments made at Woburn Fruit Farm, where they failed to get any considerable results from any artificial manures, or, for the matter of that, from farmyard manure or anything else.

With Dr. Voeleker he quite agreed that the great point to emphasise was for each farmer to find out the requirements of his own land. No farmer could by theory, or by listening to a discussion on a Paper, ever tell what his own particular fields might require, but any farmer might do so by carrying out well-conceived manurial experiments.

Another speaker laid particular stress on the effect of the properties of the soil and the influence they had on manures. With his remarks he entirely agreed, and

he thought there was nothing to add to them on that point. It was suggested that he should have mentioned a particular manure, namely, basic superphosphate, about which, probably, he knew as much as anyone, as he was consulted when it was being put on the market, and regarding which he had been consulted since. He had had a good deal to do with basic superphosphate, but without in any way criticising its merits he would say that it contained "reverted" phosphate, a substance that chemists generally said was of low value.

Then with the remarks on the question of fineness of slag he entirely agreed. The question of the citric solubility of basic slag was also an important one. In this country we paid little attention to citric solubility. We were told that the Germans and Belgians took our best slag to the Continent and sent us back rubbish—that we imported a large quantity of poor basic slag from the Continent and exported our more soluble production, getting for it something which was not so good. That he thought was a matter requiring investigation.

It had been said that although basic slag was no doubt valuable, there was no use in advocating the employment of a substance which was produced in such very limited quantities. That might be to some extent true; but both basic slag and sulphate of ammonia were manures which we exported, thus showing that the production exceeded the home demand.

At that late hour he must ask to be pardoned for hesitating to go into the various other questions which had been mentioned. He would content himself by thanking the Members present very sincerely indeed for the way in which they had listened to his Paper.

The vote of thanks having been put and carried unanimously, the Meeting then adjourned.

RIVERS POLLUTION.

PURIFICATION OF TRADE WATERS FROM A MILL OCCUPIER'S POINT OF VIEW.

BY JOHN HENRY HANSON, FELLOW.

*Read at the Ordinary General Meeting of THE SURVEYORS'
INSTITUTION, on Monday, January 13th, 1902.*

Sir J. F. L. ROLLESTON, M.P. (President) in the Chair.

The question of the purification of the rivers of the country has occupied the attention of Parliament from time to time since the appointment of a Commission, in 1857, to inquire into the best means of preventing the pollution of rivers.

At that time rivers and running waters were used as practically the only available means of carrying away the sewage of towns and populous places, as well as the refuse arising from industrial processes and manufactures.

The effect of this had been to seriously prejudice the general health of the public, to silt up the bed of many rivers and streams, so as to obstruct the natural flow, to interfere with the navigable portions of the rivers, and to cause the flat low-lying lands to become subject to floods, which left deposits of the solid matter.

The object of this Paper is to deal more particularly

with that part of the question which relates to the refuse arising from industrial processes and manufactures, as distinct from domestic sewage, and to consider the effect of the legislation on the subject, upon the owners and occupiers of works which are brought within the scope of the various Acts of Parliament passed since the report of the Royal Commission in 1867.

My experience on the subject has reference more particularly to the Aire and Calder Basin, or the district which is within the special powers of the West Riding of Yorkshire Rivers Act of 1894, where the industries largely consist of the manufacture of cotton, woollen, and worsted cloths, including the dyeing and finishing processes; and at the outset I should like to say that, so far as I have been able to gather the opinion of the manufacturers, they do not object to, or wish to put difficulties in the way to prevent, the purification of the rivers and streams, but they find difficulties which affect them very materially.

At the date of the Commission appointed in 1857 the mills and factories in these districts were almost wholly situate on the banks of the rivers and streams, from which water was taken for water power and also for the various processes of the trade.

The Aire and Calder Basin is supplied with water from mountains of millstone grit, largely covered with moorland to the north and west, and it is from this stratification that much of the pure spring water is derived.

The chemical character of this water is peculiarly suitable for the several processes of the manufacture of cotton, woollen, and worsted cloths, and in consequence of this and the proximity of coal the trade has settled in these districts.

Many of the manufacturers had gained rights by prescription, as against the riparian owners down stream, to discharge their trade refuse water, as well as ashes and cinders from the firing of the boilers, into the streams. Millions of gallons of fouled trade waters per day were so discharged, while hundreds of thousands of tons of ashes and solids were put on to the banks and into the beds of the rivers and carried down by the floods to the lower reaches, there to be dredged out by the navigation so as to keep the channel open. In cases where rights had not been gained by lapse of time, the rivers were so polluted that many riparian owners took little trouble to prevent further pollution, and further rights were gained.

So far as the public authorities were concerned, a manufacturer could discharge his effluents into a river without let or hindrance unless he caused a nuisance injurious to health, or damaged a public fishery, &c. Thus, in practice, a manufacturer had an easy means of disposing of his trade waters.

It will be well perhaps at this point to refer briefly to the various Acts of Parliament which have been passed since the Commission of 1857, so far as they relate to manufacturers and trade refuse waters.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875, SEC. 21.

This section provides that "the owner or occupier of any *premises* within the district of a local authority shall be entitled to cause his drains to empty into the sewers of that authority," subject to his giving notice of his intention so to do, and complying with the regulations of the authority as to *the mode of connection*.

In Section 4 "land and premises" are defined to "include messuages, buildings, lands, easements, and

“ hereditaments of any tenure ;” which clearly appears to include factories.

Section 4.

By the passing of the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876, prescriptive rights to pollute rivers or streams were largely affected, as it was made an offence to put into a stream “ any poisonous, “ noxious, or polluting liquid proceeding from any “ factory or manufacturing process.” But the sweeping effect of this enactment was considerably curtailed by other provisions which clearly show that Parliament did not intend the Act to be made a means of harassing the manufacturing community, and that the legislature recognised the importance of interfering as little as possible with the staple trade of the country. With one exception (immaterial to the present Paper) proceedings are only to be taken by a sanitary authority, and then only with the consent of the Local Government Board.

Section 6.
Section 8.

Section 6.

Before giving any consent the Board are to “ have “ regard to the industrial interests involved in the case “ and to the circumstances and requirements of the “ locality,” and must further be satisfied that “ means “ for rendering harmless ” the polluting liquids “ are “ reasonably practicable and available under all the “ circumstances of the case, and that no material “ injury ” to the industry involved will result. In other words, the mere fact that polluting liquids are discharged from a factory into a stream is not in itself to constitute an offence. Questions of cost to the manufacturer and of the efficiency of any possible treatment are, among other matters, to be considered by the Local Government Board in connection with any proposed proceedings. At a later stage of this Paper I will deal with the manner in which the

Local Government Board have construed their duty under the Act, and it will suffice to say here that it leaves something to be desired from a manufacturer's point of view.

Proceedings are in the first instance to be taken in the county court, but before making any order the court is empowered to remit to skilled parties to report on the "best practicable and available means" and the nature and cost of the works and apparatus required, and such parties are in all cases to take into consideration the reasonableness of the expense involved. It is noteworthy that no penalty could be inflicted unless and until an order of the court had been disobeyed. Section 10.

As to the grosser solids, the manufacturer, to keep clear of this Act, placed his ashes, &c., on the side of the stream instead of in the bed as heretofore, and the floods relieved him of his difficulty.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1888.

The Act of 1876 remained practically a dead letter until the Local Government Act of 1888 enabled County Councils to enforce it, and also provided for joint committees of local authorities being formed for the same purpose. In 1891 the Mersey and Irwell Joint Committee and the Ribble Joint Committee were formed; followed two years later by the body known as the West Riding of Yorkshire Rivers Board.

Since then the Mersey and Irwell Joint Committee and the West Riding of Yorkshire Rivers Board have obtained special Acts of Parliament, by which proceedings, under similar restrictions to those contained in the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act of 1876, may be taken in a magistrates' court, and penalties recovered without an order being made. 1892.
1894.

With respect to solids, under the Act of 1892 the manufacturer would be prevented from putting his ashes, &c., in such a position as to render them liable to fall or be carried into a stream.

In other respects these special Acts do not materially alter the law, but their enforcement has given rise to great controversy.

The question will suggest itself here—If a millowner can no longer discharge his waste liquids into the streams without fear of litigation, can he not solve the difficulty by passing them into the public sewer?

The answer to this question depends upon the construction put upon the two Acts of Parliament already referred to, viz. the Public Health Act, 1875, and the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876. As already stated, Section 21 of the first-mentioned Act empowers the owner or occupier of any premises to empty his drains into the public sewer, and “premises” include factories of all kinds. But it has been contended that a local authority can only be compelled, under this Act, to receive domestic sewage and not manufacturing liquids. Apart from other considerations, colour is given to this contention by the fact that Section 7 of the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act (that is to say a section of an Act passed a year later) declared that facilities should be given by local authorities to enable manufacturers to carry their waste liquids into the public sewers.

The point has been before the courts several times of late years, but the judgments are not so clear as could be desired. In the case of *Peebles v. Oswaldtwistle District Council*, Mr. Justice Charles certainly construed the Act of 1875 entirely in the manufacturers' favour. He said, “It is clear, I think, that the owner or occupier of a “factory is entitled under Section 21 to connect his

“premises by a drain with the sewer. But having done
“so, what may be put into the drain? Is he to be
“limited to passing into it ordinary sewage only? I
“think not. In my opinion he may use the drain to its
“utmost capacity and pass liquids of all kinds into it,
“including those coming from his manufacturing pro-
“cesses, provided indeed they are not liquids injurious
“to health.”

This decision was appealed against, but as the appeal was decided on another point, neither of the higher courts found it necessary to decide the real issue. At the same time the observations of Lord Chancellor Halsbury when the case was before the House of Lords are worthy of remark. Referring to the manufacturers' contention, he said, “If this section could be applied in
“the way it is sought to apply it, then nothing would
“be easier than for a manufacturer to establish a manu-
“factory for his own profit and throw upon the rates
“paid by all the inhabitants, who have no concern with
“the manufactory at all, the necessity for providing for
“the great source of expense to the manufacturer of
“getting rid of his own refuse. It seems to me there-
“fore that the legislature very wisely and prudently
“provided against such a condition of things.” As has been stated, however, his Lordship did not definitely decide the question.

In the case of *Eastwood Bros. v. Honley Urban District Council*, the Chancery Division in 1900 followed Mr. Justice Charles's decision. This case also went to the Court of Appeal, but here again the actual facts did not require a direct decision on the point under discussion.

Notwithstanding that these two decisions favour the view that a manufacturer has, under the Public Health

Act, a right to drain into a public sewer, yet, having regard to the dicta of Lord Halsbury and a general view of the whole legal situation, it will probably be advisable for mill occupiers to carefully consider the provisions of the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876, Section 7 of which Act says, "Every local authority having sewers " under their control, shall give facilities for enabling " manufacturers within their district to carry the liquids " proceeding from their factories or manufacturing pro- " cesses into such sewers." So far so good; but these " facilities" are considerably limited by the provisoes that follow.

Firstly.—The authority cannot be compelled to receive liquids which prejudicially affect the structure of the sewers.

Secondly.—The authority cannot be compelled to receive a liquid which would prejudicially affect the sale or the agricultural application of the sewage. Now-a-days cases must be rare which could fall within this restriction so far as regards sale, although it should be borne in mind that a quarter of a century ago, when the Act was passed, it was no doubt more generally thought that sewage might be a marketable commodity.

Thirdly.—Liquids which, by their temperature or other characteristics, might cause a nuisance to health are likewise within the provisoes.

Fourthly.—Facilities cannot be required when the sewers are only sufficient for taking the ordinary sewage of the district. Undoubtedly this is a ground of refusal behind which a local authority may easily shield itself from assisting its largest ratepayers. Moreover it is by no means clear that, in laying down new sewers, it is the duty of the authority under this Act to make provision for trade effluents, and further it is not clear that, when

preparing a scheme for sewerage works, provision should be made for trade effluents.

Fifthly.—The granting of facilities must not interfere with any order of a court respecting the sewage of the district. In other words, the taking of trade effluents must not cause the local authority to break any order of a court ordering them to abstain from the pollution of a stream.

From these provisoes it will be seen that the position of a manufacturer under the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act is much less favourable than it would be under the Public Health Act, if that Act were conclusively and finally held to confer an independent right to discharge trade liquid into the sewers.

But taking matters as they are, let us consider what conditions (if any) a local authority can impose before granting “facilities” under the Act of 1876. In the absence of any direct provision of the legislature on this point, it may be assumed that the authority can impose such regulations as may be required to prevent any breach of the provisoes to Section 7 and kindred restrictions. Section 7.

Thus conditions may be made as to the extraction of solids, and for the preliminary treatment of such effluents as would otherwise, when in a sewer, cause injury to health, or interfere with the sale of the sewage, or damage the structure of the sewer, &c. In an ordinary way the authority could not demand any monetary consideration for allowing the connection, but they might do so before they took any effluent which by law they were not bound to take. Perhaps they might also be entitled to lay down reasonable regulations as to the time and mode of discharge.

When a connection with the sewer has once been

permitted or authorised by the local authority, the latter will have great difficulty in legally cutting off the same—more especially after the lapse of years.

Shortly it may be stated that a millowner can be prevented (unless he has acquired prescriptive rights, and whether he can do so or not is perhaps doubtful) from discharging into the public sewer matters falling within the provisoes to Section 7, or being injurious to health, or interfering with the free flow of the sewage. Apart from this the connection cannot be interfered with. Such at least seems to be the basis of the decision of the Court of Appeal in the Honley case.

Public
Health Act,
1890, s. 18.

There is one set of cases where even the right of admission to sewers will not avail the millowner. Where water is taken from a stream for manufacturing purposes, a riparian proprietor lower down may insist on the water being returned after user, in order to prevent a diminution of the stream, unless, indeed, a prescriptive right to discharge the water elsewhere than into the stream has been acquired.

The legal position of a manufacturer may be summarised thus:—

- (1.) A millowner can be proceeded against in respect of polluting liquids passing from his premises into a stream, but no proceedings may be taken without the consent of the Local Government Board, and upon the manner in which the Local Government Board construe their duty under this head largely depends the reality, or otherwise, of the safeguards imposed for the protection of the industries.
- (2.) Even if, as Mr. Justice Charles held, Section 21 of the Public Health Act, 1875 gave an absolute right to discharge trade liquids into the public

sewers, this right would appear to be qualified by the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876, Section 7, and, if so, is subject to the restrictions and limitations contained in the provisoes to that section.

- (3.) If a connection be once made with the public sewer with the consent of the local authority, the latter can only prevent the discharge through it of such trade effluents as cause a breach of one of the above-mentioned provisoes.

As to the first of these positions, Section 11, Subsection 5, is the clause which was inserted in the West Riding of Yorkshire Rivers Act, 1894, as a protection to "industry or trade," and this section provides that "The Rivers Board shall not take proceedings against any person under this part of this Act, and the Local Government Board shall not give their consent to such proceedings, unless the Rivers Board and the Local Government Board respectively are satisfied, after due inquiry, and having regard to the reasonableness of the cost and the effect on the industry or trade in question, that means for rendering harmless the poisonous, noxious, or polluting liquid are reasonably practicable and available under all the circumstances of the case, and that no material injury will be inflicted by such proceedings on the interests of such industry or trade."

On the face of it this clause appears to afford some protection to the industry, but in practice it is not so. The manufacturer expected that the Local Government Board would require the Rivers Board, who are the prosecutors, to prove their case by showing that "having regard to the reasonableness of the cost and the effect on the industry or trade in question, means for rendering harmless the poisonous, noxious,

“or polluting liquid are reasonably practicable and available under all the circumstances of the case, and that no material injury will be inflicted by such proceedings on the interests of such industry or trade.”

Instead of this, however, the Local Government Board throw upon the manufacturer the onus of proving the contrary.

The evidence given by the officials of the Rivers Board at the Local Government Board inquiries under this Act is practically confined to the following points:—

- (1.) That the trade liquid is polluting, which is proved by analysis.
- (2.) That means are known (and are in operation elsewhere) for purifying liquids of the like character.
- (3.) That the Rivers Board are not aware of any circumstances why such means should not be applied in the particular case under inquiry.

No evidence is given to show specifically by what process this can be done, or as to what may be the probable capital cost, or the annual cost of continuing the process, so as to enable the inspector to form an opinion as to whether the business can afford to undertake the cost, or will be unable to do so.

The importance of this part of the question lies in the fact that the Local Government Board's inquiry is virtually the only opportunity afforded by the Act to traders, of ascertaining the nature and cost of the works and processes to be established and carried out for the purpose of rendering harmless their trade effluents; for whether the conditions of the subsections can or can not be complied with, is a question which cannot be raised before the justices on the prosecution for penalties. When the consent of the Local Government Board has

been given, the only evidence required to be given before the justices is as to the fact of pollution.

So that, practically, the only thing left for a manufacturer to do is to put down a plant and purify his trade waters before discharging them into either the river or into the public sewer. This involves the manufacturers, and the trade generally, in a very serious financial responsibility, which will probably be best appreciated if I give a few figures which apply to the West Riding of Yorkshire and to the Mersey and Irwell district.

In the West Riding of Yorkshire there are about 2,000 manufactories under the cognisance of the West Riding of Yorkshire Rivers Board. Of this number about 1,249 discharge their polluted trade waters into the rivers and streams, and the remaining 751 discharge into the public sewers.

All these manufactories are practically engaged in the same industry and are competitors.

In a paper read at a meeting of the Institution of Civil Engineers, held in January, 1900, Mr. R. A. Tatton, the chief inspector for the district of the Mersey and Irwell Joint Committee, says that within his district there are 413 works which discharge polluted trade waters into streams and come within the scope of the Act, and about 250 works which discharge into the public sewers.

Upon the question of cost, Mr. Tatton gives three examples, and I refer to two of them as being applicable to the trade of the West Riding.

Dr. Wilson,
Chief In-
specter
West
Riding of
Yorkshire
Rivers
Board.
Fisheries
Commis-
sion
Inquiry,
February,
1901.

Firm.	Trade.	Gallons per day.	Capital cost of Works.	Annual Cost.
R. Clay & Sons, Cheadle, Cheshire	Bleaching, Dyeing, and Finishing.	400,000	£6,000 not including cost of land, 1½ acres.	£530 not including interest on capital.
Kelsall & Kemp, Rochdale.	Woollen manu- facturing and Dyeing.	180,000	£1,970 not including land ⅔ of an acre.	£200 not including interest.

Having regard to this statement and my experience, I think the lowest figure that can be applied to the mills in the West Riding will be an average capital outlay of at least £1,000 per manufactory, which, for 1,249 manufactories amounts to £1,249,000 (say 1¼ million pounds sterling).

Again, estimating the average annual cost of treatment at £250 per works, and the interest upon the capital outlay at £50 (£1,000 at 5 per cent.), giving a total of £300 per mill per annum, it works out to £374,700 per annum as the cost to the 1,249 manufacturers in the West Riding, which, as a rate, would represent an average of something like 10s. to 12s. in the £ upon the rateable value of manufacturing premises where the owners or occupiers are liable to deal with their trade waters.

In cases known to me, the annual cost of treating the trade waters would amount to more than the full rateable value of the works.

This new tax upon the trade must be admitted to be a very serious one, and has caused considerable anxiety and trouble in the districts where the Acts are being enforced by Boards established for the purpose, such as is the case in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Mills
153 R. V.
£69,736.
Average
£455.

But this feature of the position is not the only one the manufacturer complains of.

Any new imposition which may fall upon a particular trade or industry, although not welcomed by the trade in these days when foreign competition is being so severely felt, is yet robbed of a ground for serious objection and complaint if it falls equally upon all engaged in the trade.

The following figures will show the position I refer to:—

	No. of manufactories discharging into public sewers.	No. of manufactories discharging into rivers and streams.	Total.
Mersey and Irwell District	250	413	663
West Riding of Yorkshire	751	1,249	2,000
	1,001	1,662	2,663

By these figures it will be seen that out of 2,663 manufactories in these two districts, 1,001 are discharging their trade waters into the public sewers, and so escaping the cost and responsibility which falls upon the remaining 1,662 manufacturers, who discharge into the rivers and streams.

The effect of this is, that some manufacturers whose works are not connected to the public sewer, making the same class of goods as their neighbours who are connected to the public sewer (which goods have to be sold, probably to the same buyer, or at all events in the same market), have not only to bear the expense of purifying their own trade waters, but to contribute

largely through the rates towards the cost of purifying those of their neighbours and competitors.

Thirty-eight per cent. of the trade get off practically scot free, and 62 per cent. have to bear a tax of, on the average, 10s. to 12s. in the £, and contribute, in addition, to rates which are increased by the advantageous position occupied by 38 per cent. of their competitors.

This seems to be fair ground for complaint. The manufacturers whose works are upon the stream have in times past been considered to occupy a position of great advantage by reason of the facilities for disposing of their fouled trade waters, and land for that purpose has been bought at a price having regard to this. That advantage has been taken away by the legislature, and they are now handicapped by this serious financial responsibility.

In other words, the liability to purify the trade waters in some cases renders the works, as such, of no value whatever, and this, with the uncertainty of being able to satisfy the officials of the Rivers Board (no standard of purity having been fixed), makes it advisable in some cases to close the premises and move into a district where the sanitary authority admits all fouled waters into the public sewers.

The manufacturers who supported the application for the Mersey and Irwell Joint Committee Act of 1892 submitted "That individual cases ought not to be taken
" indiscriminately, or dealt with separately, without
" some assurance being given that others in the district
" in competition would be treated on the same principle."

Another difficulty arises in cases where the mill-owner has no spare land and cannot buy any upon which to construct works for dealing with his trade

waters. In such a case it has been suggested by the officials of the Rivers Board as a reasonable proposition that he should take the machinery out of the bottom floor of his mill and use that floor for the purpose.

Another most discouraging and unsatisfactory condition, which at the outset faces a manufacturer, is the fact that the known methods of dealing with trade waters, so as to render them fit to be discharged into a running stream with a reasonable prospect of satisfying the Rivers Board, are only in the experimental stage, and the manufacturer has reason to fear that after he has expended his capital, he may be called upon to enter upon further capital expenditure by altering or extending his works, so as to bring his effluent up to a standard of purity which may be raised from time to time.

In the Mersey and Irwell district, out of 398 works which were constructed between 1893 and 1898, 144 (or 36 per cent.) were declared to be "not efficient." Tatton,
p. 5.

Generally, the position seems to be that, prior to 1875, manufacturers were on an equal footing with respect to their trade waters. One section of them discharged into the rivers and streams, and the other into public sewers, neither having financial responsibility with reference to such discharge. Parliament then by the Act of 1876—if its true construction is that it limits the right which according to Mr. Justice Charles, was conferred by Section 21 of the Public Health Act, 1875—practically confiscated the rights of those who discharged into the rivers and streams, for the provisoes attached to Section 7 of the Act of 1876 are really prohibitive.

The whole question is a very difficult one, and objections can be taken to almost any remedy that can be suggested, but it does seem that the simple plan

would be to put upon sanitary authorities the duty of receiving into their sewers all trade refuse waters, and so placing all manufacturers upon an equality, and letting the cost fall on the community who benefit by the existence of the works which produce the trade waters.

Should it, however, be considered right to levy special rates upon the manufactories whose trade waters would thus be received into the public sewers, it would appear to be only equitable to relieve them from at least a part of the cost of dealing with domestic sewage.

But if the purification of trade waters is to be left with the manufacturer, then those works now connected to the public sewers should be disconnected, and the same principle of exemption from the cost of treating domestic sewage should be applied to them.

There are, no doubt, many instances where the local authorities would be unable to treat such effluents so as to satisfy the requirements of the Local Government Board, inasmuch as land is not always available in sufficient quantity for land filtration, and a combined sewage is probably less suitable for land treatment. It would therefore be necessary to relieve local authorities from the necessity of making land filtration an essential part of the treatment.

This difficulty has come under the notice of the Royal Commission who are now considering the methods of treating and disposing of sewage, including manufacturing trade waters, and, in the interim report which has just been published, their second conclusion deals with this part of the question.

Paragraph 19 says:

“ 19. After carefully considering, however, the whole
“ of the evidence, together with the result of our own

“ work, we are satisfied that it is practicable to produce
“ by artificial processes alone, either from sewage or from
“ certain mixtures of sewage and trade refuse, such, for
“ example, as are met with at Leeds and Manchester,
“ effluents which will not putrefy, which would be
“ classed as good according to ordinary chemical
“ standards, and which might be discharged into a
“ stream without fear of creating a nuisance.

“ We think, therefore, that there are cases in which
“ the Local Government Board would be justified in
“ modifying, under proper safeguards, the present rule
“ as regards the application of sewage to land.

“ No general rule as to what these safeguards should
“ be can be laid down at present, and indeed it will
“ probably always be necessary that each case should be
“ considered on its own merits.”

Whatever objections may be raised to any or all of the suggestions made in this Paper for remedying the existing unsatisfactory position of the manufacturer, it seems desirable that a logical and intelligible basis of settlement should be found for a position which at present seems to be anomalous and inequitable.

Mr. A. VERNON (Fellow) said it was with great pleasure that he asked the Members present to pass a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Hanson for his short but most interesting Paper, which avowedly treated the subject from the point of view of the millowners.

There appeared to be in the author's mind three distinct causes of grievance, or rather grounds of complaint, against the present state of affairs. First, that certain millowners had preferential rights of disposing of the refuse which arose, more or less necessarily, from the kind of trade in which they were engaged.

Secondly, that they were dissatisfied because, owing to the facilities which some millowners had, as compared with others, the incidence of the cost of the disposal of trade refuse was extremely unequal as between rival manufacturers. Then, again, millowners were much embarrassed because the existing law was undoubtedly very irregular and uncertain in its application. But in dealing with this question he was bound to say that, as an ordinary observer, not specially concerned with the millowners' interest, it seemed to him there was one point which had been overlooked. He had in his mind a river in Yorkshire which for many miles flowed between high banks devoid of trees, and where nature appeared to have specially designed the chasm for a natural drain or channel through which polluted water might be discharged without injury to anyone. The law which would equitably deal with such a place must be essentially different from that regulating a district like the Thames Basin, which was fast becoming one great residential area.

There were sources of possible injustice which the author of the Paper did not, he thought, touch upon. On the one hand, too little attention was sometimes paid to trade wants and to the facilities of large manufacturers in some districts like the West Riding, and on the other hand there were places, in the Thames Valley for instance, where many unnecessary and harassing regulations were enforced. There were, however, places where the elementary principles of sanitation were scouted. He remembered a town councillor once protesting, in reference to a drainage scheme some twenty-five years ago, that it seemed quite unnecessary to put drainage under ground in face of the fact that nature had already provided a rapid and bountiful stream with

the obvious intention of its serving the community as a sewer.

Some manufacturers thought there was little need to consider the public in disposing of their refuse ; but on the other hand there were many persons, especially in London, who thought that the whole watershed which supplied their drinking water belonged to them, and that every interest must give way to the water supply for the metropolis. With neither extreme view could he, for one, agree. He knew of a number of cases where farmers had been summoned for nuisances because farmyard manure had, through no fault of their own, been washed by thunderstorms into a stream. These were no doubt two extreme views of the question.

There was one remark in the Paper which, he thought, hardly conveyed the author's true meaning. It was stated that where some manufacturers were so favoured that they could pass the whole of their refuse into certain streams, it was found by those who were less fortunate that it was sometimes advisable to close the premises and move into a district where the sanitary authority admitted all foul waters into the public sewers. He hardly thought that such a place would be a very desirable one to live in.

With regard to the two cases quoted, where 400,000 gallons and 180,000 gallons respectively were passed into the sewer, such a quantity as 400,000 gallons would be regarded by engineers as sufficient for the total flow of a sewer of a town of 10,000 or 12,000 people at 40 gallons per head per day, and he could hardly think that any ordinary sewer would be able to deal with such an enormous output besides serving the general needs of such a population.

He remembered the case of a paper-mill where the

effluent from a caustic soda process flowed into a sewer, with the result that the land to which the sewage was applied was rendered absolutely useless. The pores of the gravel beds were completely choked, so that they no longer formed a filter; and he imagined there were many other similar cases in which manufacturers' refuse had caused damage and injury to health by such interference with the proper drainage of the soil.

As to the remedies to be suggested, he hardly thought that any one of them would be found to be universally applicable, but he believed that each district must be treated separately according to the prevailing conditions. In some places plenty of land was available and the treatment was easy, but there were others where some special process or even the "dessication" or "destruction" of the trade refuse by chemical process would answer best.

But he thought there was one hopeful aspect of the question to which the author had not alluded. Science was every day making great strides. Until recent years, in gasworks—to give only one instance—no value was attached to the refuse, but now, he believed, there was not a single by-product resulting from the making of gas which was not valuable for manufacturing or even medical purposes, and the same applied to many other substances previously regarded as waste.

He did not, therefore, despair of seeing a time when the waste products of manufactures and every particle of refuse would be turned into something for the use of man.

As to the present inequalities as between millowners, one could only sympathise with them, for he did not suppose it was possible to find precise equality of conditions in any two factories carrying on similar trades.

Col. A. S. JONES, V.C., C.E., (Visitor) said it was many years since he had the honour of addressing a meeting of The Institution, and since that time opinions and theories with regard to sewage had completely altered; but the alteration had been in accordance with views which he had ventured to put forth even in those days, and which he still upheld. He thought those views were very fairly justified by the recent interim Report of the Royal Commission, alluded to in the Paper, in which the conclusion was come to that, after all, the land afforded the only *natural* means of treating sewage. All other processes were *artificial*, and were only partially successful.

The Paper seemed to him to be most valuable—perhaps chiefly as a caution to the newly-established Rivers Boards and County Councils, which had now a large control over millowners. This country was so dependent on trade that in all legislation its interests had to be guarded very carefully, and especially was this the case when there was no definite alternative to the present system of carrying on a particular manufacture.

It was stated in the Paper that out of the 398 works, in the Mersey and Irwell district, which were constructed between 1893 and 1898, with a view to abate the present evils of pollution, no less than 144, or nearly 40 per cent., had already been declared to be absolute failures. It must be very hard on manufacturers to be compelled, at great cost, to adopt a system which was likely very shortly to break down.

At the time he last attended a meeting of The Institution, and for many years since, he had shared Mr. Vernon's hopes that profitable utilisation might result

from manufacturers treating their own waste waters. In certain cases, as the author had instanced, this had been accomplished. In gas purifying, the ammonia, and in the woollen trades, the grease, ought no doubt to be extracted.

Of late years, the manufacturers had been often urged to adopt what was called the bacterial system, but it was hard on a millowner to have to adopt such a system, which involved bringing sewage to his works in order to get the bacteria to consume his waste. If this had to be done why should not he put his waste into the public sewer and let it be subjected to the bacteria of the general works?

He knew from practical experience that many trade wastes, such as London fellmongers' waste for instance, and brewers' waste to a certain extent, were extremely valuable in treating sewage. The mixture of domestic sewage brought bacteria in abundance, and in combination with the materials he had mentioned produced perfect purification. He only desired to impress the necessity of caution upon those authorities who now had the very responsible duty of enforcing the Rivers Pollution Act and the Public Health Acts.

Mr. ARNOLD STATHAM (Associate) said he was delighted to be able to associate himself with the vote of thanks to Mr. Hanson, whose name and experience carried great weight not only in the West Riding of Yorkshire and Lancashire, but generally throughout the whole of England. The author had rightly, as he thought, avoided in his Paper any endeavour to propound a new law, but had boldly taken up a brief for

the millowners. It was high time that some one did speak out on behalf of the much-abused manufacturers of the North of England, for although many would agree with Ruskin that modern methods of locomotion and manufacture too often marred the beauty of our scenery, the conditions of the present day must be boldly faced. Whole areas of this country had been practically dedicated to the Moloch of business and gain, where the entire population depended for their very existence on the maintenance of those enormous trade centres which were undoubtedly the secret of our commercial prosperity. The matter had become one of such vital importance that even His Majesty's judges, anxious as they were to do justice between man and man, said that an action for injunction in respect of a nuisance could not be maintained when it was obvious that a district itself had been so devoted to a particular industry for generations that the person aggrieved must have come to the nuisance rather than that the nuisance had come to him.

In the first place he would draw a broad distinction, which none of the Acts of Parliament had done, between organic sewage and inorganic pollution. He need not remind members of The Institution of the micro-organisms existing in organic sewage, of their ephemeral existence, of the metamorphoses they underwent, and of the constant processes of composition and decomposition which went on in the case of ordinary river pollution—a state of things which never altered, and which could only be modified. As a result diphtheria, typhoid, and many epidemic diseases were spread, but this did not appear to be possible in the case of the inorganic pollution of rivers. On the contrary, it would seem that the

strong acids and other chemicals used were likely rather to destroy the germs of disease produced by ordinary organic sewage pollution.

He thought that an observation made some years ago by "The Justice of the Peace," conveyed a very considerable amount of truth. It was said that the average individual ratepayer viewed with apparent apathy the possibilities and remote contingencies of disease, when he put them into juxtaposition with the immediate increase of the rates which was present to his mind.

Then, in these days of competition with other producing countries, upon which the author of the Paper had very appropriately touched, it must be borne in mind that the slightest interference with the natural working of our industries tended to paralyse trade, and the disappearance of an important trade from any particular district involved the ruin of the towns within that district.

In view of this antagonism of interests he was glad to hail the intervention of the Local Government Board. He would be among the first to resent more interference with private rights than was necessary, but he thought a mediator between the parties was required, and that an approximation to a right system was reached when such elastic powers of discretion were given by the various Acts of Parliament, because, as Mr. Vernon had most truly said, these questions must each be dealt with locally. It was impossible to lay down an universal principle on which to deal with all these questions. He knew a district in Newcastle which no smoke, or foul chemicals, or poisonous fluids could possibly defile. On the other hand, he knew industrial centres in Gloucestershire and Warwickshire, and in

other parts of the country, where the slightest interference, even by smoke, with the beautiful surroundings would be an act of desecration. He certainly thought, therefore, that it was wise for the Legislature to deal with the matter by special Acts such as had been referred to by the author.

But in wallowing through all the provisions of these various special Acts one was apt to forget that statute law was not everything. There were still such things as common law rights, and when it was suggested to him to attend the Meeting and take part in the discussion, he at once put on one side the entanglements of the statutes, which he knew would be dealt with by the author of the Paper, and looked up what had been laid down by eminent judicial authorities on the subject, and it was with some relief he found that the good old common law could still do something for the public in this matter. Of course the difficulty with the common law was that a private individual who felt himself aggrieved ran the risk of being called a "blackmailer" if, on a small grievance, he posed as a philanthropist and took proceedings on behalf of himself and others. If he only proved slight damage to himself and asked for his costs, it was called a "blackmailing" proceeding; but he would like to remind the meeting of the words of some of the judges on the subject, as he thought their observations very interesting.

For instance, Mr. Justice Fry, in the case of the *Attorney-General v. Acton Local Board* (Law Reports, 22 Chancery Division, page 221), approving of the decision in the *Metropolitan Board of Works v. London and North Western Railway Company* (17 Chancery Division, page 246) asked this question: "Irrespectively

“ of statute, can the owner of land on the higher
“ part of a stream cast upon the owner of land on the
“ lower part of the stream the burden of disposing of a
“ greater amount of sewage than has by prescription
“ flowed into it? It seems to me impossible to suppose
“ that there is anything in the English law to say that
“ a man has the right to pour in as much sewage water
“ as can come from anywhere, limited only by the size
“ of the particular drain.”

That seemed to him to be an answer to one of the points in the Paper

Then in the case of the *Attorney-General v. the Corporation of Kingston* (13 Weekly Reporter, page 888) in proceedings respecting the corporation causing impurity in the river, Vice-Chancellor Wood's judgment showed how necessary it had always been to establish the existence of an actual immediate nuisance and not a mere case of prospective injury, possibly, 100 years hence. Similar remarks were made by Sir Geo. Jessel, Master of the Rolls, in *Salvin v. North Brancepeth Coal Company* (Law Reports, 9 Chancery Appeals, page 705). Those cases were commented on by Mr. Justice Pearson in *Fletcher v. Beasley* (Law Reports, 28 Chancery Division, page 688), as was also another important case, *Lord Ripon v. Hobart*, where the Parliamentary Commissioners for cleaning and improving the River Witham, and its navigation and for the drainage of adjacent lands, desired to restrain the trustees for draining another district from erecting a pumping engine equivalent in power to twenty-seven windmills, to pump so much water into the canal as to overpower it altogether. This, of course, illustrated the opposite danger which might have to be dealt with—i.e. if these

matters were left simply in the hands of the local authority of one district and of a similar authority in another, and those authorities came into collision, the public money was spent, not in rectifying the grievance but, in litigation between the different bodies.

The Acts of Parliament mentioned ought to be, and would be, productive of benefit to all concerned, but for one unfortunate provision which he was personally sorry to see included, for he thought it unnecessary. By the new rules of May, 1899, a judge might certify that proceedings under the Rivers Pollution Acts were of general importance, and a more liberal allowance of costs would then be made. He did not think it desirable to encourage litigation in these matters, and, as he had said before, a man put himself in a very invidious position when he took up the cudgels for the public, and his action often resulted in anything but public benefit.

As to one or two points in the Paper, he should like, with all modesty, to say to what extent he agreed with the author.

He thought the construction placed on Section 7 of the Act of 1876 was perfectly right. The provisions attached to that section were really prohibitive.

With regard to what the author said as to the position of an owner who, taking property on the banks of a river, afterwards complained of its pollution, he could only recall the old saying that "a man who took up his lodgings in a hen-house could not complain of the fleas." If a man took premises adjoining a stream and did not buy the stream itself, but relied on the public rights in the hope of turning his property to special account because of the adjoining stream, it might turn out well or otherwise, and he had himself to

blame if his lack of foresight resulted in its being a failure.

It seemed to him that the sanitary authorities and the manufacturers each wanted to dip into the others pocket in this matter, and the Local Government Board had come on the scene to see fair play between them. It reminded him of an opinion expressed by a German friend, that if another man wanted to take something from him, while he wanted to take something from the other, it was injustice if the State helped his opponent and did not help him.

That was a very general view of what constituted injustice.

He must say that, compared with the enormous amount of injury which had been done to property in Yorkshire and Lancashire and in other industrial districts by trade effluents and by the invasion of charming localities by noxious gases and foul compounds, the estimates of cost, which looked so terrific at first sight in the Paper, were comparatively infinitesimal.

We suffered far more injury from the foul air we were bound to breathe in manufacturing and other densely populated districts than from the foul waters. which we were not bound to drink. When he saw enormous works, even in the metropolis, vomiting forth their millions of cubic feet of noxious material and foul gases, and compared this with the small amount of injury to health caused by chemicals poured by the large manufacturers into the rivers in the North of England and elsewhere, he was inclined to agree with the author of the Paper that the pendulum would some day swing in favour of manufacturers as against the public authorities, in view of the enormous interference

they were able to exercise under the statutes, to which the Paper so ably referred.

Prof. H. V. ROBINSON (Fellow) said that as the hour was getting late, and as he was suffering from a slight indisposition, he would venture with a certain amount of diffidence, to ask the Meeting to permit him to submit his remarks on Mr. Hanson's Paper in a written form.

Having been engaged for many years in advising in cases of river pollution he was able to appreciate the information contained in the Paper which Mr. Hanson had contributed to this Institution. As the object of the Paper was to deal more particularly with that part of the question which related to the refuse arising from industrial processes and manufactories, as distinct from domestic sewage, he would confine his remarks within the limits thus indicated.

Although the importance of taking some action in regard to river pollution was recognised as far back as the year 1863, when Lord Palmerston's attention was directed to the subject, it was a fact that very little had as yet been accomplished. In 1872 the Second Commission on River Pollution, in its Fourth Report, stated as follows:—"Methods have been described in our reports, involving no excessive expenditure, by which the foulest liquid waste from manufactories can be adequately cleansed." "We believe that the adoption of none of them will inflict any injury at all upon manufacturers; indeed, we have every reason to conclude that their adoption will save the manufacturers of this country from inflicting considerable injury

“ upon themselves, whilst by preserving the whole
“ course of rivers in a comparatively clean and useful
“ condition they will tend powerfully to the extension of
“ manufactories upon their banks. One of the most
“ crying evils in manufacturing districts is the want of
“ clean water, and therefore every successful effort to
“ make dirty water again useable is a gain to manu-
“ facturers.”

Seeing that he (the speaker) had been engaged professionally, both in assisting in the prevention of the pollution of rivers, and also in advising in many cases where reasonable grounds existed for opposing the enforcement of remedies which were unreasonable, he wished it to be understood that he did not speak from a brief either in one interest or the other. He was engaged in the “Peebles Case,” referred to by the author, acting on the side of the Plaintiffs, who sought permission to pass their trade refuse into a public sewer, and he regretted that the Court of Appeal decided the issue upon another point, rather than upon Mr. Justice Charles’ construction of the Act of 1875, which was entirely in the manufacturers’ favour.

He quite agreed with the author that great care must be exercised, both in carrying out the provisions of past legislation, and in settling the direction that legislation ought to take in the future. It was impolitic to try to enforce uniformity when the conditions were ever varying. No two rivers were alike, neither were the circumstances attending manufacturing pollution always the same. A certain amount of elasticity must be recognised in enforcing standards of purity of effluents. The standard which might be fairly insisted upon in one case would be totally inequitable in another. He would

illustrate this by mentioning a case in which he was engaged on the part of millowners, who, although admittedly polluting a stream, did so to a far less extent than other manufacturers on the same stream. The remedial works which were suggested on the part of the prosecution would have resulted in the works being closed and a large population would have been thrown out of employment. In this case he had the satisfaction of helping to prevent the accomplishment of what would have been injustice. In another case he assisted in enforcing remedial works being carried out where a stream was being polluted by refuse and where a simple treatment would abate the nuisance. In the first case a hardship would have been inflicted, which was averted, whereas in the second case the application of an easy remedy was very properly enforced.

The figures which the author gave of the number of manufactories in the two districts mentioned, which must in the future be dealt with in regard to river pollution, might be regarded as only a small proportion of the cases which would require consideration in regard to the enforcement of existing or future legislation. He considered the present method of dealing with cases of pollution very unsatisfactory. Where the conditions were constantly varying it was essentially necessary that the tribunal which had to adjudicate in the matter should be specially fitted to appreciate the circumstances surrounding each case. It would take years to equitably deal with the large number of cases which required consideration, and the best course to pursue was to constitute a permanent special court to deal with river pollution.

Regarding for a moment as offenders the large number of manufacturers; public bodies or private persons,

who were polluting the rivers and streams of this country, they were surely as entitled to be judged by as competent a tribunal as were the offenders against the laws of the land, who were dealt with at costly enquiries held by the Judges of the High Court at the Assizes.

One conclusion arrived at in the interim report of the Royal Commission on sewage might be quoted in support of the necessity for having a special court to try cases of river pollution. The words were as follows: "No general rule as to what these safeguards should be, can be laid down at present, and indeed it will probably always be necessary that each case should be considered on its own merits." This would be better effected by having a special tribunal which would be occupied solely in dealing with questions of river pollution than by submitting the cases to tribunals which were only occasionally engaged in these matters, and who could not bring to bear on the intricacies of the subject the necessary technical knowledge to ensure reasonable and equitable decisions.

Mr. R. E. MIDDLETON (Fellow) said, although there were many points in the Paper to which he would like to refer, he would, at that late hour, suggest that he might be allowed to contribute his observations to the next number of the *Professional Notes*.

The PRESIDENT, in summing up, said that the very first Paper he ever heard read before The Institution

was one on precisely the same subject as Mr. Hanson's, by his immediate predecessor in the chair, Mr. John Shaw, who he was sure all the Members would be glad to hear had recovered from his illness and was now completely restored to health.

He should like to join in thanking Mr. Hanson for the valuable contribution he had made to the literature of The Institution by the Paper he had just read.

In his own experience he remembered a case, particularly pertinent to the subject under discussion, between the Borough of Wolverhampton and a landowner, as to drainage carried below the town. A very important trade of Wolverhampton was the galvanising of iron and steel. The trade waste was known as ferrous oxide, and a landowner seven or eight miles down stream complained that his swans were painted yellow up to the water-line, and presented a very objectionable appearance when on shore. Painting the birds was probably the "last straw" which led to the Corporation obtaining powers to limit or prohibit the discharge of this ferrous oxide into the sewers without treatment, and the effluent now sent down from the sewage farm was as good or better than in the case of most manufacturing districts.

But he thought that perhaps Mr. Hanson seemed to take too exclusively the side of the millowners, and to think that they should have an indefeasible right of turning their trade liquids into the streams.

No one would, he was sure, wish to interfere with trade in any way; but it seemed hard that the population which was increasing should be deprived of the natural right to the use of the water, or that the stream should be rendered useless, from the site of the mill to

the sea, to anyone except the millowner, who only used it as a means of disposal of his refuse.

Some middle course between safeguarding the riparian population and protecting the millowner from interference might well be considered by Members of The Institution, and thus, as Mr. Hanson had said, a position might be remedied which was now anomalous and inequitable.

Mr. HANSON, in reply, said he should again like to make his position clear, and he was speaking not only for himself, but for a large number of manufacturers in Yorkshire, when he said neither he nor they desired that the present polluted condition of the rivers in the West Riding should continue. He thought he had made that clear in his Paper. Every one realised the fact and desired that the rivers should be purified. They accepted that position ungrudgingly, for they felt it was in the best interests of the whole community that the rivers should be pure, although a previous speaker had suggested that the pollution as it existed to-day was not, in itself, injurious to health.

He had intended that his Paper should, among other matters, call attention to the point that when the manufacturer had expended his capital in the construction of a plant, there should be some reasonable prospect that it would prove to have been usefully and properly expended, and, to this extent at least, limit his liabilities in this respect.

A member of the House of Commons representing Bury (Lancashire), speaking against a Bill which was introduced in the Session of 1899, to extend the pro-

visions of the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876, expressed his surprise that the hon. baronet who had introduced the Bill should propose it without waiting for the Report of the Royal Commission on Sewage which was now sitting. The object of the Bill was to extend the provisions of the Mersey and Irwell Act of 1892, and he would be sorry indeed for manufacturers and ratepayers if the Bill passed. Often, and even from Chancellors of the Exchequer, were heard expressions of alarm at the increase of local indebtedness, and to pass such a Bill would tend to increase the rates enormously. No standard of purity was fixed, and a locality would be absolutely at the mercy of the inspector and a few faddists on a joint committee or county council. Many years ago he had the misfortune to be defendant in a lawsuit on a matter of water rights, and the learned judge expressed his opinion that water having passed through a condenser was deteriorated; and if a highly educated practical man held such a view, what might be expected from an ordinary member of a council? The great bulk of manufacturers were not unwilling to provide some simple settling beds, but to require them to filter and purify the water, making it as clear as when it was taken from the stream, was to make a most unreasonable demand. He related experiences of the Mersey and Irwell Act, which had cost Lancashire over two millions of money, and he did not think it had done five shillings' worth of good in regard to improving the state of the stream at Manchester or in improving the health of the people. The upper reaches of the river were improved slightly, but near Victoria Station at Manchester the river remained a sewer as it always had been. The expenditure under the Act had been foolish waste. The

manufacturers of Lancashire and the whole country were willing to try to clear their waters—he used the word “clear” advisedly—to a reasonable extent, but they did not wish to be put to the enormous expense that the Mersey and Irwell Act had caused. If a cost of £400 a year was to be imposed on an average-sized mill, manufacturers would be further handicapped in meeting competition from abroad. Manufacturers in Great Britain were not afraid of foreign competition, as long as they were treated reasonably and fairly and were not overweighted in the race. Every expense of the kind which would be entailed by this Bill added to the cost of manufacture.

The Member for Prestwich (Lancashire) contended that in this matter manufacturers in all parts of the kingdom should be treated alike.

The Right Hon. Member for Leeds North stated that he did not hesitate to say that a Bill of this importance, applying as it did to the whole country, and affecting as it would to an enormous extent the manufacturing industries of the country, ought not to be dealt with on a Wednesday afternoon. The West Riding Act had created a great deal of friction and a great deal of expense, and while he had heard a great many objections raised to it he had never heard one word in its favour. The firm with which he was connected had done their utmost to purify their effluent, but up to the present they had not been able to satisfy the West Riding Rivers Board.”

He (Mr. Hanson) believed that the lines upon which the manufacturers were being hurried along gave no guarantee that they would achieve the result

aimed at, and a huge waste of money was taking place in the first place because no one had as yet realised with certainty that the best way to go about the business had been found. Great strides were being made, but more time was wanted by the manufacturers to consider and deal with the information which had been accumulated. Scientific information as to the best method of dealing with the various classes of trade waters had been collected, and an earnest effort was being made to deal with this problem without its being injurious to any class of trade.

The Acts of Parliament upon this subject had all recognised, as a fundamental principle, that it was not desirable to hamper trade, and it was very important that the utmost care should be exercised in enforcing the law.

With regard to the bacterial system which had been referred to, this treatment, so far as we at present knew, could not be utilised to any great extent in the case of trade waters. In Leeds and Manchester, where large sums of money had been expended on experimental processes, they had come to the conclusion that up to a certain dilution of domestic usage with trade waters they could successfully treat it bacterially, but beyond that point they had been unable to do so. He felt that the subject of his Paper was one that, in London, hardly excited the interest which it did in the northern towns, but he thought that if all the traders who fouled water in London were called upon by some special Act of Parliament to treat their trade waters on their own premises before they put them into the public sewer, Members in London would hear a little more of this vexed question, and be driven to the conclusion that

some alteration of the law upon the subject was desirable, so as to protect the industries of the country.

The vote of thanks having been put and carried unanimously, the Meeting then adjourned.

THE FINAL REPORT OF THE LOCAL TAXATION COMMISSION.

BY G. S. MATHEWS, FELLOW.

*Read at the Ordinary General Meeting of THE SURVEYORS'
INSTITUTION, on Monday, January 27th, 1902.*

DANIEL WATNEY (Past President) in the Chair.

At a general meeting held here on the 25th November last we had the opportunity of hearing a Paper by Mr. Dudley Clarke, which was in fact an able condensation of the Final Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the subject of Local Taxation. This Report includes the Report of the Majority, reservations on certain points by the Chairman (Lord Balfour of Burleigh), and various separate Minority Reports by some of the Commissioners who disagreed with the majority on certain points, particularly on the manner in which assistance should be given by Government to Local Spending Authorities, and on the expediency of the valuation and rating of urban sites.

These form together a blue book of 250 pages. The evidence taken by the Commissioners, on which their arguments and recommendations are founded, are separately published in eight other volumes, and the whole is a complete history of all the facts and opinions on the subject of Local Taxation to the present date.

Mr. Clarke's Paper was necessarily long, and took up the greater part of the time usually allotted to these

Meetings, so that the Meeting was adjourned at the conclusion of the Paper to give us an opportunity of studying the Report and discussing it at a future time.

We must all be grateful to Mr. Clarke for having brought this Report so directly to our notice. For myself I may say that his Paper has induced me to study it with some care, and I now propose to go back to the fountain head, to the Report itself, and to deal as briefly as possible with the arguments leading up to the various conclusions of the Commissioners. For this purpose I will go seriatim through the chapters of the Majority Report, and refer to those of the Minority as the points of difference severally arise.

This method of dealing with the subject is somewhat similar to that of Mr. Clarke, and must involve some little repetition of what he has already presented to us. For this I must apologise to him and to you, but I feel it to be necessary in order to make my own statement complete. I will, however, refer very lightly to the subjects discussed in the first half of the Report (on which Mr. Clarke has somewhat fully commented), and will deal more especially with those in the second half, which appear to me to be most interesting to surveyors.

CHAPTER I.—ON RATES.

This is simply historical and explanatory, and calls for no special remark. As, however, the present rating system is the root of the subject, it may be well to refer briefly to its origin and development.

Since the passing of the Act of Elizabeth in 1601, the occupiers of real property, land, houses, &c., have been liable to be rated to the relief of the poor, but the inclusion in that Act of the word "inhabitants," as also liable, led to a long controversy whether personal pro-

perty was intended to be included, such personal property being local, visible, and productive, and confined to the parish in which the inhabitant resided. It appeared in fact intended to raise a sort of local income tax, to which the inhabitants should contribute in proportion to their ability.

It was, however, found impossible to get at and assess this kind of property, and by an Act in 1840 personal property was directly exempted, and this exemption has been continued yearly to the present time.

Rates for other local purposes have been authorised by Parliament at various times, and have been usually directed to be levied on the same properties as in the case of the Poor Rate.

The standard by which the value of properties for rating purposes is determined may be shortly stated as the net rental value, but there are certain exceptions to this general rule—*e.g.* the charges on land, tithe rent-charge, railway lines, and land covered with water, which get little or no benefit from sanitary or other expenditure, are reduced. This is called differential rating.

The taxpayer, as distinguished from the ratepayer, is assessed for what is required for Imperial purposes in quite another way. In this case personalty is brought into the net of the collector, and the difference of the incidence of the two methods is illustrated by a very interesting table, to which Mr. Clarke has referred, and of which the following is an extract :—

Taxes incidental to the ownership, occupation, and transfer of property :

	Imperial Finance.	Local Finance (exclusive of Education).
Rateable property	17·6 per cent.	82·8 per cent.
Non-rateable property	21·4 per cent.	6·1 per cent.

The Report says in effect: "This table must be used
" with caution, but at any rate it indicates clearly the
" main difference between imperial and local financial
" systems; while the former has been constantly subject
" to altered social and industrial conditions over a long
" series of years, the latter has remained almost stereo-
" typed, notwithstanding the constant increase of burdens
" to be borne, and it is to this fact that must be attri-
" buted the continuous feeling of dissatisfaction that has
" been expressed respecting it. The collection of so
" large a proportion as 82·8 per cent. of the entire Local
" Tax revenue (except that for Elementary Education) by
" what is practically a single tax, imposed, not in respect
" of all property, but in respect only of particular classes
" of property, is a feature of financial legislation which
" has and could have no parallel in the Imperial system.
" The enormous growth in the amount required to be
" raised by local authorities since the commencement of
" the modern system of local government has only con-
" firmed the inequality and inequity of the means by
" which so large a proportion of that income is raised."

CHAPTER II.—ON SUBVENTIONS.

This chapter need not detain us. As above stated the last generation has seen an enormous increase in the amounts raised for local purposes expended in various ways, such as Sanitation, Poor Infirmaries, Lunatic Asylums, Libraries, Museums, Baths, Parks, Municipal Buildings, &c., and it is obvious that it would be most unfair that all this should be paid out of real property—that is by the ratepayer and that taxpayers, including owners of personalty, should contribute nothing to these local requirements.

This injustice has been partly met by subventions from the Central Government.

The sources of these subventions and the amount paid to the local spending authorities for the year 1899-1900 was as follows—

Local Taxation License Duties	} Total £7,145,018
Death Duty Grant	
Beer and Spirit Surtaxes	

CHAPTER III.—GRIEVANCES OF RATEPAYERS.

This chapter sets out the alleged grievances of ratepayers, *i.e.* the real charges which underlie the current criticisms of our rating system. I do not propose to examine these in detail, but the following appear to me to be of special importance.

Complaint is made on behalf of ratepayers in general that there is thrown on the rates too much of the cost of certain services which the State requires to be undertaken which are national rather than local, and the burden of which it is alleged ought consequently to be borne on the broader back of the taxpayer as distinguished from the ratepayer.

Complaint is made that those who possess and enjoy property not rateable are placed in too favourable a position, as compared with the owners and occupiers of rateable property.

An investigation of these complaints raises questions of extreme interest and complexity, and cannot be accurately settled without knowing what is the respective contributions of realty and personalty, and this requires an exact solution of the problem of the incidence of rates and taxes.

The Commissioners do not see their way to offer any solution of this problem which would command universal

assent. They take therefore a practical rather than a theoretical view—they recognise that the grievances are real, and they proceed to consider how, in a rough-and-ready way, they can, partially at least, be relieved by some simple modification of the existing system of subventions.

CHAPTER IV.—WHAT SERVICES ARE NATIONAL.

In order to correct the inequalities complained of and admitted, it is first necessary to distinguish between the local expenditure on services which are national, and on those which are local in character. National services will be, roughly speaking, those which do not confer special benefit on special places; local services those where a preponderant share of the benefit of the expenditure can be directly traced to persons interested in the locality.

In the former category—that is, national service—the Commissioners place poor relief, police, and main roads.

In the latter category—or local service—the Commissioners place maintenance and repair of streets, drainage, sanitation, municipal buildings, museums, baths, parks, libraries, &c.

Education is a national service, but is dealt with separately for various reasons which I need not now set forth.

CHAPTER V.—HOW NATIONAL SERVICES SHOULD BE PAID FOR.

Having now arrived at the conclusion that some services must be considered rather national than local, it must logically follow that they should be paid for by the general taxpayer rather than by the

ratepayer. As, however, these national services may be of some local advantage—as the responsibility of raising the funds cannot be wholly divorced from those who administer the services, and as local administration is from the nature of the services, indispensable—the Commissioners are of opinion that the assistance to the ratepayers by subventions or otherwise should not represent the whole of the expenditure, but a portion only, and that one half is a fair proportion.

The total sum expended on these services (omitting Education) may be taken on an average to be about 20 millions a year; thus the assistance to be provided is about 10 millions a year, and the Commissioners proceed to inquire whether this sum could be raised locally on the principle of ability to pay, which is the primary aim of national finance.

They discuss the possibility of a local Income Tax, which for many reasons they find to be impracticable. They discuss the possibility of an Inhabited House Rate. This solution of the difficulty they also reject, and the majority finally come to the conclusion that the grievances of the ratepayers, which they admit, cannot be remedied without a direct contribution from the Exchequer or an extension and development of the present system of subventions from assigned revenues which has been in existence since 1889.

CHAPTER VI.—HOW RELIEF TO LOCAL RATES SHOULD BE PROVIDED.

As before stated, relief to the extent of about seven millions a year is at present provided by what are known as subventions from certain assigned revenues. This was an improvement initiated by Mr. (now Viscount) Goschen. I do not propose to take you into

the elaborate argument in the Report in justification of this particular scheme. I will only state that the majority approve of the principle but, as they consider that personalty does not yet contribute sufficiently to local purposes, they make the following suggestions for its modification.

The revenues which the majority propose to assign wholly or in part to local purposes are—

(1) Local Taxation Licenses, viz.:

(a) Trading licenses which are required to be taken out in respect of particular premises.

(b) Establishment licenses required to be taken out in respect of servants, carriages, &c.

Both these are local in character and are capable of development, and would be the means of affording substantial relief to the existing burdens of the ratepayer.

(2) The Spirit and Beer Surtaxes should, in the opinion of the majority, continue to be applied to the relief of Local rates.

(3) The House Duty, which is now part of the Imperial system, is to all intents and purposes a Local rate, and would materially contribute to the rectification of the balance between rateable and non-rateable property.

CHAPTER VII.—HOW FURTHER RELIEF SHOULD BE DISTRIBUTED AND PAID.

The majority set out in this chapter in somewhat elaborate detail the manner and conditions in which the additional relief proposed should be given. They are of opinion that the policy hitherto adopted is entirely sound, and should be subject only to some qualifications and developments. I do not propose to follow their

arguments on this subject, as they have been already so fully presented to us by Mr. Clarke in his extracts from the Report and his comments thereon.

For my purpose it is sufficient to repeat that the recommendation is to provide for one-half of the national services, the total average expenditure on which is about twenty millions a year, and that, as the present amount of the subventions is something over seven millions, an additional sum of something under three millions a year is proposed to be paid over to the local spending authorities from some one or other of the sources above suggested.

At this point it is appropriate to call attention to the separate Report of Sir Edward Hamilton and Sir George Murray, which occupies 50 pages of the Blue Book. It is a most able, closely reasoned, and elaborate statement of the subjects which have hitherto been dealt with, and is worth careful perusal and study. Time does not allow me to make more than a passing reference to it, and it is necessary to do this because they differ from the conclusions of the majority as to the manner in which State aid should be granted in relief of local rates. They agree that such aid is necessary, and should be restricted to one-half of the local expenditure on national services, but instead of the system of subventions by assigned revenues, as proposed by the majority, they strongly advocate a direct grant from the Consolidated Fund, and this also appears to be the view taken by the Chairman in his separate Report.

The recommendations of Sir Edward Hamilton and Sir George Murray, among others are as follows :—

That the grant should be limited to one-half the
total expenditure estimated to be incurred by
the local authorities on the national services

administered by them; that the sum so ascertained should form the aggregate grant for a fixed period of (say) ten years, so as to conform with the decennial census.

That the aggregate grant should be directly allocated among the various local authorities entrusted with the expenditure on a scheme such as we have propounded, paying due regard to the needs of each district and to its ability to meet them, and uniformly applied to urban and rural districts alike.

This method appears to be simpler than that recommended by the majority, but the subject is complicated, and requires, for its proper understanding, a thorough knowledge of the details of Imperial and Local Finance and their mutual relations. I have no experience of this kind of finance, and do not feel competent to give an opinion as to which scheme is the best, but should be satisfied with either, assuming that each gave the same amount of assistance.

CHAPTER VIII.—CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTY FOR RATING PURPOSES.

Up to this point the argument in the Report has been clear and continuous.

It has been shown that all local expenditure should be divided into two categories—local and national; that local services which directly benefit property should be paid for, as for benefits received, by a rate on such properties; that national services which do not directly benefit property should be paid for by the taxpayer in proportion to ability, and that one-half the expenditure on these services should be contributed by Government

either by subventions or direct contribution from the Exchequer.

It is now natural to ask how the Commissioners propose that the other half should be raised ; and here, as it appears to me, there is a break in the continuity of their argument, for this question is not directly answered.

I can see no sufficient reason why the second moiety should not be raised locally in the manner already recommended for supplementing the present system of subventions, *i.e.* by some further development of trading and establishment licenses, house duty, &c. This, however, does not appear to have entered into the consideration of the Commissioners, who proceed in this chapter to discuss the expediency of the classification of property for rating purposes.

The reasoning appears to me somewhat obscure, but I infer that their object was to consider whether this second moiety could not be raised from rateable property, classified for the purpose of differential rating so as to secure equality of ability to pay.

I am strengthened in this impression by reference to the separate Report of Sir Edward Hamilton and Sir George Murray, which covers the same ground, in which they consider a scheme for a general classification of properties for this purpose. Thus it was suggested that residences might be assessed at full value, non-residential buildings at, say, two-thirds, and land at half the full value. Such classification, however, appeared to them impracticable, and they agree with the majority that agricultural land (including tithe rent-charge) is the only kind of property which can be made the subject of a differential rate.

The Commissioners have taken a great deal of evidence

on the question of the rating of land—evidence of a kind which must be familiar to us all, and of which the following is a type.

Suppose a farmer occupies 100 acres of purely agricultural land at a rent of £100 a year. His yearly profit may be safely assumed not to exceed £100 a year.

Suppose the occupier of a residence in the same parish pays a rent of £100 a year. His yearly income will probably not be less than £1,000 a year.

If they are both to be rated at the same rental they will both pay the same amount in rates, although the ability of the latter is ten times as great as the ability of the former.

The recommendation of the Commissioners on this subject is, that it is inequitable that rates should be paid in respect of agricultural land and tithe rent-charge on the basis of its full annual value, either for national or other services: that for national services it should be assessed at one-half the value, and that in respect of other burdens, where the case of the agricultural ratepayer is dependent not only on his inferior ability to pay, but also upon the meagre extent to which he is benefited by much of the local expenditure incurred, he should continue to be rated at one-fourth as under the Public Health Act, 1875.

It is satisfactory to note that this relief, which in some quarters is called a dole to the landlords, has, with two exceptions, the strongest approval of all the Commissioners.

Its policy and justice does not require defence before surveyors, and I should think that any reasonable outsider would be convinced of it by the arguments used and the evidence referred to in this chapter of the Majority Report.

It must be observed that the majority and minority appear to agree that all the local services (which may be taken to be one-half of the whole local expenditure, education excepted), and one-half of the national services, *i.e.* about three-fourths of the whole, should be raised from rateable property, and of such property, agricultural land only should have the advantage of a differential rate.

CHAPTER IX.—RATING OF LAND VALUES.

The subject discussed in this chapter is the most important in the Report, the most interesting to surveyors, and the one on which the greatest controversy has been raised. It involves political, sentimental, and practical considerations. Certain extreme politicians advocate the rating of site values because they see in it the first step toward annexing what is known as the landlord's unearned increment; others, on sentimental grounds, because they think that a system of direct charge on the land would help to remove the erroneous impression that land contributes nothing to the rates—they want the rate to be visible instead of indirect; others—spending authorities, the London County Council in particular—because they think they see in it a large available reservoir of immediate taxable capacity.

This subject, or a similar one, has been before brought to the notice of The Institution, and we have probably not yet heard the last of it. If the Report had been unanimous it might have been considered closed, but the Chairman and other influential members of the Commission have drawn up an elaborate Minority Report covering 23 pages, in favour of the rating of site values, which will doubtless encourage another agitation by those to whom I have referred.

I think, therefore, it may be useful, even at the risk of repetition, to state briefly the reasons against the scheme for rating site values given in evidence by many of us before the Commissioners—reasons which appear to have been accepted by the majority.

The proposal, in its original form, was for the taxation of ground rents, which was carefully considered and rejected by the Select Committee on Town Holdings in 1892. With the exception of surveyors and others with special knowledge of the subject there were few people at that time who knew what ground rents really were. I have often been astonished at the general ignorance on the subject at the present time; and as the rating of ground rents is involved in one at least of the schemes presented to the Commissioners, it will be well for the purpose of the argument, though scarcely necessary for the information of surveyors, to note how they are created.

Where land becomes ripe for building the owner has to equip it for the builder, who requires a road frontage, and a depth appropriate to the situation. The owner's initial expenditure is material, and as far as my own experience goes the interest on it absorbs from 25 to 35 per cent of the ultimate ground rent; but that never appears to have been taken into consideration in any scheme for rating them.

The land being equipped with roads, sewers, &c., at the cost of the owner, ground rents are created in various ways, thus :—

A lease of, say, 99 years is granted to a builder for the erection of a house, shop, or manufactory—the lessee undertaking to spend a certain specified sum in building, and to pay all rates and taxes. A ground rent so created is the real site value of the improved land.

Again, the owner may take a premium and let for a smaller annual rent, in which case the ground rent is less than the site value.

Again, the owner may grant leases to small builders and advance them money for building, at ground rents largely in excess of the actual site value, in order to secure the interest on his advance. This is, in my experience, a very common custom, and ground rents so created are greater than the site value—they include a portion of the building value.

These examples are sufficient to show that, quite independently of other considerations, it is unreasonable and unjust to rate existing ground rents, because it is in the first place impossible to differentiate them from the owner's initial expenditure, and also because it is impossible to predicate of any ground rent that it was an actual site value at the time of its creation.

It is for this latter reason—for, as I have said, the former appears never to have been considered—that the idea of rating ground rents has been abandoned and replaced by schemes for rating actual site values.

Ground rents are known—they are at hand ready to be rated; but site values are not known—they have never been separated for rating purposes from the buildings thereon. The question therefore now arises, is it practicable or expedient to value them?

The Commissioners had before them a great deal of evidence on this subject, notably that of several Members of this Institution on the one side, and on the other that of Mr. Fletcher Moulton, Mr. Costelloe, and Mr. Harper (Surveyor to the London County Council).

The weight of our evidence was to this effect.

A general valuation of sites as distinguished from the buildings thereon would be practicable, but difficult and

costly : a matter of opinion and not of fact. Opinions are always disputable, and would be especially so in the case of the most valuable sites situate in or near to the centres of large towns, where they are generally complicated by claims of light and other easements. Such valuation would therefore cause considerable friction, and give rise to a great number of objections and appeals.

Moreover, if it were to be made, and a special site rate imposed, some simple practical plan must be devised for apportioning the rate equitably between the various lessees interested down to the ground owner.

Plans to carry out this idea were submitted by Mr. Fletcher Moulton and by Mr. Harper. These plans were found by the general consent of the Commissioners to be inconsistent with each other, to involve breaches of existing contracts, and as to that of Mr. Harper to involve a division of the rate between lessees in proportion to actual ground rents paid, which I have shown to be inequitable. They were moreover complicated in detail, and for these and other reasons were both rejected by the majority and minority alike.

It appears to me that no simple practical plan has yet been produced by which the idea suggested can be carried out; but assuming its possibility, we have now to consider its expediency and justice, and this raises the question of the real incidence of rates.

Are sites now rated, and on whom do the rates actually fall?

Sites are of course rated, because the rate is based upon the whole value of the hereditament, which includes both site and building.

The question of incidence may be illustrated by a simple case.

An owner has a piece of land to let on a 99 years' building lease. A builder is prepared to build a house upon it, which a tenant is prepared to take.

The tenant can afford to pay £100 a year for rent and rates together.

The builder expects and is content to receive a certain net interest on his expenditure, and after making due allowance for repairs, insurance, sinking fund, &c., he estimates that £80 a year will be his fair remuneration. If there were no rates the owner of the land would and could obtain a ground rent of £20 a year, which, with the builder's remuneration of £80, makes up the £100 which the tenant can afford to pay, but the tenant finds that he has to pay £10 a year in rates, so that he can only afford to pay the builder £90 a year. The builder will not be satisfied with less than £80, so the owner must be content with a ground rent of £10 instead of £20 a year.

It appears certain then that all the local rates, not only on the site but on the whole hereditament at the time of the contract, are actually, though indirectly, borne by the owner.

The lessee or builder has contracted to pay all rates for the period of his lease, and, since the contract was entered into old rates have unquestionably been raised and new ones imposed to an unforeseen extent, and it is the incidence of these additional rates that it is so difficult to determine.

They will of course fall upon the owner at the end of the lease.

In the meantime political economists agree that it is impossible to determine with accuracy the proportions in which they fall on the occupier and the lessee. It is dependent, as the Majority Report states, on many con-

siderations, such as the relative strength of the parties to the bargain, the supply of and the demand for the subject of the bargain, and the extent of what is called economic friction.

Speaking generally, site values have increased in far greater proportion than rates, so that the lessees and not the owners have profited most by the original contract.

Taking all these and other circumstances into consideration, the majority have arrived at the reasonable conclusions which may be thus summarised :

- (1) They see no reason to believe that there are any special benefits to the landowners from expenditure incurred by the local authorities which they are not called upon to bear whenever new rents are fixed.
- (2) Unless some important object is to be gained, which cannot possibly be carried into effect except by recourse to the dual system of valuation proposed, they feel that its introduction would be indefensible. Any further departure from the basis of fact, and consequent extension of the element of hypothesis in the valuation of property, is obviously to be avoided if practicable, and they are unable to concur in the views expressed by the various supporters of the scheme that the ends they respectively have in view would justify the introduction of an admittedly difficult and intricate system, which would certainly result in further inequalities of valuation as between one ratepayer and another.
- (3) The imposition of a special tax on site or land values does not appear to be justified upon

either of the two grounds which have hitherto formed the basis of local taxation, since neither in respect of ability to pay nor of the benefits which they receive does it appear that the owners of land values contribute inequitably to local expenditure at the present time as compared with owners of other classes of rateable property.

- (4) Land is not the only class of property the value of which may be enhanced by circumstances beyond the control of the owners, and there is no reason why, on account of any such enhancement, it should be placed in a new and separate category as far as rating is concerned.
- (5) There is no justification for the breaking of existing contracts.

I have gone into this chapter in some detail, not only because of the interest and importance of the subject matter to surveyors, but because the influential minority in the elaborate Report to which I have referred advocate the proposal of a special valuation of urban sites and a special rate thereon.

It appears to me that this must to some extent discount the value of the Majority Report, and encourage further efforts of those extreme theorists who are anxious to annex the land, and those spending authorities who are anxious to find a new source of income on which they can draw largely, although the Report itself expressly discountenances any such ideas.

Time does not permit me to discuss the arguments of the minority ; I can only draw attention to some of their conclusions.

- (1) They agree with the majority that there should be no violation of existing contracts.

This, at least, is an entirely satisfactory conclusion.

- (2) They assert that urban site values are increased to a special though not a measurable extent by public expenditure.

This I certainly dispute. I know of no expenditure to which rates are ordinarily applied (except the sinking funds, which are quite insignificant in amount) which can have the effect of increasing the value of land. The undoubted continuous rise in the value of urban sites—or the unearned increment—in towns with increasing population, and in these only, is, in my opinion, entirely due to the tendency of people in modern times to crowd into towns where accommodation is provided for them by the builder as lessee, and by the owner, at a considerable initial expense which, as I have before stated, seems to have been entirely overlooked in these discussions.

- (3) They consider a valuation of sites practicable and expedient, and they advocate a special rate thereon, but they would define and limit by statute the purposes for which such rate should be applied, and the amount of it in the £.

It appears to me, however, that if it were once imposed, there would be a constant and probably an ultimately successful endeavour to extend its application and amount.

- (4) They believe that it would go some way towards putting an end to unjust and confiscatory measures.

It would, in my opinion, give a fresh impetus to the agitation for such measures.

- (5) They believe that it would appease sentimentalists by helping to remove the erroneous impression that the owner pays nothing in the way of rates, and that it would or should conduce to the removal of some of the widespread misconceptions which seem to prevail not only in political circles, but among economic authorities and responsible statesmen.

In my opinion, neither sentiment nor politics ought to enter into a consideration of the subject.

- (6) That if proper regard be had to equitable considerations the amount capable of being raised by a special site value rate will not be large.

This rather reminds one of the excuse made by a young woman who had a baby in an unwarranted manner—it was such a little one. The principle is either right or wrong—the tax is just or unjust—and I side with John Stuart Mill, who is of opinion that the imposition of such a tax would be tantamount to the confiscation for public use of the property of particular persons of a particular class of a percentage of the property equal to the percentage laid on their income, unless an equivalent tax were imposed at the same time upon every other description of property. I say particular persons, because future buyers would acquire the property at a reduction of price equivalent to the tax, which therefore they would escape paying.

CHAPTER X.—DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

I have no remarks to make on this, as it has no special interest to ordinary surveyors.

CHAPTER XI.—EXEMPTIONS FROM RATEABILITY.

There are certain classes of property which are exempted from rates under various statutes. These exemptions are determined on no definite principle, and the recommendations of the Commissioners thereon, appear to me to leave the subject in its present state of confusion.

Property of the Crown is exempt, but a contribution equivalent to the rates that would otherwise be leviable is supposed to be given. Such property is valued by a Treasury officer instead of by the ordinary rating authority, in other words, the Crown assesses its own property at its own valuation.

The Commissioners are of opinion that if this system is not perfect in theory, it at any rate works well in practice.

I cannot agree with this opinion, and can see no reason why Crown property, if it is to be assessed at all, should be assessed in any exceptional way.

There are also special inconsistencies in the assessment of Crown telegraph and telephone lines.

The telegraph lines of the Post Office are generally exempt from rates, but those acquired under the Act of 1868 are made rateable by the Act. I understand that the assessments were then fixed by the Treasury and are immutable, and cannot now be modified, however the value of these lines has been increased.

The telephone trunk lines acquired by the Post Office in 1896 are exempt, but the Government make

contributions fixed by the Treasury as an act of grace, and from my experience such contributions are about one-fourth of what would be readily agreed to by private companies.

Again, local public property such as municipal buildings, poor law buildings, lunatic asylums, &c., are rateable. I can see no reason why these should be treated differently from Crown property; they should both be exempt or both rateable, and if rateable should be assessed in the ordinary way.

Again, scientific, literary, and artistic institutions, and voluntary public elementary schools, are exempt, but hospitals and other charitable institutions and board schools are rateable. I cannot see any logical ground for this difference of treatment. Speaking generally, they are all essential to the wants of the local community. Hospitals especially have been built and are maintained by the liberality of the philanthropic few. If they are rated, the amount of the rate is an additional burden on them; if exempted, the many who could and should contribute to their support would at least be made to contribute to this small extent.

As a matter of fact, in Birmingham, and I suppose in other towns, hospitals are assessed at a nominal sum, but this is an evasion rather than a solution of the question.

The tendency of opinion appears to be that everything should be rateable, but having regard to the fact that Parliament has granted certain exemptions by statute, the Commissioners do not recommend a repeal of these statutes, but are of opinion that no further extension of such exemptions should be permitted.

I am disappointed that the Commissioners did not see their way to a stronger recommendation with

the object of removing the obvious inconsistencies and anomalies at present existing.

CHAPTER XII.—MISCELLANEOUS RATING QUESTIONS.

The subject of this chapter, most interesting to surveyors, is that of the rating of unoccupied property, which is also discussed at somewhat greater length in the important Minority Report on urban rating and site values, to which I have before referred.

The majority are of opinion that unoccupied buildings derive some benefit from public expenditure, and therefore should be liable to pay a portion, but not the whole, of the rates in respect of them, but what that portion should be is not specified. As to unoccupied land, no principle is laid down for rating it, and I do not gather from the Report whether or not its rating is recommended.

The Report of the minority on this question is more definite. It recommends the rating of unoccupied buildings for the same reason as that given by the majority. It also recommends the rating not only of actual building land but also of land which may have a building value though not yet brought into the market for this purpose. To justify this, they refer to an allegation frequently made that land is withheld from building by persons speculating for a rise, and they are apparently of opinion that a tax thereon would remove the premium now existing in favour of this practice.

This introduces the very considerable difficulty of determining what land is ripe for building, and its value, and I do not envy the position of the assessing authority on whom the minority would throw the burden of proof.

My experience is that land may sometimes be withheld from the building market in a locality which is

rapidly rising in value with the object of securing a higher ultimate ground rent, or in a suburb where the class of house is restricted with the object of maintaining its character, and in these cases it will probably be for the ultimate benefit of the public, for the higher the ground rent the greater will be the value of the buildings erected, and the greater the rateable value and the rate thereon. Speaking generally, however, the tendency is in the opposite direction. Landowners are only too anxious to increase their income by the creation of ground rents, and sometimes compete with one another with that object. Thus land is more often put into the market before it is really ripe for building than withheld when ripe.

The recommendation of the minority on this subject is to the following effect.

That the special site value rate which, as before explained, they would impose, should be charged in respect of unoccupied property and uncovered land.

It is with some diffidence that I venture to dispute the policy and the justice of rating unoccupied property, but I consider it to be objectionable both in principle and practice.

The objections in principle are:—

- (1) The first maxim of taxation is that a tax should be levied at the time and in the manner most convenient to the contributory, and no time could be less convenient than when the property taxed returns no income to the owner.
- (2) Another maxim is that a tax should take and keep out of the pocket of the person taxed as little as possible beyond what it brings into the public treasury. The tax suggested might take much more out of the pocket of the person taxed than the tax itself, for it might

induce many, especially small owners, to part with their land at a disadvantage to escape the burden.

The practical objections are:—

- (1) If the tax is intended to bring land as quickly as possible into the building market it is unnecessary, for the tendency is rather to offer it prematurely than to hold it back.
- (2) There would be great difficulty in defining what lands should be subject to it. Building value is of very gradual growth, and land at the urban limit may have a prospective building value, *i.e.* a purchase value, much greater than its agricultural value, many years before it is ripe for building and has an actual building value. No effort of the owner would induce a builder to spend his capital upon it before this time, and the accumulation of a tax thereon might consume all the profit the owner may subsequently make. It might do more, and force him to sell at a great disadvantage in a period of depression, when the expansion of a town may be long retarded.
- (3) The mere imposition of such a tax would tend to induce small owners to sell without delay, and land would then be thrown into the hands of a few large capitalists who could afford to hold and wait, and would naturally endeavour to recoup themselves by raising the price of it when ripe for building.
- (4) The tax would fall with special hardship upon land ripe for building, and equipped for that purpose by the owner at a great expenditure

in roads, &c.: an expenditure which is not entirely productive until the whole is taken up. This often takes many years, as the land can only be disposed of gradually as new buildings are required.

CHAPTER XIII.—VALUATION OF SPECIAL PROPERTIES.

This chapter, the final one of the Majority Report deals with the difficulties which arise in the valuation for rating purposes of certain kinds of properties, in particular manufactories containing machinery, and those, like railways, canals, &c., which extend over more than one parish.

(a) *Machinery.*

There are few subjects which have given rise to more controversy between rating authorities and manufacturers than the position occupied by machinery in premises used for manufacturing purposes.

I can remember the time when it was comparatively simple, and when only the motive power and the plant for transmitting it was included in the rateable value according to the Act of 1840, to which I have before referred, by which stock in trade was exempted. Then certain fixed machinery was included in the value by a particular decision of a judge. Another judge extended it to certain machines not fixed, but considered to be necessary to the use of the premises, and now according to the law as defined by judges almost every machine is included. It is true that they are not rateable *per se*, but they are to be taken into account in ascertaining the rateable value.

This has naturally caused great dissatisfaction among manufacturers and commercial classes, and Bills have been introduced in Parliament from time to time in their interest with a view to the exemption of machinery.

For my part I fail to understand why beds and other furniture should not be rated as enhancing the value of a residence, if machines are to be practically rated as enhancing the value of a manufactory.

At any rate, under the law as now defined, the line between the kinds of machinery which are and those which are not to be taken into account is one which it is impossible to draw with any approach to distinctness, and this uncertainty causes great divergence of practice among rating authorities in different unions.

For example, it is the custom in Birmingham to include only the plant for producing and transmitting the motive power, whereas in places not far distant machines such as carpet and silk looms are included in the valuation.

The Commissioners recognise this inconsistency. They admit that in any amendment of the existing law the main object must be the removal of all uncertainty as to what kinds of machinery are and what are not to be taken into account, and they have come to the conclusion that to obtain this object by any sort of definition is wholly impracticable. Their recommendation is as follows:—

That in estimating the rateable value of any hereditament occupied for trade, business, or manufacturing purposes there shall be excluded from the the assessment any increased value arising from machines, tools, or appliances which are not fixed, or are only so fixed that they can be removed from their place without necessi-

tating the removal of any part of the hereditament, but the value of any machinery, machine, or plant used in or on the hereditament for producing or transmitting first motive power or for heating or lighting the hereditament should be included.

This recommendation will, I think, appear to most of us as fair and reasonable.

(b) *Railways.*

There are two special difficulties in the valuation of railways, and other public undertakings similarly placed. The first is that they are not subject to be let or sold, and therefore the rental value cannot be ascertained in the usual way; the second is that they are not confined to one, but often extend over many hundred parishes.

The rental therefore as defined in the Parochial Assessment Act must be arrived at in an exceptional way, and is based on profit-earning capacity ascertained from the published accounts of the Company.

The method of valuing a part of a railway in any particular parish may be roughly sketched as follows.

It is first necessary to value the whole undertaking thus:—

Gross receipts, ascertained from the
year's accounts

Deductions :

- (1) Expenses of earning these, also
taken from the accounts . .
- (2) Tenants' profit due to capital
employed, which involves dis-
cussion and agreement with

the Company on the value
of the rolling stock and other
plant, stores, and floating
capital, and the interest to be
allowed on each

- (3) Statutory deductions for main-
tenance, &c.

When (1) (2) and (3) are deducted
from the gross receipts the
balance is the rateable value of
the whole undertaking.

- (4) A further deduction has to be
made in respect of all the
stations and works which
must be severally valued in
the parishes in which they are
situate; their combined value
being always assumed to be a
percentage of the gross
receipts

The balance after this deduction is the rateable value
of the whole line.

The gross receipts in the parish should be supplied
by the company on the application of the rating autho-
rity, and the rateable value in the parish is taken to be
the same proportion of these gross receipts as the rate-
able value of the whole line, obtained by the method
above roughly sketched out, is to the whole gross
receipts.

Any stations or other works in the parish are assessed
separately by taking about 3 per cent. on the value of

the land and about 4 or 5 per cent. on the structural value of the buildings.

This method of valuation is by no means perfect in principle, and bristles with points of dispute in practice. Different valuers of a railway line in two adjoining parishes in different unions, in which the value per mile must be the same, often arrive by this method at widely different conclusions. Their conclusions will depend upon what may be called the personal equation of the valuer, *i.e.* his special knowledge of the intricacies of the subject and his tact in negotiating with the company's valuer, and settling by judicious compromise the many disputable points in order to avoid the great expense of an arbitration, to which rating authorities are naturally averse, and which many of them can ill afford.

I think it is now generally recognised that great expense would be saved to, and fairer results obtained for, the rating authorities, if some competent person were appointed to make an assessment, as between the parties interested, of the whole railway, and divide the amount according to an equitable principle between the several parishes through which it passes.

As to the valuation of the stations, the method employed has always appeared to me to give unequal results as between the stations and the line, and I am glad to note that this is recognised by the Chairman in his separate memorandum. They are both parts of the same undertaking, and I could never understand why the interest which is always charged on the structural value of the buildings should be fixed and different from the interest on capital invested in the line itself.

Lord Balfour points out that in one case in Scotland this method has led to the curious and paradoxical result

that the stations absorb the whole value of the railway, leaving nothing whatever to be assigned to the line itself.

The recommendation of the Commissioners on this subject is that an independent assessor of railways should be appointed, and should receive such salary and employ such staff as the Treasury may approve, and that the expense should be borne partly by the valuation authorities and partly by the railway companies.

(c) Other Special Properties.

There are certain other special properties, such as canals, water, gas, and electric light works and tramways, which extend over more than one parish, which are valued on the same principle as railways, and the valuation of which presents the same kind of difficulties.

The Commissioners, however, do not think it desirable, or indeed possible, to make any recommendation with regard to the actual procedure which should be adopted in ascertaining their rateable value.

Neither time nor space permit me, nor do I think it necessary, to refer to the two Minority Reports of two single members of the Commission, viz., that of Professor Stuart and of His Honour Judge O'Connor.

In conclusion, it is obviously impossible, within the limits of a single paper, to do justice to the Blue Book which is the subject of our discussion. All I could hope to do was to indicate and briefly comment upon the arguments and conclusions of the Commissioners on subjects specially interesting to surveyors. The recommendations of the majority thereon appear to me to be on the whole reasonable and moderate, and I sincerely trust that they

will use their best endeavours to obtain Parliamentary sanction to them at an early date.

Mr. JOSEPH H. SABIN (Professional Associate of Council), in expressing the great pleasure it gave him to propose a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Mathews for his Paper, said that, having regard to all the circumstances, he thought the best way to deal adequately with Mr. Mathews' Paper, and the Paper on the same subject read by Mr. Dudley Clarke, would be to adjourn the discussion on the Report, on which they were both based, until the next Meeting, when Members would have had an opportunity of carefully studying the two Papers and comparing them with each other and with the Report.

Speaking as one who had the honour of giving evidence before the Commission, he might venture to claim some knowledge—however slight—of the contents of the Report, but he remembered that in moving the adjournment he had taken upon himself the task of renewing the discussion at the next Meeting, when he proposed to confine his remarks as closely as possible to the actual recommendations of the Commission, which he thought, in themselves, afforded ample ground for debate among Members of The Institution.

Mr. H. CHATFIELD CLARKE (Fellow) said he wished most cordially to second the vote of thanks to Mr. Mathews for his Paper, which, dealing with an extremely difficult subject, threw upon it so much light that all present would, he was sure, be with him in acknowledging their indebtedness to the author.

If he might venture to say so, he thought that Mr. Mathews' admirable reasoning was rendered even more convincing by the clearness with which he had put his several points in reading the Paper.

The vote of thanks having been put and carried unanimously, and briefly acknowledged by Mr. Mathews, the Meeting then adjourned.

AT
THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING,

Held on Monday, February 10th, 1901.

SIR J. F. L. ROLLESTON, M.P. (President) in the Chair.

The adjourned discussion on the Papers read at the Ordinary General Meetings of November 25th, 1901, and January 27th, 1902, by Mr. A. Dudley Clarke (Fellow), and Mr. G. S. Mathews (Fellow), respectively, on "The Final Report of the Local Taxation Commission," was resumed.

The PRESIDENT expressed regret, in which he was sure the Members present would join, that both Mr. Dudley Clarke and Mr. Mathews were unable to be present at the Meeting.

Mr. J. H. SABIN (Professional Associate of Council), in resuming the discussion, said he could hardly hope to deal more than briefly with the two Papers or with the Report upon which they were based, but there were some actual recommendations of the Commissioners which he was sure would repay careful consideration.

Both Papers had relation to the Final Report of the Commission, but no reference had been made in them to the First Report of the Commission which dealt with

at least one most important point referred to briefly in the King's Speech at the opening of Parliament. His Majesty's Speech merely foreshadowed "measures for improving the law of valuation," but the First Report of the Commissioners contained some other very important recommendations which, he assumed, would form the basis of any Bill that the Government might introduce.

There were, in the First Report, seventeen separate recommendations* with regard to the Valuation Authority which, it was suggested, should be appointed for the whole kingdom, the most important being No. 1 :— That recommendation was backed by the evidence of witnesses of considerable weight, and it was one in which most surveyors who had anything to do with provincial rating authorities would heartily concur

With regard to the Final Report it was to be

*The recommendations in the First Report were as follows :—

(1.) That there should be only one Valuation Authority in each County, and the Valuation List of that Authority should be the basis on which rates and taxes for all purposes should be raised.

(2.) That, except in the County of Lancaster, a Valuation Authority should be created in each Administrative County, and in each County Borough, but that power should be given to any County Council and the Councils of the County Boroughs in any County to adopt the area of the Geographical County.

(3.) That in Lancashire the Geographical County should be taken as the Valuation area.

(4.) That the Valuation Authority should consist :—

(i.) In a Geographical County, of members appointed by the County Council and by the Councils of County Boroughs.

(ii.) In an Administrative County, of members appointed by the County Council.

(iii.) In a County Borough, of members appointed by the County Borough Council.

(5.) That the Valuation Authority should have power to divide the area within its jurisdiction into convenient districts which might or might not conform to Union Areas. In each district a Committee should be constituted, composed of members of the Valuation Authority and of

observed that it dealt partly with questions relating to the principle of rating, and partly with those affecting the practice of rating. It was sometimes difficult to divide the principle from the practice, but there were certain recommendations which would commend themselves to every surveyor.

The most important principle involved was the question whether the rates should be assisted by further revenues derived from specific sources, the amount of which should be assigned in aid of local taxation, or whether there should be a sufficient sum voted from the general Consolidated Fund for the assistance of local taxation. This was hardly a question of much interest to surveyors, and, he apprehended, was a subject which they might leave to experts to discuss; but the ultimate result would be very little different whether the assistance given were derived from the one source or the other. The real question of interest was, how far the assignment of rates from Imperial purposes to local purposes would affect the valuation of land or property.

representatives of Boards of Guardians, Borough Councils, and Urban District Councils within the district.

(6.) That the Valuation Authority should issue instructions to the District Committees for their guidance in preparing the Valuation List.

(7.) That the Valuation List should be prepared, whenever practicable, by Professional Surveyors.

(8.) That every property should be valued once during a period not exceeding five years, and that provision should be made for the making of Provisional and Supplemental Lists.

(9.) That a representative of the Board of Inland Revenue should have the right to attend meetings of the Valuation Authority and of the District Committees, and also have the same powers as they now have in the Metropolis.

(10.) That legislation should provide for the establishment of a maximum scale of deductions.

(11.) That legislation should provide for compulsory returns from owners and occupiers of rent paid, and other particulars.

(12.) That the Valuation List so prepared, as herein-before suggested, should be submitted to the District Committee; notice being given to any

He would venture to suggest, as a basis for argument, the proposition that the land was really a raw material, with the advantages of being limited in quantity, and of having the property of being fixed in position. It must be used where it was found. Now he suggested, as a necessary corollary, or as the result of those two factors, that land must in every case bear the greater part of the burden of all rates and taxes in respect of its value to whatever use it was put. If one grew crops alone the land would bear all the burden of the rates and taxes levied in respect of its value. If one grew (if he might use the expression) crops and buildings, then part only of the impost would fall on the land, and, if it bore buildings only, a less part; but always *some* part. He was bound to admit that houses constituted in a certain sense a commodity, and as a commodity bore a propor-

ratepayer the valuation of whose property it is proposed to increase, or to include for the first time in the List.

(13.) That the District Committee should consider the lists and revise them if thought necessary, and, after hearing any objections made against them, should then submit them to the Valuation Authority.

(14.) That the Valuation Authority should take such steps as they may think necessary to ascertain if their instructions have been carried out, and, subject to any alterations they may think fit to make, should finally approve of the lists and cause them to be printed and published, such lists, subject to appeals, to be the accepted valuation for all purposes, whether Local or Imperial.

(15.) That notice should be given to any ratepayer the valuation of whose property the Valuation Authority proposes to increase, or to include for the first time in the List; and any such ratepayer should have the right to give a notice of objection, and the Valuation Authority should hear such objection.

(16.) That appeals from the lists as finally approved by the Valuation Authority should be to Quarter Sessions, and that the jurisdiction of Special Sessions should be abolished.

(17.) That special properties such as railways, canals, mines, tramways, docks, telephones, and gas, water, and electric light works should be valued in the first instance by a valuer appointed by the Valuation Authority, objections being heard by that authority, and appeals lying to the Railway Commission, or a Special Tribunal created for that purpose.

tion of the rates and taxes levied in respect of them. But there would always be a considerable portion of the rates and taxes chargeable in respect of the land itself, and if that were so, it appeared to him that they had cut the whole of their argument from under the feet of the advocates of a tax on site lands, because land already bore a proportion of taxes that were already levied on the whole hereditament.

He must pass, perhaps, with some amount of discursiveness, to certain recommendations or suggestions which were made to the Commission, but which the Commission did not recommend should be accepted. As a surveyor, he had asked himself upon whom the house duty, for instance, fell; and he suggested that a portion of the house duty would fall on the land on which the house stood. It was proposed that the house duty should be handed over to the local authorities, but the house duty had been so dealt with during the last twenty years that it would almost appear as though the next thing to do with it was to abolish it altogether. It was surprising to find what a number of houses—especially houses in the country—were worth exactly £19 19s. a year, and not one penny more. It was a singular phenomenon, for one could not but assume that if the house alone were let without the land attached to it, it was just possible that the house would be worth much more than £20 a year, and, if one followed the returns made of the number of houses entirely exempt from house duty, or that bore an amount of 2*d.*, 3*d.*, or 6*d.*, one came to the conclusion that having meddled so much with the house duty, the next best thing, as he had said, would be to abolish it altogether.

If this were done, the local authority would not be deprived of the income, because they did not now possess

it, while on the other hand, it would do away with a number of existing anomalies. If the local authority saw fit, they could raise a house duty in the same way that it was now levied by simply increasing the rates.

A suggestion which the Commission negatived was that the land tax should be transferred to the local authorities, and with this he thought that, as surveyors, they would entirely agree, for the effect could but be anomalous. In numbers of parishes the land tax had been entirely redeemed, and the transfer of the present tax would act unfairly, unless provision were made for a grant in proportion to what had been redeemed.

The very startling suggestion was made that unoccupied property should be rated, not to the whole of the rates, but it was more than hinted that at least a part of the rates should be derived from unoccupied property. That was a matter upon which he thought it well to express a very decided opinion. While a property might be said to benefit by certain rates although not occupied, the main principle of rating was that the person who enjoyed the benefit and not the property itself, should contribute, and therefore it was the person who was nominally rated.

Then suggestions were made as to the rating of minerals brought to the surface in a parish adjoining the sea—that that parish should have the advantage of the rating of the mine to some extent. He was inclined to think that in some cases that would have a very extraordinary effect, and he hardly thought that proper consideration had been given to that question.

Then he came to a recommendation, not only of the majority of the Commissioners but also of the minority, namely, that one-half only of the rates ordinarily payable on property should be charged on land. That

recommendation had already been taken into account, and was, indeed, carried out before the Commissioners expressed their opinion, and he presumed one might now look upon that as a permanent arrangement. They had also confirmed the proposition that half the rates on a tithe rent-charge attached to a benefice should be allowed, and, without discussing the question whether or not that was an equitable arrangement, he was puzzled to know why the tithe rent-charge attached to a benefice should be in a different position from tithe rent-charge in the hands of lay owners. If the argument were correct that tithe rent-charge had been bearing an improper amount of rates, it should be treated in the same way all through. There were tithe rent-charges in the hands of authorities who were quite as badly off as some beneficed clergymen, and if the argument were correct that tithe rent-charge was in the nature of land, surely it was illogical to make allowances to benefit land-owners and not to allow the same to that part of the land represented by the rent-charge. He thought there must have been some reason for the refusal to grant relief in respect of the lay ownership of tithe rent-charge. As a matter of practice tithe rent-charge in another form got the benefit. He could point to two adjoining parishes where in one case there was tithe rent-charge, and in the other there was land allotted in respect of tithe rent-charge. The tithe rent-charge in the one case got no benefit, being in the hands of a lay owner, but the land, the property of the same person, and allotted in lieu of tithes got the benefit of the half rate.

With the recommendation No. 17 he thought most surveyors would agree. Those who had carefully read the evidence (more particularly that of their past-Presi-

dent, Mr. Vigers) would see there was a very strong case for such a suggestion being put into force by statute.

There were large recommendations with regard to the valuation of machinery. The only remark he had to make with regard to this was, that he doubted whether the heating apparatus of a factory was a proper subject for rating. He could understand the lighting apparatus being a proper subject, but why the heating apparatus should be so he did not comprehend.

He thought these were the only points with which he need trouble the meeting. He believed that a careful study of the evidence or of the very valuable memoranda contained in the Final Report would form a liberal education for a surveyor who had to deal in his practice with questions of rating and taxation.

Mr. HOWARD MARTIN (Fellow) said he should like to add to the thanks which had been expressed at the last Meeting his personal appreciation of the value of the two very able Papers under discussion. The Institution was greatly indebted to Members who wrote Papers involving so much labour and dealing with a subject of so much importance, especially now, when the Report of the Commissioners would, he supposed, be shortly made the basis of legislation. It was a discouraging task, because past experience showed the hopelessness of convincing opponents. He had no doubt that when the Bill for the rating of urban sites was moved in the House of Commons next week the very arguments in favour of the proposition, which had been refuted over and over again since 1901, would be used by some of the speakers. The question of rating sites apart from the buildings on them and vacant building land, was the branch of the sub-

ject most interesting to Members of The Institution in general, and it seemed to him that the arguments in favour of such schemes came from two different sets of supporters, one of which undisguisedly wanted to take as much as they could out of the pockets of the owners of real property. He remembered that, in 1901, one gentleman who gave evidence wished to tax all land to the extent of 20s. in the pound on the rents, so as to transfer the benefit of all such property into the hands of the local authorities.

The other set were honestly looking for a fresh source from which to get contributions to local taxation. The public constantly demanded fresh improvements and conveniences of all kinds which formerly were never even asked for; and if they insisted on having those advantages they must pay for them, and the local authorities were naturally looking in all directions for some fresh source from which to draw funds, but it seemed to him that in proposing further taxation of real property for that purpose they were making a great mistake. The very people who most warmly urged the necessity of increased taxation of real property for such purposes were, as a rule, the strongest advocates of the policy of increasing the number of freeholders in view of the great benefits a man derived from becoming the owner of property. He firmly believed in the desirability of as many persons as possible becoming owners of urban property. It made them feel responsible for and take an interest in the place in which they lived, and made them better citizens, he thought, in many ways. But if this were so, why discourage so desirable a state of things by penalising or fining the very persons whom it was sought to persuade to put their small savings in such investments?

It appeared to him the evidence made it quite clear

that the burden of local taxation did fall to a quite sufficient, if not to an excessive, extent upon the owners of real property. If, as he thought was the case, they were already practically paying more than their share to local taxation, would not it be well to seek some other source of revenue? There were many persons who drew thousands a year from investments which contributed nothing whatever to local taxation, and in his judgment it would be much fairer to impose a tax, if there must be a new investment tax at all, on such investments, rather than to increase burdens on real property. It would, he thought, be a tax collected at very little expense, which could be automatically assessed, like the income tax, and would be very difficult to evade. There would certainly be one disadvantage, namely, that there would be no room for surveyors to settle disputed assessments, but they must not always look to themselves, and if they could devise a scheme that would bring within its meshes those who contributed little or nothing to local taxation, it would, he thought, be very desirable.

He knew of instances where people living in houses worth from £50 to £100 a year who paid the rates on that rent while they enjoyed an income of perhaps thousands from investments which contributed nothing to local taxation in any shape or form. While such people practically escaped he thought it was unfair to attempt to increase the burdens on the holders of real property.

Colonel G. W. RAIKES (Fellow) said that Mr. Mathews's able Paper gave details of three methods of providing relief to local rates which the Commission had proposed, the first being by assigning for local purposes the trading or local licences and the establishment licences, which would seem to be a very fair way of meeting local needs.

The second proposal was a surtax on beers and spirits, but he had always failed to understand why money should be raised for one purpose by the Government and used for another, and why, when a heavy beer duty and a very large duty on spirits were collected by the excise, an extra tax put on should be given to local bodies for local purposes. He thought it would be much better that whatever was necessary should be derived from other sources, and that the Government should keep these taxes for Imperial purposes.

The third suggested source was the house duty. Mr. Sabin advocated sweeping this duty away. He could not agree to that, for he believed that at the present time the house duty raised about two millions annually—he forgot the exact figure—and this was a very fine sum to have to deal with if one had a free hand. He quite agreed that it was very absurd that people living in houses under £20 a year should be free and that other people should pay all the different rates.

Why, when the upper classes and the rich people were taxed so much more heavily on their incomes, and concessions were made to small incomes, should not a house rate be advocated that was payable in equal proportion on all property throughout the land? The house duty at the present time represented only a portion of the inhabited houses of the country, but he thought that if all classes of houses were rated at 1s. in the £ inhabited house duty, it would produce five millions, and if rated at 2s., ten millions, which was exactly the sum wanted for local purposes.* Everyone would pay

* Extract from Paper read by Col. Raikes at The Surveyors' Institution in 1896.

	£
Value of inhabited houses paying duty .	64,678,525
do. do. not paying duty	38,835,176
Total	103,513,701

A 2s. rate on which would raise £10,351,370.

according to the house he lived in, and there would then be no need for the other grants which were suggested. He feared that this was not at all likely ever to be done, but it was what he would like to see.

There was one other matter which he thought was not dealt with in the Report, nor had it been mentioned in the discussion, and that was the great inequality in rating woodlands at the present time. They were sometimes rated at their full valuation and sometimes much above it, while tithe rent-charge and agricultural land had been relieved by one-half. He thought there was hardly any property that so much required relief from the rates at the present time. He supposed the average rateable value of matured woodlands was about 10s. per acre, and the rate on the average was about 3s. in the £. which came to about 1s. 6d. per acre. Such a tax, alike on old and new woodlands, was a grievous burden, and was almost equivalent to the cost of looking after them and keeping fences and gates in repair. He could hardly imagine anything that would deter an owner who wished to plant, either for beauty or for investment, more than knowing that directly he took the land from his tenants the rates would be doubled, simply because he was going to put it aside to be of no use or profit to him for many years.

With regard to building sites, he felt a little abroad on that subject, and he did not therefore want to express his opinion very strongly. Waste land was always, he thought, an objectionable feature in any country, whether in town or village. In the case of a piece of land taken out of the hands of, say, a market gardener, who was cultivating it and paying rates upon it, for the purpose of building a house, he did not see why that land should at once be free of rates. Why not let

all land not built upon pay its proportion of rates as if it were still agricultural land or market garden land? He thought in that way building operations would not be discouraged, and that, at any rate, it would be much better that unoccupied land should pay something.

He agreed with Mr. Mathews in his opinion as to the taxing of ground rents and houses. He thought his remarks on that subject must convince everyone that ground rents were already rated. It seemed clear that the real ground value was rated directly a house was occupied, and this was as it should be.

If the local authorities were to be entrusted with the granting of licences there were several new things which might well be subject to such charges. He should much like to see a rate placed upon hoardings for advertisements. One could not drive anywhere through the country without finding its beauty defaced by placards and advertisements, which were especially conspicuous along the main lines of railway, and if the local authority were empowered to levy rates on owners of land or property for using that property for the purpose of advertisements, it would bring in a very large amount of income indeed. Of course there was their old friend the motor car. He supposed there was no doubt that there would be some licence for that. A man paid two guineas for a two-horse vehicle, and he thought these cars might well pay ten.

There were many other things and many trades and occupations which might well be licensed and made to contribute to local expenditure.

MR. PHILIP E. PILDITCH (Fellow) said he could not help thinking that we stood in a somewhat novel position at the present day with reference to the subject of the

rating of land values. Everyone was more or less familiar with the arguments on either side with regard to the schemes of the past few years for rating land values, notably those put forward by the County Council and others, some of which were of a character which he might, perhaps, describe as rather extreme.

The arguments in favour of such proposals were very briefly these. First, that there existed now a large reservoir of untaxed property in the shape of land values, and secondly, that the tenants or occupiers of property, including land, now paid twice for all improvements made upon that land—once in the shape of rates and again by the increase of rate which took place every time a new rent was fixed. In the third place, it was pointed out that there were large unearned increments in land values which were untaxed and ought to be taxed; and in the fourth place that heavy expenditure was now incurred by the community, the benefits of which were obtained by landowners, and that upon those no taxation whatever was laid.

He supposed also that all were familiar with the arguments so well summarised by Mr. Mathews in his Paper against the taxing of ground values generally. Those arguments he would not recapitulate. They were broadly covered by the main proposition that land values were at present, and had always been, actually if indirectly, taxed.

He thought it was clear (and it was admitted by both the Majority and Minority Commissioners) that the incidence of taxation was such, that at any rate the portion of the rates and taxes proportionate to the value of the land were paid by the owner, and most of the members of the Commission were also of opinion that the proportion of the rates charged in respect of buildings

ultimately found their way to and were paid by the owner of the land. But whether that were so or not, it was, he assumed, clear that ground values were taxed up to the limit of their value.

With these arguments, for and against, every one had long been perfectly familiar, but until the Report of the Commission came out they had never had before them what might be termed (or what was at any rate put forward as being) a moderate proposition for the taxation of ground values, alleged to possess none of the disadvantages of the extreme propositions which had been heard up to the present. He thought that the Minority Report, which he understood would form the basis of the Bill about to be brought into Parliament, deserved very full consideration, even fuller consideration than Mr. Mathews was able to give it in his Paper, for he was dealing with a large number of points, and had only time to summarise the Minority Report very briefly.

It was impossible to overlook the fact that a Report put forward by four or five men of the calibre of those who signed the Minority Report must demand grave consideration. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, the Chairman, was not by any means a heedless man, or one who made suggestions without good grounds for them, and the same might be said of Lord Blair Balfour. In addition, the Minority Report was signed by two men with the largest technical experience, namely, Sir Edward Hamilton, Secretary of the Board of Inland Revenue and Sir George Murray, who occupied a similar position.

Now the Minority in their Report swept away completely the grounds upon which the most extreme demands for the rating of land values were based. They pointed out there was no large reserve of untaxed property

that ought to be now taxed, because, as he had said, the incidence of taxation was such that ground rents were taxed already, and they pointed out also that if they were to be taxed on the ground that they were unearned increments, the same would apply to unearned increments in respect of other property. With regard to the fourth point he mentioned—the heavy expenditure incurred by the community, the benefits of which were obtained by the landlords, but in respect of which they were not taxed—they held that there was something to be said for the view that a portion of the rates paid by the occupier was in respect of matters which benefited the ground owner, and in respect of which he obtained the ultimate benefit. The proposal of the Minority Report was to put a new tax on site values in all urban districts of a certain population and upwards, and of a certain density of population, and they thought it was quite possible to value separately the land and buildings, or, rather, to dissociate the land from the rest of the hereditaments, and they based that opinion on the evidence which was brought before them.

In the second place they proposed that this separate taxation to be placed on site values should be limited in amount by Parliament. In the third place that the tax should be raised for beneficial purposes only, *i.e.*, for purposes which directly and distinctly benefited the land.

In the fourth place it was to take effect only on any new land being taken, so excluding all existing contracts and to a large extent getting rid of the difficulties raised by those who, quite rightly, as he thought, held that existing contracts ought not to be interfered with, or injustice would be done.

In the fifth place they also proposed that this tax

should be paid half by the occupier and half eventually by the owner, by being deducted by the occupier from the owner's rent; and in the sixth place, though it was not quite germane to the rest of the Report, they advocated that this site value tax should be placed on all unoccupied land and property.

The Commissioners thus, in dealing with those propositions of the County Council, or other extreme advocates of taxation of site values, proposed measures much more moderate in character, and in the Report gave a considerable number of reasons and arguments in their favour.

He would not now go through those reasons, which were more or less cogent in their character; but he would like to draw attention to one or two points which would need to be fully considered when dealing with the Minority Report.

In the first place it seemed to him that this method of dealing with ground rents would make a very radical change in the methods of taxing, and a very expensive change. Opinions differed as to what it would cost to make the valuation, initially and subsequently, but it was believed that it would amount to a very considerable sum, and, on the showing of the minority of the Commissioners themselves, the result obtained would be, in all, very small; in fact one of the arguments used was that the alteration in the incidence of taxation would be very slight indeed, having regard to the fact that it was intended to preserve existing contracts. It seemed to him therefore that such a change in the methods of taxation without a prospect of adequate results was, at any rate, worthy of grave consideration before it was undertaken.

The next point was that, instead of removing the

grievance based on the belief that the landowner bore no share of the rates, it seemed to him to make it more obscure, for only a small rate was to be put on ground values, and only the half of that was actually to be paid by the ground owner: whereas the general view was that the ground landowner, or owner of site values, did at the present time, though not directly, pay, if not the whole of the rates, at all events all up to the extent of the value of the ground.

If, therefore, that suggestion were adopted, and a small rate were imposed, he could not see that it in any way removed the grievance under which some persons considered they had suffered, owing to the fact that ground landlords were not, as they thought, taxed, or, as he would say, not directly taxed.

To adopt those suggestions would clearly be to throw the increase of rates under future contracts on the ground landlord. No doubt it would not throw on him the rates as they stood now, or as they stood at the time of the completion of any given contract, because when a new contract was made the ground landlord took the opportunity of raising his rent commensurately with the extra rate put upon him. That was what the Commission, he understood, believed would take place. But with regard to the increase of rates under any future contract, the incidence would be altered, and the ground landlord would then have to pay a certain rate which, in the past, had been paid by the tenant.

It might be said, why could not the ground landlord take into account the probability of increase of rates when he fixed his new rent? That might often be possible, but he thought, having regard to the fact that the proposed new tax was to be only a small one, and was fixed on only half the ground landlord's interest,

the difficulty in any new contract would be to take it into any effectual account.

He thought the last point in which difficulty was found by the minority was probably the most important, but it seemed to him that if ground values were separately valued, it would open the door to all sorts of proposals and claims being made in the future, and for fresh impositions being placed on that separately valued ground value. These were difficulties he felt, and which he thought needed further consideration before the policy recommended by the minority could be adopted.

Mr. A. VERNON (Vice-President) said he was not quite sure that he could usefully add much to the discussion of the two very interesting Papers on the Report. Anyone endeavouring to master the details of the Reports must be struck by the complications which arose with regard to the incidence of taxation and the many and varied principles of political economy which underlay the whole subject.

It seemed to him that the question ought to be viewed from two aspects, the one urban and the other rural. When the citizens of the greatest city in the world complained of the burden of their local taxation, they must remember that though they paid heavily they enjoyed to a greater extent, perhaps, than any other community all the luxurious amenities of modern life, and if they paid heavily in their rates they got a special return, and something like fair and equal incidence of taxation. That was a great advantage in itself.

In London one did not hear much complaint as to the unfairness of the rating as between one person and another, but in many parts of the country the conditions were entirely reversed. In a poor district of small rate-

able value the ratepayers got very little in the shape of luxuries. They had little controlling power with regard to the local taxation, and suffered in many cases from the most unequal incidence and confusion of charges.

Those who lived in London and had not much to do with the country could hardly appreciate the real state of rural local taxation. There were some places in the country where houses were rated by four or five different authorities at four or five different amounts, which becoming due at different times of the year caused much confusion and inconvenience. In 1862, Mr. Ward Hunt undertook to bring in a Bill with the object of putting every property on the same footing as to assessment, as every house could only have one actual real rateable value.

The old idea which had existed since the time of Elizabeth, that it was a friendly thing to your old neighbour to keep his assessment down and to punish the new man, still very largely prevailed. New authorities were continually being constituted and wanted new sources of revenue, but still it was considered the right thing locally to keep down the assessments, and in the result confusion arose from many persons paying too little. He had been for ten years chairman of the Rating Committee of the Bucks County Council, which dealt with fourteen Unions, and their first duty was to decide how to rate the whole county of Bucks for County Council purposes. They raised a very large sum annually, for they had taken over or contributed the cost of maintaining practically all the roads.

He had naturally an inclination to suggest the employment of a surveyor, and he found it would cost about £10,000 to value the whole county for rating. That course was perhaps naturally opposed by the hard-

pressed agriculturists, who thought some better system might be adopted. The County Council found that many of the fourteen Unions differed to the extent of 30 or even 40 per cent. from each other, and also from what is known as the "Schedule A" assessment. "Schedule A" being absolutely the only system of assessment which was common to the whole country, it seemed to him to afford a proper basis of assessment, if there were to be no professional valuer. They were entitled to adopt it for the county by a special Act, and since it had been adopted as a common standard there had been only two or three appeals, none of which were successful. The great difficulty of a County Council was to fix the rating equally. Unions differed even more than in some of the instances given in the Blue Books, so that the results were unequal, and it would be impossible fairly to adopt such a system as that on which the poor law rate was based for common county purposes.

What Mr. Ward Hunt had tried to attain was some means of arriving at the rateable value of every hereditament, and this was even more now than in 1862 a matter of urgency, and should be determined by some just system such as that proposed in the Report.

All should be taxed alike, at whatever rate the tax was fixed. This he considered would be an enormous gain. Then there should be a very much larger rateable value to tax than at present. That in itself would, *inter alia*, in many cases reduce the present amount of rates in the £, and get rid of the annoyance which at present existed, and afford a much better basis for obtaining rectification of rating. It used, he believed, to be considered, some thirty years ago, that if the rates were under 5s. they might look upon themselves fairly rated, and over that heavily; but now, with all the assistance of

local administrators, there was being hung round the necks of the taxpayers an enormous burden of taxation, which it was hoped some day to get a fair return for; but at present it resulted in many cases in a heavy debt of a speculative character, for which time only could show the justification. There were many places in the country where 6s. in the £ was considered a very moderate amount for all rates, while some paid even 10s.

If nothing else should come of the gigantic labours of the Commission, he hoped we should at least get more simplicity, and that any alteration would be not in the direction of a revolution in the rating of property, but of a gradual process in rearranging the incidence of taxation without causing any great dislocation in values.

Mr. E. J. HARPER, (Professional Associate) said he did not propose to deal in any way with the general policy involved in any particular system of rating, because he was precluded from doing so by his official position; but his attention had been drawn to the fact that Mr. Mathews had done him the honour to refer to him in his Paper, and to pass criticisms upon certain rules for deducting the land value rate from rents, which he had prepared by direction of the London County Council, and which had since been submitted to the Royal Commission.

He felt, in common with all the previous speakers, that The Institution owed a great debt to Mr. Mathews for the clearness, coupled with brevity, with which he had treated this part of the subject, and he was convinced that, had he devoted a longer time to the consideration of these comparatively small details, there would have arisen no difference of opinion between himself and Mr. Mathews. But the point to which he was addressing

himself they would find on page 190 of the *Transactions*, referring to the plans submitted by Mr. Fletcher Moulton and himself. Mr. Mathews said that "these plans were, "found, by the general consent of the Commissioners, to "be inconsistent with each other, to involve breaches of "existing contracts, and as to that of Mr. Harper to "involve a division of the rate between lessees in proportion to actual ground rents paid, which I have shown "to be inequitable."

He did not consider it necessary to make any remarks in reference to the criticism that Mr. Fletcher Moulton's scheme of deduction and that submitted by him (Mr. Harper) were inconsistent with each other. It was not to be expected that two entirely different schemes, proceeding from two distinct and independent sources, should be consistent with each other, but those who had read the Report would see that there was a very broad difference indeed between them. He would not occupy time by repeating what he had the opportunity of saying in that Institution in 1894, when this subject was brought forward by Mr. Howard Martin, but would just point out that the object of Mr. Fletcher Moulton in his rules appeared to be to press the tax as far back as possible, *i.e.* to put it all on the freeholder if he could, and if the ground rent receivable by the freeholder were too small to bear it, then the next one—the holder of the ground lease—had to bear the rest of it. When he received instructions to endeavour to devise a plan whereby such a rate as this should be equally distributed according to the amount of land value enjoyed by each particular freeholder's and lessee's interest in each particular property, he felt that whatever method was employed, that at least must be wrong, because the freeholder and the holder of the

ground lease were precisely the people whose hands were tied, and whose interests were fixed for a long period of time, and the people who got all the benefit in increase of value were the holders of the occupation lease, and those who would continue to deal with the property until it fell into the possession of the freeholder.

Then Mr. Mathews pointed out that this system of deduction involved a breach of existing contracts. It was practically impossible to distribute a tax over land without committing some breach of existing contracts, and Mr. Mathews, in the immediately preceding paragraph said that "some simple practical plan must be devised for apportioning the rate equitably between the various lessees interested, down to the ground owner." He submitted that it was quite impossible to reconcile these two statements.

Then he was accused of suggesting a division of the rate in proportion to the actual ground rents paid. He could quite understand what was in Mr. Mathews' mind. He was no doubt thinking that when the ground rent was fixed that ground rent would be put down as the land value in the valuation list, and, as he very properly pointed out on pages 188 and 189, it was only just to remember that the ground rent included in almost all cases something more than the value of the land, such as laying out of roads and putting in drains, and things of that sort.

He had the honour of following Mr. Mathews on the day on which he gave evidence before the Commission, and he could say that this point had been thoroughly appreciated, for it was almost the first thing put to him (Mr. Harper), and directly it was put to him he felt bound to agree with it, and gladly did so. But that being so, he had to call Mr. Mathews' attention to the

fact that the assessment of the site value in the valuation list would *not* be the ground rent, but something less, and consequently the tax levied would never be on the full ground rent; and therefore the rules for deduction which he prepared would meet the case, because although the first of those rules entitled the purchaser of the ground rent to deduct the tax in proportion to that ground rent, the last rule added "but you are not entitled to deduct a larger sum than you have actually paid or allowed." So the apparent evil which Mr. Mathews seemed to see was really cured in the fourth rule.

But he should like now to pass to the admirable remarks of Mr. Mathews, on page 191, on the question of incidence. He was surprised, he must confess, to hear Mr. Sabin express a somewhat different opinion; because, if he rightly understood him, his view came to this—that the greater the value of a building on the land the less was the proportion of the burden of the rate borne by the land. Now, according to the reasoning of Mr. Mathews, it seemed perfectly clear that he held the old-fashioned view, which was that, practically, there was only one rent: which must be fixed by the higgling of the market, and when that rent was fixed, down came the tax collector and took his part away, and there was only the remainder left for the ground owner and builder between them. It was surprising, therefore, to him that having stated the case so clearly with regard to the first simple case of the freeholder (pages 191-192), Mr. Mathews went on, when he came to deal with the leases, to introduce all the various elements of supply and demand, and "the relative strength of the parties to the bargain, the supply of and the demand for the subject of the bargain, and the extent of what is called economic friction." All those existed to the same

extent in the case of freeholds, and determined the total amount of rent which a tenant could afford to give for the property, whether houses, or land, or what not, and directly that was determined, as he said before, down came the tax collector and took his share, and the owners had to put up with what was left. He could well sympathise with Mr. Mathews for the oversight, for he (Mr. Harper) was in the habit of making it for years, and it was not until his friend, Mr. E. J. Castle, K.C., pointed out to him that the law of supply and demand had nothing to do with rates, and merely fixed rents, and the tax collector came immediately and took his share—it was not until it was put in that sharp and simple form that he realised that he had been running his head against a wall for years before.

He would say one word as to the first Report of the Commission, which he was glad to hear Mr. Sabin mention. What was to his mind the most important recommendation in that Report was that valuation lists should, wherever possible, be prepared by professional surveyors. If the two words “wherever possible” were omitted from that recommendation he should say it was worth the whole of the rest.

That was really his suggestion for deducting the site value rate from the rent—that the list should be made by a professional surveyor, and if any question should arise as to the amount of deduction it should to be determined by a professional valuer. It had long been his opinion that the assessment question suffered greatly from the fact that it was not in the hands of their profession, and as to expense, he was convinced that it would be a good investment for any county authority that liked to take it up, for he ventured to say that the increased yield at the same rate in the pound would produce a sum which in half a

year would pay the surveyor's fee handsomely and leave a good balance over. Thus it seemed to him that the question of expense was altogether beside the mark. But the main question of the Report was undoubtedly the relief to local taxation which was to be afforded by Imperial subventions, and he must confess that this subject had always presented itself to him from a ludicrous point of view. He would take one instance. Three hundred years ago the State, in utter despair as to what to do with its paupers, handed the whole trouble and expense of them over to the local authorities. The local authorities, like lambs, seemed to have taken up that burden without a word, and now, after bearing it unaided for about 250 years, the State, in a very generous mood, were making them what they were pleased to term grants in aid to the tune of about one quarter of what the national working actually cost. They had only to look at this to see that the State had a large amount of leeway to make up.

Mr. G. BEKEN (Fellow) said nothing impressed him more as regards the flight of time than the fact that it was eight years ago since Mr. Howard Martin brought forward his Paper on the Report of the Committee of the London County Council on the Rating of Ground Values. He must not, however, go into sentiment but come to business.

The few remarks that he wished to make would be addressed to the Minority Report, as being the most "advanced." It was, however, written in a spirit of reasonableness and sobriety that should command attention, however much one might differ from its conclusions.

Two of those conclusions he would like to quote. In reference to the schemes submitted by Mr. Fletcher

Moulton and Mr. Harper for distributing site value assessment, it said, at p. 162, "In our opinion neither "scheme is workable or equitable;" and again, at p. 165, "We feel bound to condemn, unhesitatingly, all "schemes that have been put before us in connection "with the rating of site values." Those passages, with which he entirely agreed, were from the "advanced" Report.

The authors of that Report made, however, a recommendation of their own. They proposed a scheme, not for a redistribution of assessments between the parties owning a particular property, but for a redistribution between different districts and different hereditaments.

Their object was to extra tax the centre of a town for the relief of the outskirts.

They contended that any increase of burden in the centre would not stop building there.

He thought that if these gentlemen had been practically acquainted with the valuation and management of property they would not have put forward such an opinion.

Some of the biggest building schemes in Central London were undertaken on very narrow margins of expectation, and a small additional charge might often swallow up that margin. To reduce the site value even slightly would often extinguish the incentive to build, especially when the advisability or otherwise of removing old buildings was in question.

An instance to which he would refer came before him some time since in Finsbury Circus, on the Bridge House Estates, near his own office. The freehold belonged to the City of London. As the leases drew near their expiration there was a great deal of discussion, both inside the Common Council and outside, as to what would

be the best thing to do. Should they relet on repairing lease, or would it pay better to let the land at ground rents, the old buildings to be cleared away? It was decided, eventually, to adopt the latter course, and those sites were let respectively at ground rents of £7,000 £17,000, and £18,000, making £42,000 per annum for the three. They were, practically, public property, and might be considered on their merits. The point he wished to bring forward was, that in realising those ground rents a great deal of property had to be destroyed. He thought, if a site rate had existed, the scale would probably have turned the other way, and that the grand palatial buildings which were now being erected, would not have been decided upon.

He put the clearing away of old buildings on the same basis as Mr. Mathews, in his Paper, had put the question of "equipment" for building purposes. A site in the centre of London was not ready for building purposes until it was "equipped" by clearing everything else away.

He observed that Mr. Mathews said that in his experience 25 to 35 per cent. of the ultimate ground rent is absorbed in making roads, sewers, &c., by the owner. He (Mr. Beken) would go much further if the clearing of sites were included. He would put the "equipment" in respect of the clearing away of old buildings on central sites at often 70, 80, or even 90 per cent. of the value of the ground rent realised. This was a very different thing from what was implied by the expression "unearned increment."

He would like to illustrate the point. Take the case of a freehold—substantial, but a bit old-fashioned. It brought in, say, £900 per annum net. An offer might be received to take the site on building lease at a ground

rent of £1,000 per annum. If the offer were accepted an income of £900 had to be sacrificed in order to realise the £1,000 a year ground rent. That, it appeared to him, was a kind of equipment which had been much overlooked in discussing the site-value question. He had referred to it himself in a Paper written some years ago.

For the foregoing reasons he thought the contention was untenable that an increase of burdens would not tend to stop building even in the case of central properties.

The Minority Report recommended this site-value rate as a consideration for permanent improvements, and that it should not exceed the charge for permanent improvements, which would ultimately fall upon the freeholder. Here was an old misapprehension cropping up again. The benefit from improvements resulting to a ground landlord coming into possession had been greatly exaggerated.

He went into the question a few years ago, and was surprised—and he thought others were too—to find how small a rate in the £ would meet anything that could be described as benefit that would eventually come into the hands of the ground landlord. It was then found that $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ or $2d.$ in the £ would meet all expenses of that description including the repayment of loans, and he therefore did not think there was any justification for causing such a disturbance as the making of a new rate for so trifling a purpose. It was not the cost of permanent improvements that the owners of property complained of, but the national and semi-national charges that had been heaped on property unjustly from time to time. To lighten those charges, as Mr. Harper said, there was now proposed to be granted a sort of dole from funds collected for national purposes; but it was a strange form

of justice that it should be given with one hand and taken away with the other, as regards, at least, one class of the intended recipients.

As to the feasibility of separate valuations he spoke with some diffidence, as not having had so much to do with valuations as other Members of The Institution; but he had his own impression about it. He thought that surveyors would generally agree with him that to form a valuation of all the sites in London to be considered as vacant land would be practically impossible, if that valuation was to be worthy of the name.

Of course, an estimated value might be put on anything—on Hyde Park, for instance. It might be said that the adjacent sites had produced such and such a sum; but if they valued the park on that basis what would become of the questions of a glut in the market and the destruction of the amenities of the position, and who was to measure those considerations? They were so much matters of conjecture.

In many parts of London large estates were laid out systematically and completely built over in a short time. Imagine a plot on one of those estates to be worth £300, and the house built upon it to cost £700, total £1,000. Supposing one of these sites to be wanted for some particular purpose, how could it be got? Only by taking down a house, which with the land had cost £1,000: Adding, say, £100, for expenses, £1,100 would be the cost of that vacant site. Under the proposed valuation of sites were they to take the value of the adjoining sites at the cost of that vacant site? He thought that was an additional argument against any such scheme. The thing was an unreality and unworthy the name of a valuation.

Then as to unoccupied houses. A great deal too much had been made of that subject. Nothing was lost by not rating unoccupied property. By the law of averages each would become unoccupied in turn. Let the owner pay when receiving, and when he was not receiving there should be no attempt to crush him, especially remembering that there were thousands of owners of houses who put the hard-earned savings of a thriftful life into that class of property, depending on it for an income in their old age. If such a burden were laid on them it might crush them altogether.

THE PRESIDENT said he was sure he should be expressing the views of all present when he said that the best thanks of The Institution were due to Mr. Dudley Clarke and Mr. Mathews for the excellent Papers they had contributed, and also to those who had so kindly come there and made such interesting and valuable contributions to the discussion.

Without any preparation it was almost impossible for him to make any remarks on what, as Mr. Vernon had said, was a most complicated subject, but one point raised by Mr. Howard Martin struck him as being a very important one, namely, the question whether the basis of local taxation must not be considerably widened.

The indebtedness of municipalities arose, no doubt, from their ever-increasing duties, and it seemed hardly right that all rates should be levied from such narrow sources (almost from one source) namely, buildings, and lands, and railways, and, some part of the equipment of works and factories. It seemed to him that we had arrived at the time when greater revenue was necessary to meet this, and he was sure Mr. Howard Martin was

right when he said that other sources of taxation must be found.

A point cognate to this was the tendency to municipal trading. It was the tendency now of all corporations and municipalities to launch out into various branches of industry and to compete with private enterprises by rate-aided industries. That was a matter which, in his view, would have to engage attention in the future when ratepayers might be induced to look more after their own interests than at the present moment. The reason they did not now do so was, he believed, that the wealthy class of ratepayers were not large contributors to the rates. If a man occupied a house he paid rates on his house, but his, perhaps, enormous income might escape the impost altogether.

The basis of taxation, both local and imperial, would, in his view, have to be considerably widened, and they had the authority of Sir Robert Giffen for recommending that. There was a great scheme before the country for the granting of pensions in old age, and the Commission that dealt with that matter suggested that they should be paid half out of local and half out of Imperial taxation; so, with all this vast expenditure looming in the future, he was sure they would agree that the whole basis of taxation must be considerably altered.

The income tax was an unfair tax and ought not to be relied on. Incomes were of very different classes. There was a great difference between an income arising from realised wealth and that of a man who earned his living in a trade or profession. Some incomes, though large, were only obtained by extraordinary activity, and by the expenditure of the vital forces of energy and brain, and were only temporary, in the sense that

accident, disease, or death might terminate them at any time. Therefore there was surely a difference between an income derived in this way and one accruing without any trouble at all to the possessor, and he thought there should be a differentiation between those derived from acquired wealth and those which had to be worked for and earned.

There was one other point that he would like to mention with regard to land values. He had himself been a member of a very progressive Corporation in a town which had very much grown and thriven, and where the value of land had enormously increased. He thought that where land was worth perhaps £3,000 or £4,000 an acre, and let at a rental of £4 or £5 an acre, the community had cause for complaint that they had no means of deriving taxation from the capital value of land like that, which was occupied merely as agricultural land, while its large capital value, derived from the industry of the community, could be realised or not at the caprice of the owner. But, as Mr. Vernon said, the ramifications and complications of the subject were so enormous that they had indeed cause to be grateful to those gentlemen who had contributed so much to the elucidation of this difficult question. He begged to thank those Members and visitors who had contributed to the discussion.

The Meeting then adjourned.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS AND STREET COMPENSATION.

BY ROWLAND BERKELEY (Barrister-at-law),
ASSOCIATE.

*Read at the Ordinary General Meeting of THE SURVEYORS'
INSTITUTION on Monday, February 24th, 1902.*

The Right Hon. LORD ALVERSTONE, G.C.M.G., LORD
CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND (Associate of Council),
in the Chair.

In this Paper I purpose to discuss what compensation is to be made when property beneath the highways is taken for the purpose of an underground electric railway in London. But before dealing with this main topic, it is necessary to ascertain the rights of the public and of the local authorities in the highways or public streets of the metropolis; since not only the existing lines, but also those projected, are designed to run to the greatest extent practicable beneath the streets. Neglect of the consideration that public rights over these exist may not only give rise to error, but, further, the extent of these public rights must be fixed as a necessary preliminary to the ascertainment of the compensation payable in respect of the property rights therein.

(A.) First, then, we will consider the right of the public to pass and repass along the highways. We are not concerned here to discuss the manner in which the public came to have any right at all over the highways, nor what are highways and what are not; since, in the metropolis, the highways or public streets are vested in

the local authority for the purpose of the exercise of the public rights, their course is well known, and there is no question of any limitation of the right.

Every highway is said to be the King's highway: a phrase importing no more than that the right to pass and repass over the highway is *publici juris*, and that the King is the guardian of this right, which is independent of any private convention or allowance. For the old books are clear that in a highway the King has no other right than that of passage for himself and his people, and I am not aware of any enactment or decision which has ever enlarged this. A larger right was, indeed, claimed in the middle of the last century by an ingenious person with a love of sport and apparently no proper opportunity of gratifying it. Arming himself with a gun, he proceeded along a highway which ran by the side of a plantation, and, at a likely spot raised his hand and sent his dog into the cover, after which a pheasant rose and flew across. He fired at the bird, and missed it. Nor did his misfortune end here, for he was summoned for trespassing upon a certain piece of land in search of game, contrary to the statute. His defence was that he was not trespassing, inasmuch as he was upon the highway, but it availed him nothing, and he was convicted. The case was subsequently discussed in the Queen's Bench. There the judgments very accurately mark the limits of the public right in a highway. "I take it to be clear law," said Erle, J., "that if in fact a man be upon land where the public have a right to pass and repass, not for the purpose of passing and repassing, but for other and different purposes, he is in law a trespasser;" while Compton, J., held it to be clear law that "if a man use the land over which there is a right of way for any purpose, lawful or unlawful, other than that of passing

“and repassing, he is a trespasser.” That is the case of *The Queen v. Pratt*.⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ 4 E. & B.
860 (1855).

Numerous other cases are to the same effect, the most recent being *Harrison v. The Duke of Rutland* ⁽²⁾.⁽²⁾ [1893].
There a man was upon a highway for the purpose of interfering with the shooting which was taking place on the adjoining moor. His contention that he was entitled to do what he did because he was upon a highway was held to be unsound. Lopes, L. J., states the legal principle in the following words: “If a person uses the soil of the highway for any purpose other than that in respect of which the dedication was made and the easement acquired, he is a trespasser. The easement acquired by the public is a right to pass and repass at their pleasure for the purpose of legitimate travel, and the use of the soil for any other purpose, whether lawful or unlawful, is an infringement of the rights of the owner of the soil, who has, subject to this easement, precisely the same estate in the soil as he had previously to any easement being acquired by the public.” The learned judge added: “I do not think the language used by the learned judges in that case (*The Queen v. Pratt* ⁽³⁾)”
“too large, or that it in any way imperils the legitimate use of the highways by the public.” The proper conclusion then, as to my first inquiry, as to the right of the public over a highway, is that the public right is nothing more than a right to pass and repass; and consequently there is no title to compensation in them in the case we are considering, since there is no infringement of any right of theirs.

⁽³⁾ 4 E. & B.
860 (1855).

(B.) We come next to consider the right of the local authorities. By the *Metropolis Management Act*, 1855,

(⁴) all streets being highways in the metropolis are vested in and placed under the control of the local

⁽⁴⁾ 18 & 19
Vict. c.
120, s. 96.

authority of the parish or district in which such highways are situate. The purpose of such vesting is in order that the local authority may keep the highways in such a manner that the public, of whom these authorities are the representatives, may exercise their right of passing and repassing without let or hindrance. As we have seen, the public right amounts merely to an easement, but for the purposes of the enjoyment of that right the representatives of the public obtain something more. By virtue of the word *vest* in the section of the Act referred to, the local authority obtains a right of property in the soil of the highway, and so much of it beneath the surface as is necessary for keeping the highway, as a highway, for the use of the public. Their right is, however, only a qualified one. So long as the highway remains a highway, their property in the *highway soil*—if the expression may be allowed—is absolute. They may bring a possessory action against trespassers; they may deal with the *highway soil* in any manner they think fit in furtherance of the use of the highway as a highway, and they may veto any alteration of the course of the highway except by Act of Parliament—they are the owners. Should, however, the highway, or any part of it, cease to be a highway, the whole right vanishes, and the local authority have no more interest in the soil than the last man who travelled along it before the way was stopped. To show in detail how this has come about is beyond the scope of this Paper. There are many decisions, and the cases have been raised to deal with the question from every aspect, but the right is well established, and its limitations clearly marked.

⁽⁵⁾ L. R. 4 Q. B. 11.

104 (1878). In the case of *Coverdale v. Charlton* ⁽⁵⁾ under the ⁽⁶⁾ 38 & 39 Vict. c. 55 *Public Health Act*, 1875 ⁽⁶⁾ which contains a section ⁽⁷⁾

⁽⁷⁾ *Ib.*, sec. 149, analogous to Section 96 of the *Metropolis Management*

Act, 1855 ⁽⁸⁾ the word *vest* was interpreted by the Court ⁽⁸⁾ 18 & 19 of Appeal to mean "give a property in," and the word ^{Vict. c. 121.} *street*, in this connection, to mean "the surface and so much of the depth as may be not unfairly used as streets "are used;" and the same Court in *Rolls v. The Vestry of St. George the Martyr, Southwark*, ⁽⁹⁾ a case under the ⁽⁹⁾ L.R. 14 *Metropolis Management Act*, laid down the limitation of ^{Ch. D. 785 (1880).} the proprietary right. The estate and interest of the vestry, it was held, are limited by reference to the period for which the street is used in a particular way; and that although there is no divesting clause in the Act, yet the estate and interest in the vestry ceases when, and if, the street ceases to be used as a highway. Again, there are to be vested in the local authorities for the making, maintenance, occupation, and exclusive possession of the streets, all streets which are highways, from time to time existing within their districts. The streets being put an end to, they are no longer streets, nor are they highways. The thing being gone, and the objects for which the powers and rights were granted to the vestry being also gone, it follows that those powers and rights are also gone. These decisions were confirmed in the House of Lords in the case of *The Mayor &c., of Tunbridge Wells v. Baird* ⁽¹⁰⁾ under the *Public Health Act*, 1875. ⁽¹¹⁾ There a local authority excavated the soil under the highway for the purpose of making underground lavatories, and the House of Lords held that the Act conferred no power to do so. Their lordships accepted the definitions of *vest* and *street* quoted above, and recognised the limitation laid down in *Rolls's* ⁽¹²⁾ L.R. 14 ⁽¹²⁾ case to the proprietary right. I may add that so far ^{Ch. D. 785 (1880).} as London is concerned the local authority have now, by ⁽¹³⁾ virtue of the *Public Health (London) Act*, 1891 ⁽¹³⁾ ^{Vict. c. 76, s. 44.} sufficient subsoil of the highways vested in them to enable

them to make public lavatories, ashpits, and sanitary conveniences, wherever they deem the same to be required.

To sum up then the second point—the position of the local authorities. The right of the local authority is a proprietary right to the surface of the highway; and, together with the surface, such proprietary right below the surface as is essential to the maintenance and occupation, and exclusive possession of the highway, and the making and maintaining it for the use of the public, so long, and only so long, as the highway is and remains a highway. For example, the underground electric railways run, or are to run, at a depth far greater than could be covered by any proprietary right of a local authority in the soil beneath the surface of the highway. Therefore the local authority can have no claim to compensation for land taken for the purposes of these undertakings or for any subsequent damage to the highway by reason of the running of the trains or the existence of the tunnels along the route authorised by the Acts.

(C.) We have seen that the public have no right, and that the right of the local authority is limited, in the soil of the highway. There remains to consider the position of the owner. It may be taken that the expression *owner* here includes every person with a legal interest in the soil, whether as freeholder, leaseholder, or otherwise. The presumption of law is that, *prima facie*, the owner of the land adjoining the highway is the owner of the soil on his side to the middle point of the highway ⁽¹⁴⁾. This presumption may be rebutted so far as individuals are concerned; but from the earliest times, when it was declared that after the right of the King and his people to pass and repass, the freehold of the highway and all the profits appertain to the lord of the soil, who is the owner of the adjoining land, down to the latest decisions,

(14) *Salisbury v. The Great Northern Railway Company*.
28 L.J.
C.P. 40
(1858).

the adjoining owner has always been held to be the owner of the soil, *ad medium filum viæ*, subject only to the rights of the local authority therein.

Such being the effect of the decisions, the question presents itself, can the promoters of railway or other like undertakings legally take the soil under the highways without the consent of the adjoining owners? The answer is best supplied, I think, by Lord Selborne, in the case of *Goodson v. Richardson* ⁽¹⁵⁾. There the ^{(15) L.R. 9} plaintiff was the owner of land abutting upon the high- ^{Ch. App.} way and the defendant had laid down water pipes through the soil under the highway without the plaintiff's consent. An action for trespass was brought, and Lord Selborne in giving judgment said: "The plaintiff is " the owner of the soil through which these pipes have " been laid, and no one has a right to take that soil for " such a purpose, except under contract with the owner " or with his consent."

Thus, then, by the common law, there must be contract or consent. It follows that, by withholding his consent or refusing to enter into any contract, any one owner might wreck a whole scheme. At this point, and before anything effectual can be done, Parliament has to step in, on a case being made out, and to give the promoters compulsory powers to take the land; and invariably on the terms of the promoters having to make compensation to the owners; I. first for the value of the land taken; II. next for the damage caused by reason of the severance of part of the owner's land from other of his lands, held with the part so severed; III. and finally, for the damage suffered by otherwise injuriously affecting such other lands by reason of the exercise of the powers of the Special Act or any Act incorporated therewith. ⁽¹⁶⁾

⁽¹⁶⁾ 8 Vict.
c 18., s. 65.

It is to be observed that these provisions are not alternative. The owner is entitled to cumulative compensation supposing he can show loss or damage in respect of more than one of them.

I shall now treat of the right to compensation under each of these heads.

I. First, as to the value of the land taken.

It will be remembered that both the public and the local authority have rights over and in the *highway soil*, rights that very materially affect the value of the subsoil of the highway; since to the extent of the existence of the public rights the owner has lost the right of an unlimited owner in respect of that soil; he cannot appropriate it, or deal with it by breaking it open, or use it in any way inconsistent with the rights of public user. Conceivably he could make a cellar there; even this within the London district could only be done with the consent of the local authority ⁽¹⁷⁾; and at the depth at which these railways are made, for practical purposes, the making of cellars or the carrying out of any other building operation beneath the highway need not be considered. Confining then our attention to London, there are no effective mining rights beneath the highway, and the chance of the land ever becoming valuable to the owner from its situation is beyond the bounds of reasonable probability. We may then confidently assume the soil beneath the highway, at the depth of which I am speaking, to be practically valueless to the owner. A value, it is true, may attach from its special adaptability for the making of a railway through it, supposing such soil to belong wholly to one owner or very substantially so. ⁽¹⁸⁾ In London, however, the happening of such a condition of things is highly improbable and may be disregarded.

In assessing compensation under this heading, for the

⁽¹⁷⁾ 18 & 19
Vict., c.
120, s. 101.
and see 38
& 39 Vict.
c. 55, s. 26.

⁽¹⁸⁾ *Ossalinsky v
The
Corporation of
Man-*

value of land taken, the guiding principle is that the value is neither its market value, nor yet its value to the promoters when they have acquired it, but its actual value to the person from whom it is taken. The question for determination is what is it worth to the owner; and that value is what he is entitled to be paid for it. *Stebbing v. The Metropolitan Board of Works* ⁽¹⁹⁾ establishes this. The restrictive rights in that case were not the same as the restrictive rights over the soil of the highway, neither was the land taken for private purposes of profit. A churchyard was taken for the purpose of forming a new street. The plaintiff contended that service of the notice to treat, under the compulsory powers, freed the land from all restrictions and it thereupon became free land; while the defendants objected that the compensation payable was for the land with all the restrictive rights in force. This was determined to be the correct view. "What," asks Cockburn, C. J., in giving judgment, "is the effect of the Lands Clauses Act as to compensation for taking land under a compulsory power?" and he answers his question thus: "It is not a question to be solved simply with reference to the amount of interest which the owner may have, that is to say, the degree of estate which he may have. It is not to be solved by determining whether he is a freeholder or a leaseholder. The nature of the estate is one of the elements, undoubtedly, upon which the compensation for land compulsorily taken must be assessed; but there is another and equally important element to be taken into account; and that is, when the degree of his interest shall have been ascertained, the value to him of the land in which that interest exists. It never could have been intended that, because a person has a freehold interest, he shall be

chester.
(Nowhere
reported
except in a
text book.)

⁽¹⁹⁾ L.R. 6
Q.B. 37
(1870).

“ compensated in respect of that freehold interest in
“ the land taken from him, without reference to the
“ character of the land. . . . The land in this case was
“ practically valueless in the hands of the plaintiff.
“ When the Metropolitan Board of Works are enabled to
“ acquire it for a public purpose, why should he be bene-
“ fited? He can have no claim to have a new value
“ attached to that which was before valueless, merely
“ because the legislature has said that it shall be trans-
“ ferred from one public purpose to another. There is
“ nothing to be found in the Act to support the plaintiff’s
“ contention, nor is it founded on reason. . . . When
“ Parliament gives compulsory powers, and provides that
“ compensation shall be made to the person from whom
“ property is taken, for the loss that he sustains, it is
“ intended that he shall be compensated to the extent of
“ his loss; and that his loss shall be tested by what was
“ the value of the thing to him, not by what will be its
“ value to the persons acquiring it. . . . There can be
“ no reason why the party, in whose hands the land is
“ valueless, should be compensated in respect of a
“ supposed loss of value which, in point of fact, never
“ existed. The case is, I think, well illustrated by
“ the instance suggested by my Brother Hannen. Sup-
“ pose that a right of way exists over land, which
“ prevents it from being built upon, and that a public
“ body has powers conferred by statute to apply that
“ land to some purpose inconsistent with the right of
“ way, could the owner of the property be permitted to
“ allege that, although he could not apply the land to a
“ profitable purpose, and although he lost nothing by
“ being derived of it, yet, as it would be of some value
“ in the hands of the public body, he was to receive
“ compensation in respect of that value? The answer

“ would be, that as compensation is to be given for the loss which has been sustained, he would be entitled to none, because he had suffered no loss.” All this, as is laid down by Lush, J., in the same case, applies equally whether the land is taken for public purposes, as in that case, or for private purposes of profit, in such a case as that which we are considering.

The principle is clear. For land which is of no value or is practically valueless to the owner no compensation is payable. The land under the highways which is actually taken for these railways is, as we have seen, practically valueless, and the conclusion must be that the owners are not entitled to any compensation in respect of it. I am aware that this view is not universally held to be correct. It is argued that the owner has an interest in the soil even though it is restricted by the rights of the public, and that that interest must be worth something to him. As far as I can find, the only authority to be quoted in support of this contention is the case of *Goodson v. Richardson* ⁽²⁰⁾ to which I have previously referred. It was argued in that case, *inter alia*, that the plaintiff's right in the soil below the highway was one of little or no value to him, and the judge dealt with the argument as follows:—“ But with respect to the suggested absence of value of the land in its present situation, it is enough to say that the very fact that no interference of this kind can lawfully take place without his consent, and without a bargain with him, gives his interest in this land, even in a pecuniary point of view, precisely the value which that power of veto upon its use creates, when such use is to any other person desirable and an object sought to be obtained.” This, of course, is perfectly true when dealing with rights under the common law. Persons

⁽²⁰⁾ L.R. 9,
Ch. App.
221 (1874)

desirous of carrying their undertakings over or through other persons' land, must, apart from statutory powers, make their bargain with each owner; and the value of the land these persons seek to acquire is, not its value to the owner, but the value which these persons are prepared to admit rather than sacrifice their scheme. When statutory powers are given, as in the case of railways, the legislature expressly deprives the owner of his power of veto, and in depriving him gives him statutory rights to compensation instead. I do not think it was intended that he should still be able to say "under the common law you could not have come without my consent, and you must, therefore, now purchase my consent," for that is what the decision I have quoted really comes to, since the learned judge does not suggest any other ground of compensation; and I therefore think the conclusion to which I have arrived is the correct conclusion.

II. Secondly, as to damage by severance: Can the owners obtain compensation by reason of the severance of their land from other land held with it? Compensation for severance merely, apart from damage, has never been allowed. Damage to the other land must be caused by reason of the severance. Damage in this connection signifies depreciation in value owing to interference with the unity of the estate, whereby the land becomes less useful for the purposes for which it is held, either immediately or at some future time.

On a review of the decisions on this part of the section, I am very doubtful whether in the case now being considered there is any such severance, as was contemplated by the legislature. Certainly there is none such as has been considered by the judges. The severing has always been a dealing with the property in such a

way that, on looking at a plan of it before and after the severing, some change in the configuration of the estate would be apparent. Still, as has been repeatedly laid down, the question whether there has been severance or not is a question of fact dependent upon its own circumstances; and as there are no general principles whereby this question may be effectually determined, one has to be prepared for a finding that there is here a severance within the meaning of the section.

What is the damage? In all cases the principle in assessing damages hereunder is the same. There has been an interference with the unity of the estate and the land in consequence is become less useful to the owner. He cannot lay it out so effectively as a building estate; ⁽²¹⁾ *Reg v. Brown* L.R. 2. Q.B. 630 (1867). it can no longer be used as rifle butts ⁽²²⁾ (to quote some instances already decided) and he must be indemnified. The damage, be it noted, must flow from the severing, *Comper-Essex v. The Local Board for Acton*, 14 A.C. 153 (1889). and not from any purpose for which the severance takes place. Can it be said then, that the land here held with the land taken is any less useful by reason of such taking? I think not. The land taken, as we have seen, ⁽²²⁾ *Holt v. The Gas Light and Coke Company*. L.R. 7. Q.B. 728 (1871). cannot be used or dealt with by the owner, owing to the existence of the public rights in the land above it. The public rights also affect the land held with it, since the owner cannot use this in any way so as to interfere with those public rights. As in the case of value the fact that the legislature has given someone else the right to turn the land taken to profitable uses, in spite of the public rights, does not entitle the owner to say: "You are severing a piece of land which may now, by the notice to treat, be turned to use, and therefore you are making the whole of the holding less useful." The owner is still bound by the public rights, and he can use his other land as well after as before the severance, and for

precisely similar purposes, that is to say, he suffers no damage by reason of the severance. As has been said, in each case it is a fact dependent upon its own circumstances whether there be severance or not; but if it should be held that there be severance here, there is clearly no damage, and therefore no right to compensation for such severance.

III. Thirdly, as to compensation for damage by otherwise injuriously affecting other lands held with the lands taken by reason of the exercise of the powers of the Special Act or any Act incorporated therewith.

The injuries which may arise from the exercise of statutory powers are of two kinds: (1) the depreciation of the property owing to vibration and noise; and (2) the actual damage to it by reason of the making or using of the line causing a subsidence on the adjacent land. Injuries of this sort may be suffered by all owners of property abutting upon the railways, whether their land be taken or not; but it is now well settled that owners whose land is not taken by the promoters are not entitled to any compensation for these matters, unless caused during construction. The case of such owners is admittedly hard, and has probably led to more divergence of judicial opinion than any other subject of judicial decision, moreover, it is a curious fact that from the point of view of mere numbers the majority have been in favour of giving compensation. It is worth while to dwell for a moment upon this point; since it illustrates the position of lessees whose leases are so worded as to exclude any demise of land beyond the front of their buildings, or the edge of the pavements upon which these abut.

Apart from statute, owners whose property is injuriously affected, but not taken, have no right to compen-

sation at all; ⁽²³⁾ should, however, section 68 ⁽²⁴⁾ of *The* ^{(23) *Ferrar v. The Commissioner of Sewers of London.*}
Lands Clauses Act, 1845 ⁽²⁵⁾, or section 6 and 16 ⁽²⁶⁾ of the *Railway Clauses Act*, 1845 ⁽²⁷⁾, be incorporated in the Special Act, as either or both of these invariably are, a right to compensation is thereby given to such owners. ^{(1869).}
 To find what that right amounts to it is necessary to turn to the numerous cases which have arisen under these sections. But I do not propose to do more than briefly refer to those from which the guiding principles have been evolved. ^{(24) *Reg v. The Vestry of St. Luke, Chelsea.*}
^{L.R. 4.}
^{Ex. 227}
^{(1871).}

(1) First, as to the nature of the injury. In order that the owner may have a title to compensation the injury must be an injury to land or some right incidental thereto. This principle first appeared but in a limited form in *Ricket v. The Metropolitan Railway Company*. ⁽²⁸⁾
 In giving judgment in that case, the Lord Chancellor (Chelmsford) stated that "Upon an examination of the cases, it will be seen that in most of them where the claim to compensation was admitted, there was an actual injury to the house or land itself." He next proceeded to deal with the cases seriatim as illustrating his proposition; and finally, after reading the 68th Sections of the *Lands Clauses Act* ⁽²⁹⁾ and the 6th and 16th sections of the *Railway Clauses Act* ⁽³⁰⁾ added: "This evidently applies to lands immediately affected by the permanent construction of the railway." Lord Cranworth in his judgment was more precise. "Both principle and authority seem to me to show," he said, "that no case comes within the purview of the statute unless where some damage has been occasioned to the land itself The injury must be actual injury to land itself." Lord Westbury, who dissented, differed only, so far as this point is concerned, in determining what amounted to injuriously affecting land.

^{(25) 8 Vict. c. 18.}

^{(26) *The Hammer-smith Railway Company v. Brand.*}
^{L.R. 4.}
^{H. L. 171}
^{(1869).}

^{(27) 8 & 9 Vict. c. 23.}

^{(28) L.R. 2.}
^{H.L. 175}
^{(1867).}

^{(29) 8. Vict. c. 18.}

^{(30) 8 & 9 Vict. c. 23.}

The principle was carried further in the case of *The Metropolitan Board of Works v. McCarthy* ⁽³¹⁾ by the acceptance in the House of Lords of the following definition: "Where by the construction of works there is a physical interference with any right, public or private, which the owners or occupiers of property are by law entitled to make use of, in connection with such property, and which right gives an additional market value to such property, apart from the uses to which any particular owner or occupier might put it, there is a title to compensation, if, by reason of such interference, the property, as a property, is lessened in value."

Finally, Lord Blackburn dealing with these and the other cases on the point in the *Caledonian Railway Company v. Walker's Trustees* ⁽³²⁾ considered it to be settled law that no compensation is to be given unless the ground of action is, that lands, or some interest in lands, are injuriously affected.

(2.) Secondly, was the act causing the injury authorised or unauthorised by the legislature? If the act causing the injury was an act authorised by the Special Act, that is to say if the company in doing the act is doing nothing in excess of its powers, then there is a title to compensation, otherwise the common law remedy only is applicable. This was decided in the House of Lords in

⁽³³⁾ 7 H.L. *Broadbent v. The Imperial Gas Light Company* ⁽³³⁾, where it was pointed out that the 68th section of the *Lands*

⁽³⁴⁾ 8 Vict. *Clauses Act*, 1845 ⁽³⁴⁾, only gives the right to compensation in cases where the Company causes damage to an individual in doing what they are authorised by their private Act to do; for anything else the common law remedy is properly applicable. In the words of the Lord Chancellor (Campbell): "It has been determined over and over again, in every court in Westminster Hall,

“ that under that clause there is no ground for seeking
 “ compensation, except for that which is done under
 “ the powers conferred by the Legislature. If there is
 “ wrong done which is not authorised by those powers
 “ the common law right of action exists for it.”

(3) Next, was the act causing the injury done during the execution of the work or by the subsequent exercise of the powers the company have obtained. If the injury was done during the execution of the work, there is a title to compensation, if done after the work is complete there is not. This principle was first partly recognised in the case of *The Queen v. Pease* ⁽³⁵⁾, a decision ^{(35) 4 B. & Ad. 30 (1832).} that there is no remedy for injury caused by the performance of acts which the company are specifically authorised to perform; in that case the running of trains so near a road, where the company had been authorised to lay their line for such a purpose, as to frighten horses upon that road. On this authority, and in conformity with it, a similar decision was given in *Vaughan v. The Taff Vale Railway Company* ⁽³⁶⁾, where ^{(36) 29 L.J. Ex. 247 (1860)} the injury complained of was by reason of a fire caused by sparks from an engine running upon the company's line. Then came the case of the *Hammersmith Railway Company v. Brand* ⁽³⁷⁾ in which the principle was ^{(37) L.R. 4. H.L. 171 (1869).} fully established. There the injury complained of was depreciation of property owing to vibration caused by the running of the company's trains. Lord Chelmsford, in his opinion, commenced by expressing his concurrence with the two cases I have just quoted; he then proceeded to examine Sections 6 and 16 of the *Railway Clauses Act* ⁽³⁸⁾, and arrived at the conclusion that there ^{(38) 8 & 9 Vict. c. 23.} are no other legislative provisions upon which a claim to compensation for an injury of this nature can be founded, except these two sections; and further, for the

reason which he states at some length, they only apply when the damage is occasioned by the construction of the railway and the works connected therewith; and where the injury has been caused by the proper exercise of the powers the company have obtained, there is no remedy.

This principle, which was again recognised in the case of the *City of Glasgow Union Railway v.*

⁽³⁹⁾ L.R. 2, Sc. App. 78 (1870). *Hunter* (³⁹) has ever since been upheld. Lord Selborne in particular affirming in the *Caledonian Railway Company v. Walker's Trustees* (⁴⁰) that the proposition

“ when damage arises, not out of the execution but only “ out of the subsequent use of the work (where land is “ not taken), there is no case for compensation ” was a proposition which had been definitely established by the House of Lords.

⁽⁴¹⁾ L.R. 4 H.L. 171 (1869). *Brand's* (⁴¹) case is the authority for the proposition that where vibration is produced as a necessary consequence of working a railway it is no ground for recovering damages. To establish a claim for compensation, negligence must be proved either in constructing or in working the railway. Vibration that is, so far as it is a necessary consequence, must be deemed to be authorised by the legislature on ordinary railways, and so an injured party is deprived of his right of action at common law. In the case of the electric railways, however, it is very doubtful whether vibration is a necessary consequence of the user of the lines; if it is not, any company on whose system it occurs is guilty of negligence, and there is a right of action at common law in any person whose property is damnified thereby.

(4) Lastly, has the common law right of action been taken away by the Special Act? If such right has

been taken away by the Special Act there is a title to compensation—if it has not, the common law remedy only is available. This was first authoritatively laid down by Willes, J., as the opinion of himself and Crompton, J., in the case of *Broadbent v. The Imperial Gas Light Company* ⁽⁴²⁾ when he said: “We are of ⁽⁴²⁾ 26 L.J. Ch. 280 (1857).

“opinion that no compensation is given by the 68th Section, or, generally speaking, by any compensation clause in matters not made lawful, but which, notwithstanding the statute containing or incorporating the compensation clause, remain wrongful acts for which the remedy by action is not taken away. We consider it to be an universal rule applicable to this class of statutes, that statutory compensation is given only for acts authorised by the statute, in effect taking away the right of action of the person injured.” In a slightly different form the principle was, in the same year, recognised by Lord Campbell in his judgment in *In re Penny and the South Eastern Railway Company* ⁽⁴³⁾. He proposes the test ⁽⁴³⁾ 26 L.J. Q.B. 225 (1857).

“whether, before the railway act passed authorising the company to do what has been done here, an action would have lain at common law for what has been done, and for which compensation has been claimed,” and continues as follows: “If it would, and that act is authorised by the railway act, compensation may be claimed in respect of it; if the land is not taken and nothing is done, which would have afforded a cause of action before the act passed, then, although it may produce a deterioration of property, it does not injuriously affect the land and constitute a ground for compensation.” In *Ricket's* ⁽⁴⁴⁾ case the principle was ⁽⁴⁴⁾ L.R. 2 H.L. 175 (1867).

formulated as follows: Unless an injury to an individual occasioned by the act of a public company would have

(⁴⁵) L.R.
4 H.L. 171
(1869).

been the subject of a claim for damages before the company obtained statutory powers to do that which occasioned the injury it could not, except expressly so provided, be a subject for compensation when occasioned by something done in exercise of those powers. Finally, in *Hammersmith Railway Company v. Brand* (⁴⁵) Lord Chelmsford says : " assuming that before the passing of " their Act the defendant would have been liable to an " action for the injury caused to the plaintiff's house, it " is necessary for the plaintiff in the first place to " establish that the company's Act has taken away the " remedy by action in order to open the way to their " claim to compensation."

To obtain compensation, then, for injuriously affecting land where the land itself is not taken, but injured only, the owner must establish (1) that the injury is an injury to his land or some right incidental thereto; (2) that the act causing the injury was authorised by the legislature; (3) that the injury was suffered as a consequence of the construction of the railway; and (4) that the company's Special Act deprives him of his right of action at common law.

(⁴⁶) 8 Vict.
c. 18, ss.
49, 63, 68.

To return to the owner whose land has been taken. As already stated, the *Lands Clauses Act*, 1845, gives to such owners the right to compensation for the damage they may suffer from the injurious affecting of their other lands, held with the land taken, by reason of the exercise of the powers of the Special Act or any Act incorporated therewith (⁴⁶). To interpret this with reference to our subject it is necessary to determine (1) whether the possibility of damage arising from subsidence, vibration, and noise amounts to an "injurious " affecting"; (2) whether the land taken is so "held " with" the other lands as to be within the Act; (3)

whether "the exercise of the powers" refers merely to the building of the line, or whether it extends to the subsequent use of it; and, finally, (4) whether the "injuriously affecting" must be of such a nature as to be actionable at common law but for the Special Act taking that right of action away.

(1) I have no doubt that, when land is taken, actual damage from subsidence, vibration, and noise is an "injuriously affecting" of the adjacent land "held with" the land taken, whenever it occurs. Whether compensation can be recovered depends on the determination of whether there has been any previous inquiry to assess compensation for the taking of the land. If there has been no such inquiry compensation can be recovered. If there has been such inquiry compensation cannot be recovered, for there is no power of holding a second inquiry to assess it, since the damage is of the nature of foreseen damage within the principles of *Croft v. The London and North Western Railway Company* ⁽⁴⁷⁾. (47) 32 L.J.
Q.B. 113
(1863).

This brings us to the point whether the possibility of damage arising from subsidence, vibration, and noise amounts in itself to an injuriously affecting for which the owner may be compensated. The answer is that such possibility, if reasonably apparent, is an injuriously affecting. Whether the possibility is reasonably apparent must be ascertained from an investigation of all the circumstances of the case, namely, the composition of the soil, the method of traction, and the known effect of this latter on the structure upon which it is employed. In the case I have just quoted Cockburn, C. J., only refused compensation for damage from subsidence and vibration on the ground that there had been one inquiry already to assess damages. Apart from that circumstance the learned judge said: "If the amount of damage that

“ would arise to the adjacent buildings in consequence
 “ of the excavation and vibration arising from the pass-
 “ ing of the railway through the tunnel, could have
 “ been ascertained, it appears to me that that is a
 “ proper matter to inquire into by a jury, and in
 “ respect of which the jury could have been called upon
 “ to assess damages.” In *In re The Stockport, Timperley,*

(⁴⁸) 33 L.J. and *Altrincham Railway Company* (⁴⁸) the probability
 Q.B. 251 that premises would become less valuable, owing to the
 (1864). risk of fire from an adjacent railway, was regarded as
 an injurious affecting of those premises. Then, although
 not expressly so found, there is no doubt that compensa-
 tion was assessed, and allowed by the House of Lords,
 in the case of *Buccleuch v. The Metropolitan Board of*

(⁴⁹) L.R. 5 *Works* (⁴⁹) for damage arising from the depreciation of
 H.L. 418 plaintiff's property owing to the noise which was to be
 (1871- anticipated from part of his land being turned into a
 1872). public highway. The possibility that land in a neighbour-
 hood may become less valuable owing to the existence of
 authorised works there was decided in *Cowper-Essex v.*

(⁵⁰) 14 *The Acton Local Board* (⁵⁰) to be an injurious affecting of
 App. Ca. that neighbourhood. Lord Halsbury hesitated very
 153 (1889). much to affirm the proposition that a belief in an im-
 aginary injury, though in fact an existing belief, and in
 fact affecting the marketable value of property, furnished
 any ground either for damages in an action or for com-
 pensation under the *Lands Clauses Act* (⁵¹), but, upon
 full consideration, he came to the conclusion that the
 liability of a neighbourhood to even occasional and
 exceptional annoyance by reason of the possibility of
 works there causing a nuisance, was a real injury to
 property in that neighbourhood and not fanciful or
 imaginary, though such nuisance might at once be
 restrained by injunction. Lord Watson went further,

(⁵¹) 8 Vict.
 c. 18.

and held that, though the proper use of works does not amount in itself to a legal nuisance, yet, since the existence of them may alter the character of land in the neighbourhood and diminish its market value, such a depreciation is a substantial and not an imaginary injury, although due in a great measure to an unreasonable antipathy to such works on the part of the purchasing or leasing public. If there remain any doubts on this question the following excerpt from the judgment of Lord Chelmsford in *Buccleuch v. The Metropolitan Board*

of Works ⁽⁵²⁾ should I think remove them entirely. “In ⁽⁵²⁾ L.R. 5 H.L. 418 (1871-1872).
 “*Hammersmith Railway Company v. Brand* ⁽⁵³⁾ it was ⁽⁵³⁾ L.R. 4 H.L. 171 (1869).
 “held that a person whose land had not been taken for
 “the purposes of a railway was not entitled to compen-
 “sation from the railway company for damage arising
 “from vibration occasioned (without negligence) by
 “the passing of trains after the railway had been
 “brought into use. And in *City of Glasgow Union*
 “*Railway Company v. Hunter* ⁽⁵⁴⁾ it was held that com- ⁽⁵⁴⁾ L.R. 2 Sc. App. 78 (1870).
 “pensation could not be claimed, by reason of the noise
 “or smoke of trains, by a person no part of whose
 “property had been injured by anything done on the
 “land over which the railway ran. In neither of these
 “cases was any land taken by the railway company con-
 “nected with the lands which were alleged to have been
 “so injured, and the claim for compensation was for
 “damage caused by the use and not by the construction
 “of the railway. But if, in each of these cases, lands of
 “the parties had been taken for the railway, I do not
 “see why a claim for compensation in respect of injury
 “to adjoining premises might not have been success-
 “fully made on account of their probable depreciation
 “by reason of vibration, or smoke, or noise, occasioned
 “by passing trains.”

(2) Whether the land taken is "held with" the other lands depends whether, on the facts, the case will come within the principle enunciated by Lord Watson ⁽⁵⁵⁾ 14 App. in *Cowper-Essex v. The Acton Local Board* ⁽⁵⁵⁾ as Ca. 153 follows: "Where several pieces of land, owned by the (1889). " same person, are so near to each other, and so situated " that the possession and control of each gives an " enhanced value to all of them, they are lands held to- " gether within the meaning of the Act; so that if one " piece is compulsorily taken, and converted to uses " which depreciate the value of the rest, the owner has " a right to compensation." This principle is a wide one and will cover not only the case of land immediately abutting upon the highway held with the land beneath the highway which is taken for the railway, but also that of property in an adjacent street or square injuriously affected, and in the same ownership.

(3) Where land is not taken, compensation for injurious affecting can only be recovered where damage is occasioned during the construction of the works. Where land is taken compensation may be recovered for damage occasioned either by construction or by the future use. This last was evidently recognised by Cockburn, C. J., in *Croft v. The London and North Western Railway Company* ⁽⁵⁶⁾; since, as I have shewn in dealing with that case, the only ground for refusing compensation for subsidence and vibration caused by the user of the line was that the claim had been made at the wrong time. Then Crompton, J., in *In re the Stockport, Timperley, and Altrincham Railway Company* ⁽⁵⁷⁾ allowed compensation for depreciation of property owing to damage likely to flow from the future use; and there was a similar recognition by the House of Lords in *Buckleuch's* case ⁽⁵⁸⁾. It was left to Lord Halsbury in *Cowper-Essex*

⁽⁵⁶⁾ L.J. Q.B. 113 (1863).

⁽⁵⁷⁾ 33 L.J. Q.B. 251 (1864).

⁽⁵⁸⁾ L.R. 5 H.L. 418 (1871-1872).

v. *The Acton Local Board* (⁵⁹) to formulate the principle applicable, which he did in the following manner: "A ^{(59) 14 App. Ca. 153 (1889).}

"second proposition is, it appears to me, not less conclusively established, and that is, that where part of a proprietor's land is taken from him, and the future use of the part so taken may damage the remainder of the proprietor's land, then such damage may be an injurious affecting of the proprietor's other lands, though it would not be an injurious affecting of the land of neighbouring proprietors from whom nothing has been taken for the purpose of the intended works. . . . I think *Buccleuch v. The Metropolitan Board of Works* (⁶⁰) has established the proposition in ^{(60) L.R. 5 H.L. 418 (1871-1872).}

"such a way as to be binding upon your Lordships. I think it is impossible to explain away that case when the question expressly raised was whether the umpire had awarded damages in respect of the future use of the embankment as distinguished from its construction, and when it was admitted that he had awarded damages in respect of the use of the intended road, and your Lordships affirmed the right to make such an award."

(4) We have now seen that actual damage from subsidence, vibration, and noise, or the possibility that such damage may arise, is damage amounting to an injurious affecting; that, to invoke the application of this principle, it is essential that the lands taken be held with the other lands alleged to be injuriously affected; and that such injurious affecting may arise from the use of the works, and not from their construction merely. The final question is, must the injury be of such a nature as to be actionable at common law, but for the Special Act taking that right of action away? It will be remembered that where no land is taken, the injury must have been

actionable at common law, an attempt was made to extend the rule to cases where land is taken. So far as actual damage from the use of the line is concerned, there would, I think, in the absence of negligence, be no right of action, and I am fortified in this opinion by the words of Crompton, J., in *Croft v. The London and North Western Railway Company* ⁽⁶¹⁾. "I think
 "it is quite clear," he said, "that in the absence of
 "negligence, no action could be maintained for this
 "damage, because it arises from the very matters autho-
 "rised under the powers of the Act. The construction
 "of the tunnel, and the passing of the trains, are things
 "which necessarily have to be done; therefore, there
 "could be no action brought for injury arising from
 "these causes, except there be negligence; because the
 "answer to such an action would be 'We do this under
 "'the powers of our Act.'" Whether the bare pos-
 "sibility that damage may arise would be actionable,
 I am not prepared to say. The point has not been
 definitely decided, though it has been raised in argu-
 ment. As a practical discussion, however, the whole
 question has not much importance, since it was decided
 in *In re The Stockport, Timperley and Altrincham*
Railway Company ⁽⁶²⁾ that the rule that before com-
 "pensation can be awarded, where land is not taken, the
 "injury must be actionable at common law, does not apply
 where land is taken. Crompton, J., states the principle
 thus: "It is a well-established rule that compensation is
 "only given by Act of Parliament, when what would
 "have been unlawful and actionable but for an Act of
 "Parliament, is permitted by the Act of Parliament, and
 "compensation therefore allowed in lieu and by reason
 "of such right of action being taken away. I adhere
 "entirely to this rule as laid down by my Brother Willes

⁽⁶¹⁾ 32L. J. Q. B.
113 (1863).⁽⁶²⁾ 33,L. J. Q. B.
251
(1864).

“ in *Broadbent v. The Imperial Gas Light Company* ⁽⁶³⁾ ⁽⁶³⁾ 26 L.J.
 “ and in many other cases. But the question here is ^{Ch. 280}
 “ whether such rule is at all applicable to cases where part ^{(1857).}
 “ of the land is taken and I am of opinion that
 “ the rule in question does not apply to such cases. Where
 “ damage is occasioned by what is done upon other land
 “ which the company have purchased, and such damage
 “ would not have been actionable as against the original
 “ proprietor, the company have a right to say, we
 “ had done what we had a right to do as proprietors, and do
 “ not require the protection of any Act of Parliament; we,
 “ therefore, have not injured you by virtue of the pro-
 “ visions of the Act; no cause of action has been taken away
 “ from you by the Act. Where, however, the mischief
 “ is caused by what is done on the land taken, the party
 “ seeking compensation has a right to say, it is by Act
 “ of Parliament, and Act of Parliament only, that you
 “ have done the acts which caused the damage. Without
 “ the Act of Parliament everything you have done, and
 “ are about to do, in making and using the railway,
 “ would have been illegal and actionable, and is, there-
 “ fore, matter for compensation.” And this statement
 was approved by the House of Lords in *Cowper-Essex*
v. The Acton Local Board. ⁽⁶⁴⁾

⁽⁶¹⁾ 14 App.
 Ca. 153

Under our third heading, then, our conclusion is that ^{(1889).}
 compensation is payable for the injurious affecting of
 other lands held with the land taken. I ought, perhaps,
 here to mention the one and only decision which is op-
 posed to this view; opposed, inasmuch as it lays down
 that no compensation is payable at all under the circum-
 stances of our case. I do not think that the decision,
 which was one of Malins, V.C., could now be safely relied
 on, and such an obviously incorrect assumption pervades
 the judgment that it is difficult to understand how

(⁶⁵) L.R.
16 Eq. Ca.
108 (1873).

the plaintiff accepted the decision as final; still it has never been formally overruled, and thus must not pass unnoticed. The case I allude to is *Souch v. The East London Railway Company* (⁶⁵), where it was laid down that a railway company authorised to construct a line of railway under a public street is not bound to give notice to treat, or pay compensation to the owner of land adjoining the street, in respect of any part of the soil of such public street. In Malins, V.C.'s opinion a "company have as much right to make their tunnel or subterranean way under it (the street) as under other public road or way without paying compensation to anybody. In my opinion they clearly have that right. It is one which has been frequently acted upon, and no one has ever heard of any compensation being made for carrying a railway under any public highway. The Act of Parliament prescribes what consents are to be obtained in such a case, and having obtained those consents the company pay no compensation, because the public is supposed to be compensated by the advantage they derive from the construction of the railway."

The assumption I have referred to as being so obviously incorrect in this, is that the soil below the highway belongs to the public. The Vice-Chancellor states that no compensation is payable because the public is supposed to be compensated by the advantage they will derive from the line. Neither party raised the question of the ownership of the soil beneath the highway, yet it is apparent from the judgment that the judge assumed that no distinction was to be drawn between the ownership of the subsoil and the user of the surface, and that both belonged to the public and not to the adjoining owner. He need not be given notice to treat because the land is not his; the public are not to

be compensated, because they would reap so much advantage from the line. I may say in passing that I do not know of any provision contained in the *Lands Clauses Act* ⁽⁶⁶⁾, nor any principle of law which has been evolved ^{(66) 8 Vict. c. 18.} therefrom, that would support this latter proposition even assuming that the subsoil be vested in the local authority. The true position, of course, is, as I stated at the beginning of this Paper, that the public are not entitled to any compensation, because their land is not taken nor their rights infringed; and the soil beneath the highway being the property of the adjoining owners to the middle point of the highway, when any part of it is taken they are entitled to a notice to treat, and to the other rights which flow therefrom. When public property is taken for a railway or other improvement, although the benefit accruing to the public from the construction of the works is immense, and the detriment to the public is but small, the same law is applicable as in cases of private ownership, and the body in whom the property is vested is equally entitled to be compensated.

Before I conclude this Paper, I must deal with the subject of the so-called "easements," in connection with the electric railways. In all the Acts of these railways which are at present authorised, the following will be found :

(a) Subject to the provisions of this Act the company may make lines and may, subject as aforesaid, enter upon, take, and use such lands delineated as may be required for those purposes and may enter upon, take, and use the subsoil under the surface of any public street, road, or footway.

(b) Persons empowered by the Lands Clauses Acts to sell, convey, or release lands, may, if they think fit, subject to the provisions of those Acts, and of this Act, grant to

the company any easement, right, or privilege required for the purposes of this Act, in, over, or affecting any such lands, and the provisions of the said Acts with respect to lands and rent-charges, so far as the same are applicable in this behalf, shall extend and apply to such grants, and to such easements, rights, and privileges as aforesaid respectively.

The intention of the legislature, in framing these clauses as may be gathered from the Reports of the Select Committees of the two Houses of Parliament in 1892 and 1901, appears to have been to allow the companies to take easements in the subsoil to save the great expense of purchasing the land upon the surface. Apart from the fact that this would be creating an easement of a kind hitherto unknown to our system of law, the words of the Acts do not appear to give expression to any such intention, namely, the mere grant of an easement. It is first said that the company may "enter upon, take, and use such lands," and these words clearly pass the ownership in the lands to the company. I do not think that they pass anything less. That this is so, is apparent from the fact that the granting of the "easement" is optional. The owner may "if he think fit," grant any easement, right, or privilege. Suppose that he will only sell outright, the company, under the clause, "enter upon, take, and use" the land he sells them. There are no other vesting words with regard to the land beneath the highway, and these words must therefore, in this case, pass the whole property. I have said that if the company merely obtained an easement in the subsoil, such easement would be of a kind hitherto unknown to our system of law. The company obtain the exclusive and, within the bounds of their Act, unrestricted use of the subsoil

which they take ; and, to adopt the words of Lopes, L. J., in *Reilly v. Booth* ⁽⁶⁷⁾, “The exclusive and unrestricted ^{(67) L.R. 44 Ch.D. 26 (1890).} use of a piece of land, beyond all question, passes the property or ownership in that land, and there is no easement known to law which gives exclusive and unrestricted use of a piece of land. It is not an easement in such a case, it is property that passes.” In *Metropolitan Railway Company v. Fowler* ⁽⁶⁸⁾ the com- ^{(68) [1893] App. Ca. 416.} pany with respect to any lands which they were authorised to enter on, take, and use, were not to be required to wholly take such lands, but might appropriate and use the sub-soil and under-surface of the highway. The words “take” and “appropriate” in this connection must be synonymous, the company were not to be required to take and use the whole, they might appropriate and use part, and in the Special Act the right they acquired by such appropriation is spoken of as an “easement.” Lord Herschell’s criticism of the use of the word is: “No doubt the rights which the companies were entitled to acquire are spoken of as ‘easements.’ I think that the use of that word in the section is altogether inaccurate. . . . It appears to me to be clear that the railway company were entitled to something more than an ‘easement.’” Lord Watson deals with the point more fully: “I think it right,” he says, “to notice that, in one of the clauses of their Act, the interest of the company in strata underlying a highway is referred to as an ‘easement,’ which is a mere burden upon the proprietary right of the owner in fee. It may consist either in restraining, for the benefit of the dominant tenement, certain uses which its owner might otherwise make of the servient land, or, in compelling him to submit to uses of that land by others, which are not incompatible with his retaining the right of property. In this

“ case, so long as the tunnel is used for railway
“ purposes, the interest of the owner from whom it was
“ appropriated appears to me to be entirely ousted. And
“ I am of opinion that, in the present question, regard
“ must be had to the substance and true legal character
“ of the interest conferred upon the company by statute
“ and not to general terms occurring in the statute,
“ which inaccurately describe it.” I do not think stronger
words could be used to show that what the company
acquires is exclusive possession of land, and not an ease-
ment. Assuming, however, that an owner agreed to sell,
in the terms of the Act, an “ easement ” in the soil under
the highway, the company agreed to purchase such an
“ easement,” and the judges held, in spite of the decisions
I have quoted, that merely an easement passed, it would
not, I think, affect the right to compensation. The
section says, “ persons empowered to sell, may, if they
“ think fit, grant an easement,” and the provisions of the
Lands Clauses Acts with respect to lands, so far as the
same are applicable, shall extend and apply to such
grants. The provisions with regard to compensation
where land is taken would clearly be applicable, they
are not inconsistent with, and would not in any manner
render nugatory, the grant of the easement ; in that
respect therefore the positions of the parties would be
unchanged.

To sum up then, we find that—

1. Persons whose lands have been taken, in the
circumstances we have been considering, are
entitled to compensation only for the injurious
affecting of their other lands, held with the part
taken, by reason of the acts of the promoters done
in the execution of their powers in constructing
their works or in the future use of their line ;

that—

2. Persons whose lands have not been taken, in the circumstances we have been considering, are entitled to compensation only for injury to their lands or rights therein, arising out of the authorised act of the promoters, done in the execution of their powers in constructing their works, where such injury would have been actionable but for the Special Act taking such right of action away.

The case of persons interested in different estates situated in places not adjacent may be mentioned. The one ownership will not work any complication in the application of the two foregoing principles. Each estate is to be treated as if in an independent ownership. These conclusions, I think, exhaust the possibilities; the effects of all of which have, I trust, been sufficiently demonstrated.

Mr. G. M. FREEMAN, K.C. (Associate), said he desired to propose a vote of thanks, which he was sure would be cordially passed by the Meeting, to Mr. Rowland Berkeley for his able and useful Paper, the value of which would be readily appreciated by all who took part in compensation work.

The Paper dealt with very many points incident to the taking of land for special purposes, but he would confine himself to a few remarks on the subject of the "Tubes" themselves.

He thought it well, in the first place, to consider carefully the origin of the special legislation under which the "Tubes" were constructed. This was mainly due to the recommendations of the Joint Committee of 1890 and 1892, the main idea of the members of that Committee being, no doubt, to render it possible to construct railways

at an economical rate, with a prospect of conferring a great public benefit, and it was obvious. on reading the proceedings of that Committee, that the point at which they aimed was the doing away with the extravagant expenditure consequent upon the 92nd Section of the Lands Clauses Act, which would have rendered it impossible to construct such "Tubes" in London. He thought, however, that a mistake was made as to the ownership of the soil. The Committee thought these railways should be constructed entirely without compensation, and that the Act should contain words to the effect that, in consideration of the companies running cheap trains for the workmen of a district, they should be able to construct their "Tubes" without paying compensation. It was obvious that the benefit of those cheap trains would be to the community, and to the local authorities representing the travelling public, but not in any way to the owner of land or property on either side, and it was equally obvious that in making that condition they must have been under the impression it gave an equivalent for what was taken away. In other words, they assumed that the soil belonged to the local authority.

In the case of the "Tubes" he thought the usual rate of compensation to the owner was, in ordinary cases, one shilling per foot run; but when the Metropolitan Railway was laid down in the Euston Road, a very substantial sum of several thousands, he believed, was paid to the owner of the surface on both sides, who was in a position to show that by running a subway from one part of his property to the other, he might have made valuable use of the land taken.

He thought the principal difficulty in such cases was not really the question of payment for the soil taken,

which in most cases had only a nominal value, but was due to that subtilty of the law by which the taking of a portion of a man's property, however minute, gave him a basis for a claim, which, if nothing were taken, he would not be able to make.

The difficulties which had arisen were not so much in connection with the construction of the "Tubes," which might cause physical damage to a man's property, as with the damage caused by user, and an owner of property was hampered by the fact that when he had established, by the assistance of a number of expert witnesses, that his house was very severely damaged indeed: that the doors would not open, and the windows jammed, and that the property generally speaking was damaged, and life in it possessed no longer its former amenities, the railway company brought forward equally eminent witnesses who accepted the position, but said that if damage was done at all, it was not due to construction, which was simply perfect, but was owing to the vibration from running the trains which, as they were working under their Act, was not a matter for compensation. Whereupon the owner went away sorrowful.

But there might possibly be a change in this state of things as a result of the valuable Report of the Committee which had just come out.

He thought that, as the author had suggested, if the companies deliberately ignored the improvements which, from time to time, were made scientifically applicable to the working of their lines, they should be held liable for negligence in not running their trains with the best known appliances.

He would point out that some of the "Tubes" had now been in the course of working for several years. So far as his experience went, no difficult questions had

really arisen until last year, when, for what reason he was not prepared to say, some of the promoters took it into their heads to serve notices to treat. Probably their object was, if one might venture to penetrate the depths of their minds, to get owners to send in a claim once and for all, when it could be shown that no damage had been caused up to the present time. They would settle the matter for a small sum by agreement, or otherwise, and then the owner would never be able to put in a claim against them when they did shake his house. That may have been a reasonable view to take, but it had not been met with that ardour which was expected. He believed that owners who had been so served with notices to treat did not at present intend to make a claim, but rather proposed to sit by and see what would happen in the future. What effect that course of action would have on the construction of new "Tubes," was a matter for conjecture.

There was one other matter to which he would like to call attention. It was undoubted law that the owner of the soil had a right *ad medium filum viæ*, but whether for this purpose such right extended to the tenant was another matter; such tenant would certainly have no right to go burrowing down; he could not remove the earth, he had no mining rights reserved to him under his lease, and it was quite possible that in the future the House of Lords would be asked to decide whether a tenant had a right to receive or claim compensation in respect of the letting of the subsoil of a street in which he had, practically, no interest. He did not believe that in practice there need be more difficulty in dealing with "Tubes" than with ordinary compensation cases.

MR. WALTER CLODE (Associate) wished to second most heartily the vote of thanks, and to join Mr. Freeman

in his congratulations to the author on the usefulness of his very practical Paper. As the last speaker had said, the question would largely turn on the ownership of the subsoil; but it was doubtful whether the author had not put his proposition a little too broadly as to the person in whom that ownership was now vested under the general law.

As he understood Mr. Berkeley, he applied the presumption, which existed when nothing was known of the ownership of the soil of the street, to all streets. He would venture to submit whether the matter did not stand thus—assuming nothing were known about the ownership of the soil, then the presumption was that it was divided between the two adjoining owners; but there were many cases where the origin of the street was perfectly well known, and in such cases the presumption did not apply, and the matter had to be decided upon the evidence. Many of the large estates in London had been laid out under Acts of Parliament or laid out by land companies and building societies, and represented a considerable amount of property, and in such cases there would not, he thought, be any presumption: but it would be necessary to have evidence in whom the soil was vested, and to what extent the company or society had reserved the right in the subsoil to themselves or had conferred it on their tenants.

Another class of case which occurred to his mind was that of properties dealt with under improvement schemes in London, such as the Embankment and Northumberland Avenue. In the latter case, the Metropolitan Board of Works was empowered, in 1863, to buy Northumberland House and to lay out the street and to dispose of the adjoining property on either side as more or less surplus land. In carrying out this

scheme he did not think it could be presumed that they parted with any of the soil under the street. They parted with the adjoining property as surplus land, and he thought that anyone dealing with it would have to consider carefully in whom the soil was vested under the Act.

A further point occurred to him with regard to the relative positions of the freeholder and the leaseholder. The terms of the Paper rather seemed to suggest that they were in exactly the same position. He would ask the author of the Paper to consider whether that were precisely so. Assuming the property in the soil of the road, to the middle line, to be vested in the freeholder, he did not think it followed, as a matter of course, that it would be vested in the leaseholder. It would be necessary to consider the terms of the lease. Many Members present would appreciate the importance of that point, for it was the leaseholder, as a rule, who suffered, rather than the owner, who had but a remote reversion. The leaseholder, although damaged by the working, could get no compensation, because none of his land was taken. If it could be shown that under his lease he had the subsoil, then he would get compensation. Here the leaseholder was largely assisted by the presumption that the grant of a house adjoining the highway would carry with it the subsoil up to the middle line of the highway. He did not exactly know Mr. Freeman's view, but he could not believe it had ever been held that the mere fact of metes and bounds or a frontage being given by a plan rebutted the presumption that the leaseholder had an interest in the soil up to the middle of the road. In fact there were numerous decisions to show that the presumption could not be so rebutted.

He was rather sorry to find that the author seemed

in dealing with this class of property to start with the assumption that the value of the subsoil was nil. He thought some value must attach to such land from the very fact that three or four schemes were competing for a particular route. This would not have any reference to the value of the subsoil to the undertaking, but would be a real value, notwithstanding, to the owner.

Mr. R. F. COLAM (Associate) said he feared that after the able remarks of the two last speakers there was little left for him to say, except in appreciation of the Paper, as a most accurate and exhaustive exposition of the law on the two most important points in connection with the subject under review, namely, the right to the subsoil beneath the street and the right of the owner to compensation for land adjacent to the streets. As he understood it, the object of the discussion of such matters at Meetings of the Institution was, not merely a recapitulation of the law, nor criticism of the decisions of the higher courts, but rather an endeavour to apply the law as it was laid down in the various cases to the ordinary incidents of a surveyor's practice. It was pointed out by the author that there was often some hardship in the case of owners whose lands were not actually taken, but who might, nevertheless, be affected by the construction and working of the new lines. Those were the cases covered by the principle in *Brand's* case. But there was also another class of cases in which injury may be sustained although no compensation could be given for it, viz. the class of cases covered by the principle in *Rickett's* case, commonly known as the "Pickled Egg" case.

Of course it might turn out, as it was much to be hoped would be the case, that the new railways would not

cause loss or annoyance. Engineers would probably discover some way of avoiding the vibration complained of, and, if so, there could be no object whatever in exaggerating the importance of this point.

No doubt, as Mr. Freeman had said, the present system of promoters serving a notice to treat gave owners a reason for very carefully considering their position.

Everyone seemed to want to assist these lines, and to enable them to be constructed cheaply, but it was an undoubted fact that a tradesman, for instance, might often suffer severely from the fact that he could get no compensation for injury to his business (apart from land) arising during construction. For example, where the road was opened for four or five months opposite a shop the shopman must suffer largely ; but he could get no compensation under the law as decided by the House of Lords in the "Pickled Egg" case.

It seemed to him that in any future Acts dealing with such railways through the metropolis, it might possibly be wise to try the experiment of giving the promoters a free conveyance of the soil under the street, except in cases where there was already some user, or some projected user, of the soil, as for instance where the owner of both sides of a street had already arranged to connect his property by a subway. Having regard to the fact that in the case of the majority of owners the land had really no value, except from the fact that a railway was coming, it might be thought right that the companies should get the advantage of a free conveyance for making these useful railways, but in return for this they should be under the obligation to compensate owners who were seriously injured, as in *Brand's* case and in *Rickett v. The Metropolitan Railway Company*.

Another suggestion he would venture to make was

that the rule in *Croft's* case should be modified. It seemed to him that it must work very badly indeed. He saw no reason why a landowner whose land was taken should be compelled to forecast the damage he was likely to suffer, and in asking for compensation, should have to take a leap in the dark. A jury could not give a satisfactory verdict under such circumstances; in fact, as was pointed out by Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, a jury would often award a much larger amount than was justified by subsequent events, and if that were the effect of the rule, it seemed very likely to inconvenience and cripple promoters of this class of railway. He saw no reason why, if an owner made a claim and got compensation for land taken, he should not afterwards, when actual injury arose, have the right to claim for that also, as a man was entitled to claim at common law for subsequent subsidence, and to treat it each time as a separate cause of action. It seemed to him that the effect of postponing the claim for injurious affecting till it arose would be to discourage extravagant claims and extravagant verdicts when land was taken. He thought if these changes of the law were adopted, it would remove many difficulties from the way of promoters, and avoid the risk of persons remaining uncompensated when they had sustained real and substantial damage.

Mr. PHILIP E. PILDITCH (Fellow) said it would be manifestly impossible for a surveyor to endeavour to fully discuss, at first sight, so detailed a Paper upon so difficult a subject, but there were one or two questions which he would like to put to the author of the Paper. One of them had been already referred to by two of the learned

counsel who had already spoken. It was with regard to the question of a subway beneath a street, when the frontage on both sides belonged to the same freeholder. He had some little experience in cases of that kind, particularly in one where it was desired to make a subway, and where several projected electric railways were fighting for the right to tunnel under that particular street. There were sewers at something like 16 to 20 feet below the surface of the road, and one of the railways proposed to take the limits of vertical deviation to within 25 feet of the surface. Another railway proposed to have no vertical limits of deviation, but to come as near as they liked to the surface, and he thought it would be impossible for the subway to come between the sewer and the railway. In such a case it seemed to him there was definite and practical damage suffered by the owner of the property, and he would like to hear the author add one or two words of explanation to his remarks on p. 250 where he said "at the depth at which these railways are made for practical purposes the making of cellars or the carrying out of any other building operation beneath the highway need not be considered."

There was one other point on which he would ask the author to throw some light. He understood the Paper to imply, though it was not expressly stated, that if a railway company took the subsoil of a road belonging to the owner of land or houses, the owner might claim and recover damages for any injury to his property, even by vibration or anything caused by user of the railway as well as by the construction of the works. That was what he gathered from the Paper; he should like to know from the author whether he understood him correctly or not.

Mr. W. ARNOLD STATHAM (Associate) said this valuable Paper was not merely a collection of cases from text books, but the author had brought to bear upon them a sound and vigorous judgment, and had given such a lucid epitome of the law of compensation as could not fail to be of considerable use to Members and The Institution.

Speaking from a limited experience of the history of electric railways, as he happened to be associated with some of the first Electric Railway Bills promoted in Parliament, he did not believe that it was ever the intention of the legislature to place an undue burden on those citizens who happened to own or occupy property on either side of the line. The hybrid Committee evidently felt that there were a certain number of black-mailing petitions (if he might use the expression) against these schemes, brought by persons authorised by somewhat litigious trustees, or by solicitors, and resulting in a good deal of irritation and obstruction, and for that reason they gave promoters strong powers to undermine streets without compensation. It was certainly a benefit to the working classes to be able to pass by these lines from congested areas to the outlying districts, and it was thought desirable that the promoters should be allowed to have the land for nothing, at a depth where it was of no value to the surface owner. Had it been apprehended that the injurious affecting would arise, not from *construction*, but from *user*, and would amount to something far exceeding the usual grievance of the ordinary landowner, he thought they would not have been allowed to take property merely or to use it so as to inflict a positive injury on the owner. In the case of the Central London Railway, grievous injury

was undoubtedly inflicted on adjacent owners who had received nothing for the land, and whose houses could never be let again at their former rent, or anything like it, in consequence of the intense vibration. Promoters of new schemes now suggested that we should rely upon the skill of engineers who would guarantee us against injury from that cause. They would give their promises freely enough; could they fulfil them? It was distinctly to the benefit of the community that these railways should be run. In the case of the London, Epping, and Walthamstow Railway, he remembered that Parliament said: "If you are accorded "the advantage which your lines claim, you must carry "passengers 15 miles for a penny," $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles each way. It was thought very hard, but this was forced upon the promoters, who immediately met and asked what financiers were going to subscribe to the undertaking if they were compelled to carry 15 miles for a penny. In the result the County Council came in and the plan was altered, and it was now an open question whether the line was going to be made, or be killed by financial difficulties.

He ventured to think with regard to the railways now propounded in competition at the West End, that any body or any authority who had to deal with the powers conferred on them should insert some protective clause for the benefit of the owners; not to give them unjust compensation, but something to recompense them for the fact that the value of their property was considerably interfered with, as it certainly would be by noise and vibration of a serious kind.

As to the question of giving payment for soil beneath the street not used by adjoining owners themselves,

but which competing railway schemes required, a similar question arose in the case of the owner of foreshore on which a railway was projected. He got, if there was only one scheme, very little for his property. But supposing there were three railways or three docks coming into that neighbourhood, he never heard anybody suggest that the owner would not be entitled to the full price he could get for his land. It might be an unearned increment, but his land became, perhaps, of enormous value owing to the growth of the population or the desirability of the site, and he ought surely to have its full worth. Competing lines might approach him for it, but it must be borne in mind that they only obtained their rights by virtue of their Act of Parliament. Parliament was never likely to give the grant to all three, while to one it might. It seemed to him to be a point of extreme difficulty to deal with such lines, not individually, but as a whole, and he hoped that whatever authority might have to decide the question, they would only deal with those lines as a whole, and as one complete scheme. This was only discussing the law as it should be.

He would venture to criticise for a moment the forecast that was given as to future disturbance by vibration from time to time, and as to further compensation. He quite agreed that where the owner got too much, the railway company had to suffer for it, but, on the other hand, by recent legislation they got an enormous benefit from going through the heart of the City without paying a penny compensation, and they ought therefore to pay compensation in respect of the vibration caused.

Mr. DOUGLAS YOUNG (Fellow), said that having had

the satisfaction of acting for the pioneer line (the City and South London) from its inception, and having been latterly connected with some of the other electric railways, he had often been surprised that the law books had not had added to them cases such as had been mentioned in connection with other kinds of railways.

He thought it was a great testimony in favour of the method of construction and the working of those lines (for 12 years now) that a few men had been able to settle claims and to engineer things through so comfortably, and without appreciable friction. It was only recently, when competition in electric railways was rapidly increasing, that their legal friends, and surveyors and others, were awaking to the fact that some wrong had been done somewhere by that comfortable method in which they had carried on their proceedings in the past.

He stated unhesitatingly that in consequence of their settlement of claims, both in the case of easements and for many other matters, which were even more interesting, but which had not been touched on by the author of the Paper, there could be no doubt that the minimum of damage had been brought about in connection with the working of those lines. He thought that experience of engineers, in connection with the working of the Central London Railway, had so opened their eyes that we should have no tremor or vibration on the new lines.

It was becoming a very practical question whether these railways could be made and worked without injury, and if this could be solved in the construction of the next two or three lines which might be opened, the occupation of the surveyor would be gone in respect of them.

The question of compensation for easements had been

dealt with by the Crown, by Lord Portman, by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the Corporation of the City of London, and the Bridge House Estates, all of whom had been settling the compensation for such easements for the last 12 years. It was no new thing to speculate as to how that question would be settled. If tremor and vibration could be reduced to a minimum, it seemed to him that the question of injuriously affecting would disappear altogether.

There was one point which Mr. Freeman mentioned with regard to the reason for serving notices to treat in respect of road easements on certain lines of railway. He did not quite agree that this was generally done with the object suggested, but rather to prevent prejudiced or litigious persons from stopping the progress of the railways. He had experience of two cases of easements where the promoters were threatened with an injunction with a prospect of stopping the construction of the railway and the temporary abandonment of the whole of the expensive works. The prevention of such a contingency was, he believed, the real object of serving the notices in question.

Mr. BERKELEY, in replying, desired first to express his great appreciation of the very kind commendations which had been accorded by previous speakers to his Paper.

Many points had been suggested which admitted, or rather called for, discussion at considerable length, but he thought, in view of the brief time at his disposal, he could better deal with them in a future number of the *Professional Notes* of The Institution.

As to the new practice of serving notices to treat, mentioned by Mr. Freeman, he remembered hearing the other day from an owner that he considered the promoters of these electric railways most excellent persons, for they had presented him with a sum of £50 for his interest in the soil under the road adjoining his freehold house, which soil, he said, was of no possible use to him.

He (the speaker) did not like to mar his satisfaction by suggesting that he might possibly find vibration and other troubles which would not be quite compensated for by the £50. The owner was perfectly satisfied so far, and no doubt many others had been pacified in the same way.

With regard to the ownership of the subsoil, he quite agreed that the principle he had laid down was a very broad one, and it was intentionally meant to be broad for the reason that one could not, in a Paper like his, deal with every possible case, and he thought it best to state generally a wide principle which would substantially cover the whole. Of course where it could be shown that the ownership of the subsoil was not vested in the adjacent owner, or was merged for some reason, then the presumption must go. But whoever the owner might be found to be, whether freeholder, local authority, or lord of the manor, *primâ facie* they would be entitled to compensation as shown in the Paper, though in the case of the last two it would be difficult, if not impossible, for them to show that land of theirs, held with the land taken, was injuriously affected so as to entitle them to any compensation.

As to the value of the land taken, he still thought that it was practically valueless, and that on the authorities he had quoted no compensation could be recover-

able in respect of it. The proposition that the land *must* be valuable because three or four sets of promoters were competing for it was fallacious. Those promoters were competing for powers from the legislature for the right to acquire the land, and were not striving to outbid each other in the actual purchase of it. When the owner came to be dealt with there would only be one purchasing authority before him, and, as laid down, however valuable the land might be to that authority, it still remained valueless in the hands of the owner.

As to building operations at the depth these railways were made, the words he had used on page 250 of his Paper, namely "the depth at which these railways are made, for practical purposes, the making of cellars or the carrying out of any other building operation beneath the highway need not be considered," had been questioned, but generally speaking they were made, for practical purposes, beyond any depth to which building operations could be carried out. If they were brought nearer the surface the proposition would not hold of course, and the land taken for them would in that case certainly be more valuable. Suppose they went to extremes—if the lines came close to the surface, there would obviously be some value in the land, which could otherwise be used for building purposes, and the owner would be entitled to some compensation. It must be remembered, however, that the right to make subways or build cellars under the street is no longer an unlimited right, since the consent of the local authority must first be obtained. The owner, therefore, could not be compensated on the basis of the land being free building land.

The question of leaseholds was a difficult one, and each case must be treated on its own facts. The presumption

was that, unless otherwise stated in the lease, the lessor granted the whole of his interest in his holding. The difficulty arose in determining whether the lessor had any interest in the soil *ad medium filum viæ*. Once that question was solved the principles of compensation to the lessee follow in conformity with those laid down in the Paper. If the lessor had an interest in the subsoil the principles that apply were analogous to those that had been set out in dealing with the case where land of an injured owner had been taken by the promoters. If the lessor had no interest in the subsoil the principles that apply were analogous to those that have been set out in dealing with the case where no land of the injured owner had been taken by the promoters.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE, at the conclusion of the discussion, said he desired to propose a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Berkeley for his very valuable Paper, and to cordially endorse everything that had been said in praise of it. The real value of such a Paper consisted, not so much in its dealing with new theories, as that it put together the decisions in such a way that the subject might be the better understood by those who did not happen to be lawyers, but had, from time to time, professional dealings with these railways. As a matter of fact Mr. Berkeley had traced the history of many important points of law, in the discussion of which some of the Members present would remember to have taken part some 30 years ago.

It was only at the time of the *Cowper-Essex* case that it was finally decided by the House of Lords that a

person whose land was taken could introduce into his claim for compensation, damage which could not be introduced by a person whose land was not taken. That was the opinion formed some 25 years before, by, he thought, Lord Hannen and also by Lord Westbury, and, in the result, the House of Lords finally settled the law that way.

It seemed a somewhat curious result that a person whose land was taken had a claim in respect of injuriously affecting, while a person whose land was not taken had none. He thought these considerations might well govern the course of action to be taken when the notice to treat was served. He quite agreed with Mr. Freeman's observation that it was a very wise step for companies to serve notices to treat under some circumstances. He thought an owner might also find himself in a difficulty if he attempted to raise a subsequent claim. He mentioned that as a point in the Paper with which he did not quite agree.

Then as to the ownership of the soil under the street, he would strongly urge leaseholders, when dealing with the question of compensation in respect of works under the street, to look well into their titles. No doubt it was generally understood that the owner had a right to the soil *ad medium filum viæ*, but it by no means followed that this right was given to the leaseholder, and he thought that before leaseholders made any claim in respect of a tunnel which did not pass under their houses, but only in front of their houses, they would be wise to very carefully examine their titles. He agreed with Mr. Berkeley that the principle often applied, but not by any means invariably.

Another question arose which was of some historic interest. It was said that where there was a property, in respect of which the owner had no immediate intention of user, he might get a larger amount of compensation if it should turn out that the particular piece of property in question was specially suitable for the projected scheme of a company. One of the previous speakers had, in this connection, mentioned the case of three companies in competition.

He remembered stating the proposition to, he supposed, one of the greatest authorities on compensation law, the late Lord Justice Thesiger. He was going down at the time to fight a waterworks case, and he asked Lord Justice Thesiger whether, if he could prove that the property was specially adapted for a waterworks reservoir, he could get higher compensation than those with land adjoining which had not that special advantage. He said "No, certainly not, you cannot regard that as value to the owner." When he met Lord Justice Thesiger shortly afterwards, he said, "I have been turning that point over in my mind and I think you are right. "If the property has an intrinsic value, due to its configuration, over and above its value to the owner, then I think that ought to be taken into consideration." A few years after that he was before Sir Henry Hunt, fighting a case of compensation for the site of a projected dock at Port Victoria, where there were two estates side by side, one having alluvial land practically up to high-water mark, while the other was many feet below high water mark. Sir Henry Hunt (than whom there was no greater authority) said that he acted in many such cases on the

principle that the special adaptability of land should be taken into consideration. Therefore, he thought, that Mr. Clode was right in contending that when an owner (though he had neither used his property, nor previously thought of using it) found any particular advantage connected with his property, from its situation or its natural advantages, he might fairly contend that though he had not used his property, he was entitled to exceptional compensation in respect of that advantage.

Another point which occurred to him as being worthy of more consideration was that it was impossible to lay down any general rule as to the way in which such rights should be valued. Take the case put by Mr. Pilditch. It seemed to him, speaking from his own experience, that in the case of two factories or two shops, one on either side of the street, where there was no doubt as to the ownership of the soil, the freeholder occupying both sides, the power and right to tunnel under and connect his premises, if taken from him, should be compensated for. He thought it was a great mistake to lay down hard-and-fast rules leading people to suppose that every case must be governed by the same rules.

It was suggested by one of the speakers that if notices to treat became universal the functions of surveyors would cease. He was sure Members of The Institution would not want consolation from him (the Chairman), but he might express his conviction that the call on the services of surveyors would not diminish in the future. A consideration of the points raised in the Paper would show that owners would be unwise if they attempted to deal with these questions without being advised by a skilled surveyor, and, if he might say so, out

of regard for his own profession, without competent advice from counsel as well.

The vote of thanks having been put and carried unanimously, the Meeting adjourned.

THE INSURANCE OF BUILDINGS AGAINST FIRE.

By C. H. BEDELLS, FELLOW.

*Read at the Ordinary General Meeting of THE SURVEYORS'
INSTITUTION held on Monday, March 10th, 1902.*

SIR J. F. L. ROLLESTON, M.P. (President) in the Chair.

It is worthy of remark that during the 33 years' existence of our Institution, the subject of my Paper has found no place in the *Transactions*, notwithstanding the many questions to which it gives rise in the everyday practice of, I suppose, the majority of our Members.

It may be that the explanation is to be found in the fact that the questions are mainly legal, and that those who specialise as fire office assessors and surveyors form a class more or less by themselves, and may not, in the interests of their clients feel at liberty to make their experience common property.

I think, however, it is desirable that this subject should be brought before our Members, and, failing a Paper by one of our Legal Associates, or from one qualified by exceptional experience, I venture to offer for consideration some results of my own reading and practice, in the hope to elicit a discussion by some whose experience has been exceptional, and may also of themselves be of some little practical service to those who are coming on. It is, perhaps, fortunate that this Paper should be read at a time when the

subject of fire insurance is, so to speak, "in the air." The recent correspondence as to a proposed Municipal Insurance Scheme, the proposals of the London County Council as to insurance, the publication of revised rules for standard fire-resisting buildings issued by the Fire Offices' Committee, and the reading of Mr. Roland Peck's Paper on "The Proper Policy" before The Auctioneers' Institute, have all directed the thoughts of professional men to the subject. I may say that the bulk of this Paper was written before these various matters came before the public, but I have not thought it needful to recast the Paper, as, where there is overlapping, the subject matter may bear repetition.

When the Paper was shadowing itself in my mind I had proposed that it should deal chiefly with points and questions of policy which come specially within the duty of a surveyor concerned with the management of considerable urban estates, but, as I proceeded, it seemed to me that it was inverting the natural order of things to deal with that part of the subject without first going into more general questions, and as the limits of a Paper, even extended by your indulgence beyond the ordinary length, would not allow of both being treated even cursorily, I put aside some of the material I had prepared and proceeded to deal with the subject on more general lines. Had I known that one of our Professional Associates, Mr. Knowles, was preparing the excellent Paper which he has since read before one of the Junior Meetings, and which I hope may be published *in extenso* in *Professional Notes*, on fire insurance losses, I might have adhered more to my original idea; but when I heard of this Paper I had gone too far with my subject, and the two Papers will, to some extent, overlap.

A rapid glance at the history of the subject of fire insurance may be taken by way of introduction.* A comparison between the development and the present position of insurance in our own country and abroad would be interesting, but would detain us too long. In the course of the Paper, however, reference will frequently be made to American practice and decided cases which, by way of analogy and illustration, have a bearing upon the problems with which we have to deal.

The very earliest system of insurance against fire—going back thousands of years—was by levies made upon the members of communal bodies to meet the damage and distress caused by this and other calamities, and in essence this system, I believe, still survives in some parts of the world.†

Those who have read the history of the various guild communities, which is a deeply interesting one, will remember that provisions for meeting such demands were among the most important in their codes. We know as a matter of fact that some of the guilds became assurance associations and some were, *ab initio*, fire guilds.

The protection provided, however, was not adequate, even where these guilds existed, and they were by no means universal. It came to be seen that the matter must be more broadly dealt with by the community or by corporations, and there are records of petitions and

* "The History of the Sun Fire Office" contains a great amount of information and is well worth perusal, and I may also refer to Clements's "Digest of Fire Insurance Decisions," published in New York in 1893, to both of which works I am much indebted.

† I am not sure that the principle of communal responsibility has ceased to apply in this country. There are cases reported, *e.g.* *Mason v. Sainsbury* in which, where fire resulted from civil commotion, the damages were under the Statute of 1 Geo. I., c. 5, recoverable of The Hundred. The section in question was repealed as to England by the 7 & 8 Geo. IV., c. 27, but I do not at present know what, if anything, was substituted therefor.

schemes placed before rulers and corporations which are of great interest.*

From the Great Fire of London in 1666, fire insurance, as a system, may be said to date. The absence of any mention of that conflagration in extant accounts or allusion to any set-off against the losses sustained shows that insurance was not practised.

To Dr. Nicholas Barbon (one of the sons of "Praise—God Bare Bones") seems due the credit of inaugurating, in 1667, a practicable scheme of insurance for London and its environs, carried on first by himself and then by a company which took over his scheme. He must have been a man of enterprise, as, in addition to founding this scheme, he was himself one of the largest builders of the new city which arose on the ashes of the Great Fire.

With the establishment of this insurance scheme an organised force to extinguish fires arose.

The first insurance policies were based upon the rental which the tenant paid † or would pay, and the insurance of a property was limited to two policies of £500. This low limit was afterwards increased, but at proportionately higher rates.‡

It was not until 1710 that insurance offices covered country risks, and the Sun Office in 1715 was, I believe, the first office to insure in the country by agents. The first record of an American policy is at Boston in 1724.

Before the business of the offices became general, "King's briefs" were issued in the case of specially

* *E.g.* Scheme of Gunther von Oldenburg, 1609; Petitions to Charles I., 1635, 1638, 1660; Corporation of London Scheme, 1681.

† Early instances show premiums of 6d. in the £ on the rent for a brick building, the insured to elect when insuring whether the office should rebuild or pay £100 for every £10 of rent.

‡ *E.g.* in 1794 the Sun Office had increased its limits to £10,000 apart from special arrangement for "common" risks, to £6,000 for "Hazardous," and £3,000 for "Doubly Hazardous."

disastrous fires, to collect from all people who would give—the briefs were read out in churches and often produced large sums. You will remember that Pepys abused them,* and they were a clumsy expedient, slow and uncertain in operation. To meet one of these objections, a scheme was propounded early in the eighteenth century to establish a fund out of which losses might be paid without waiting for the return of the briefs. Briefs were abolished in 1828 and, the wisdom of the principle of insurance being recognised, healthy competition soon produced the system of voluntary insurance, substantially as we know it, and the history becomes one of variations of detail to meet circumstances of wider opportunity and greater complexity, which it would not be desirable to attempt to follow here.

I now propose to consider briefly certain questions which arise in ordinary insurances of building property.

The first is the determination of the amount of the insurance.

In most cases this would probably be correctly taken as the cost of erecting a similar building at current prices, but it must be remembered on the one hand, that policies of insurance often last for very many years and are not revised from time to time as they should be,†

* “The traffic in briefs is come now to so constant a course every Sunday that we resolve to give no more to them.”

† As an illustration I may take the tabulated results of the recent revision of insurances of a couple of moderate-sized London estates in my office: The first, on a total insurance of about £226,500 was, in my opinion, inadequately insured to the extent of £57,700; and in the second case an insurance of about £78,300 was under the mark to the extent of say £13,200; and very many other revisions in my experience, if tabulated, would, I think, work out roughly to a similar result. I observe that in the report of Mr. Roland Peck’s Paper, above referred to, his experience as to deficiencies worked out at between 25 and 50 per cent., but it is evident that he was referring to the insurance of chattels rather than to that of buildings.

therefore, some little margin to cover the general increase in cost of labour and material may in many cases be desirable; while, on the other hand, the fact that it often happens that the cost of a building and its insurance value differ widely, must be taken into account. If the building is very old it is not worth while insuring up to the figure which the reinstating of the old building at present-day prices would give, if the insured is, upon the happening of a loss, to be met by a refusal to pay more than the "actual value of the old building at the time of the fire" (*c.f. Yates v. Dunster* hereafter). Again, unless the property is to be covered by an average policy, the element of the proportion which the indestructible part of a building bears to the whole may properly be taken into account. (This is recognised in the various forms of insurance covenant as $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{7}{8}$, &c., of value.)

A case of this kind came into my hands a few months ago. A building of somewhat special construction and exceptional user was to be reasonably covered. The sum which, after careful consideration of the value of the various portions which could be reasonably deemed liable to be burned or affected by fire in the building itself or damaged by serious fire in adjoining premises, was determined for the amount of the insurance, represented only say $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$ of the cost value of the premises as a whole.

Another element which has to be taken into consideration is the possibility, or otherwise, of reinstating the building, if destroyed, on its present lines in view of the application of building legislation not in force when the building was originally constructed. Let us take a typical case—that of a building used on the lower floors for business purposes and on the upper floors as flats. There is, let us say, no fireproof floor nor proper isolated

staircase nor entrance for the upper part. A fire destroying this building (assumed to exceed 10 squares in area) to an extent sufficient to bring the reinstatement within Section 74 by the operation of Section 209 of the London Building Act 1894, would inflict a money loss on the owner of, let us say, twice or three times the cost value of the materials destroyed in certain parts of the building, and if insurance is to be an indemnity, this additional liability ought to be covered. This point will be more fully considered later on.

When the principle is determined, the fixing of the insurable value is often one of some difficulty. When whole streets of buildings were carried out after a uniform plan and differed, not essentially, in details, the problem was easy and the necessary records and memoranda as to cost were few.

At present, I suppose, the bulk of estimates for insurance (except in the case of new buildings of which cost detail is at hand) are based upon a foot cube price, applied with more or less care and discrimination, though special buildings may be valued on rough approximate quantities, where, by reason of heavy rates of premium, any considerable margin for contingencies is inadmissible; or where, by reason of the magnitude of the risk, an error of judgment in determining an appropriate foot cube price would have very serious consequences.

I may say, in passing, that I have often thought a very great service would be rendered to our Institution by an experienced Member on the Quantity Surveyors' side, contributing a Paper on the Preparation of Approximate Estimates, with an analysed record of foot cube and square prices of typical buildings taken on a common basis. Most of us have records of the kind for our own guidance, but a wider experience available

through the *Transactions* or *Professional Notes* would be of essential service. Coleman's price book is decidedly a step in the right direction, but a glance at the section dealing with actual costs seems to show that the data available for the purpose were not as extensive as one would have liked.

The next point is the description of the property.

It is important that careful consideration be given to the description of the premises, the precise information to be supplied to the office for the policy. Any surveyor arranging policies is responsible if they are useless, whether he is paid for the work or not. Material misrepresentation by the agent of the assured, whether due to fraud or to negligence, may be fatal to the policy; or if the assured or his agent, accepts a policy without examination, the assured cannot recover if the description cannot be applied to the property burned, although the information and particulars were not supplied by him.

The distinction to be drawn between mere representation and warranty is of great importance. It has been decided that there must be some element of fraud, wilful falsehood, or gross negligence in representations in an application for insurance before these will void a policy, unless an express warranty is given, but if a representation is converted into a warranty by express stipulation it is then enforceable literally. Good faith, or honesty of purpose will not excuse an error in such a case. The statements must be literally true or the warranty is not fulfilled.* †

* In *Newcastle Fire Insurance Company v. Macmorran* 3 Dowl., 255 (February and July, 1815) Lord Eldon said : " Whether the misdescription " was on a material point or not or whether the risk was equally great in " the one class as in the other, were questions which had nothing to do " with the case, the only question being ' Is this de facto the building which " 'I have insured ? ' The warranty in this case was ' warranted that the

It is not always enough that the statements made are true ; they must cover all facts material to the risk ; and if you fail to state facts, which you should know to be material to the risk, the policy may be rendered null and void.

If, however, the questions asked in the form of proposal are carefully and truly answered, it will be difficult for a company to allege material concealment, and a slight variation in the description will not be material if it makes no difference in the terms of insurance (*Dobson v. Southby*, M. M. 90).

It is well to remember that a representation of present condition and use is not, by itself, a continuing one or a warranty for the future, unless the intention of the parties is clearly manifest ; *e.g.*, in answer to a question "How is the building warmed?" the reply "No stoves used" is not a statement that there will not be any, nor does "In the occupation of 'so-and-so'" warrant that the premises will so remain.

Some of the cases would seem to go so far as to place the onus of disclosure upon the insured if he knows such facts as that "the occupier is a 'bad lot,'" or that a special and exceptional risk arises from the condition of adjoining property. In cases of doubt the company should be induced to inspect the premises ; their doing so will be a material factor. As an illustration, I may quote a case where a building was described in the policy as of brick and slated—in fact, it was covered with felt—the

" 'above mill is conformable to the first-class of cotton and woollen rates
" 'delivered herewith.' "

† In an American policy the proposal form required the disclosure of any apparatus generating heat, except common fireplaces. It was for the insurance of the wing of a curtain warehouse. The policy was void because it had not been disclosed that part of the wing in question was used as a kitchen.

agent of the company had inspected before the policy was issued, and it was held that there was no material misdescription sufficient to vitiate the policy, and, if material, then it was the fault of the company's agent.

A question which often arises is: Is it needful to separately describe and insure outbuildings? My experience is that, even when these are small, a separate insurance is often asked for by the insurance company, and the printed conditions of the tariff offices require it where the buildings are detached or, if adjoining, do not communicate internally, but I do not know of any English decided cases. There are some American cases which deal with the question, How far does a policy extend? and one rather wonders that any company should have thought it worth their while to contest the points raised therein.

A cellar wall was held to be "part of a building and " covered by the insurance of the latter."

"That it was not needful to describe a cellar underneath in describing a building as a five-storey brick " building."

"That a house embraces everything appurtenant and " necessary to the main building, *e.g.*, where a house is " insured and it appears from the premium paid commensurate on the whole that a back building was " included in the insurance it will be considered as " accessory to the main building."

The subject of additional risks during the currency of a policy may be briefly considered. They are very various, but a few of the more common may be referred to. (1) Building works, alterations, and repairs. When does notice become needful? In America the special conditions which govern policies in different States settle the point. The American standard form requires notifi-

cation "if mechanics be employed in building, altering or repairing for more than 15 days at any one time." Some American policies are much less liberal and only allow 5 days in a year for incidental repairs without notice. It has been held in America that, in the absence of express provision, repairs, additions, or erecting further buildings causing material increase of risk will not prevent recovery unless loss is sustained by such increase, but if loss is so occasioned, the insured cannot recover, as loss is caused by the insured's own misconduct. I think, so far as repairs are concerned, it may be said that any increase of risk incident to the making of reasonable and necessary repairs is part of the general risk assumed by insurers, but that the safe rule is to notify building operations whenever the risk is thereby increased to any material extent. The case of *Dobson v. Southby* (M. M. 90), July 21, 1827, already referred to, is interesting on this point.

A fire happened by reason of tar being brought on to insured premises, described as a barn, for the purpose of renewing the tarring of certain parts thereof. A fire was improperly lighted, the tar boiled over, and a conflagration ensued. There was a note on the policy "where no fire is kept and no hazardous goods are deposited." The result on trial was that the policy stood. Lord Tenterden pointed out that if the company intended, not merely that no fire should habitually be kept on the premises, but that none should ever be introduced, they might have so expressed themselves. In the absence of such a stipulation the learned Judge thought the condition must be understood as forbidding the habitual use of fire or the ordinary deposit of hazardous goods, not their occasional introduction, as in this case, for a temporary purpose connected with the occupation of the

premises, and he added, "The common repairs of a building necessarily require the introduction of fire upon the premises, and one of the great objects of insurance is security against the neglect of servants and workmen."

Fire insurance is very often loosely dealt with in building contracts. When the work consists of substantial additions to existing buildings it is not without difficulty. The problem is to keep on foot the existing insurance covering the additional temporary risk, to cover the added value and, to this extent, to protect the client and the builder who is under liability to complete the work. I have reason to know that in many cases the covering of the additional temporary risk on the old policy is altogether neglected, and an independent policy is taken out by the builder.

The second part of the insurance clause of the R. I. B. A. form of contract deals with cases of this kind as follows "The whole building and the works executed under this contract shall be at the sole risk of the employer as regards any loss or damage by fire, and in the event of any such loss or damage being so occasioned which affects the original building or structure, in addition to the new work, the contractor shall be entitled to receive from the employer the full value of all work then executed and materials then delivered, calculated in the manner provided for by Clause 13 hereof, and this contract, so far as it relates to any subsequent work, may, at the option of either party, be determined if in the opinion of the arbitrator such determination shall be just and equitable." This clause as it stands appears to me to be open to objection, because the contractor has no liability for insurance or responsibility in case of fire, and if such a clause is adopted it seems to

me there should be a supplementary clause making the contractor responsible for doing or suffering nothing to vitiate the employer's policy. It is desirable, I think, in all cases, unless special circumstances prevent it, that the taking out of the policy, so far as the building works are concerned, should rest primarily upon the contractor, because he is then clearly aware of any stipulation made by the office, such as the absence of braziers for drying plastering, and he alone is in the best position to give any notices to the office as to such matters, and to comply with any requirements arising out of such notification, and this should be his responsibility. If, however, a builder takes out the necessary policy, might it result in his having an interest in the old buildings and an implied right to carry out their reinstatement? If so, it would be better, rather than to leave the insurance in the contractor's hands, for the employer to assume the responsibility of insurance and to make the builder responsible only if the insurance is invalidated by his act or default. The right to determine a contract in such a case on equitable terms would seem desirable, and in this respect the clause is a good one. I have seen it broadly stated that "a fire happening on a building where a contractor is engaged excuses him from his contract," but I do not know on what authority the statement rests, or the extent of its application. I should be glad to know what is the view of Members on this point, and especially of those who have had the unfortunate experience of fire happening in a building during construction.

The R.I.B.A. Clause, Part I., relating to new buildings, is a good one.*

* "The contractor shall insure the works and keep them insured until they are delivered up against loss or damage by fire in an office to be

The introduction of electric light requires the knowledge and sanction of the insurers. The regulations adopted by the Phoenix Fire Office are usually adopted by the other companies and are generally understood. The introduction of machinery and its motive power requires to be specially covered, and the description to be full and accurate. Notice should be given and consent obtained before permitting the occupation of any premises for any trade known to be hazardous.

I may enforce this point by reference to an instance which arose in our office some years ago. We let some premises, on a temporary tenancy at short notice and under special circumstances, to a firm for a hazardous trade. In the terms of tenancy we provided that the tenant should repay to the lessor the charge of the insurance company to cover the temporary additional risk. The tenant objected, on the ground that the office in which the building was insured might charge an unreasonable rate. We insisted on the condition and the tenant gave way. We notified the company at once, and the company, if I rightly remember, declined to have anything to do with it at any price, saying that the party had had previous fires, and they thought we should not get any one to cover the risk, and further

approved by the architect in the joint names of the employer and contractor for the full value of the works executed, and shall deposit with the architect the policies and receipts for the premiums paid for such insurance; and in default the employer may insure the works and deduct the premiums paid from any moneys due or which may become due. All moneys received under any such policies are to be paid to the contractor by instalments on the certificates of the architect, and to be applied in or towards the rebuilding or reparation of the works destroyed or injured. The contractor shall, as soon as the claim under the policy is settled, proceed with all due diligence with the rebuilding or reparation, and shall not be entitled to any payment in respect thereof, other than the said moneys received, but such extension of the time hereinafter mentioned for completion shall be made as shall be just and reasonable."

giving us formal notice that their policy would be void directly the occupation commenced. Under the circumstances our client, who had considerable insurances on manufacturing premises, consulted his insurance broker, who, after pressure, wrote quoting a very high rate on behalf of one of his companies. Our client immediately wrote accepting the terms, and enclosing the premium, and stamped the letter. He had hardly done so when the broker wired to withdraw his letter, saying his company repudiated his action. Our client wrote holding to the arrangement, and the policy was issued. The premises were a valuable leasehold property, and failure to cover the extra risk might have resulted in the forfeiting of the lease, or an action for damages by the tenant.

Apart from special condition or warranty, alterations of user only void a policy in case the risk is thereby materially increased, which is a fact to be determined by a jury. The memorandum of trades, &c., added in a note to some conditions, give a clue to what occupations, &c., are in the opinion of the offices attended by additional risk :
“ Buildings containing any kilns, steam-engine, stove, or
“ oven used in the process of any manufacture ; premises
“ occupied by biscuit bakers, distillers, chemists’ labora-
“ tories, coach painters, musical instrument makers, barge
“ and boat builders, carpenters, cabinet makers, coach
“ builders, coopers, letterpress printers, tallow melters,
“ and oilmen, and such other risks as by reason of the
“ nature of the trade, the narrowness of the situation,
“ or other dangerous circumstances, may be attended
“ with special hazard, any other description of fierce
“ heat, except common domestic fireplaces, to be men-
“ tioned.”

The tariff office conditions usually confine notification of increased risk to the property insured, but some

of the English, and many of the American, office policies require prompt notice of hazardous buildings near the subject of insurance or of the user and occupation thereof, just as some of them require notification of premises insured becoming unoccupied. The matter of the proximity of hazardous occupations is often a very serious one, and it seems strange that there should be no redress under circumstances such as these. A man may come and occupy premises adjoining my own and carry on a lawful but hazardous trade, and by reason of such business my insurance premium may be doubled or trebled. I am told that unless there is negligence or improper procedure on his part I have no claim or ground of action against him. I have just now a case before me where a property is situated between a music-hall and cabinet works. The excess of insurance premium, chargeable by reason of such contiguity, would affect the fee simple value to the extent of hundreds of pounds, which seems a great hardship. So also in another case in my office, where reinstatement is actually proceeding at the moment, the premises have twice been very seriously injured within a comparatively short time by fire breaking out in a neighbouring building. An interesting old record tells how, in 1302, one Thomas Bat agreed to indemnify the City of London from peril of fire from his thatched houses in Candlewyke Street (Cannon Street), and agreed to tile his houses within a short space of time. If it was reasonable that an indemnity should then be given for an anticipated danger, it would be more so in the case now under consideration, in which the danger has twice been proved. Where properties adjoin on the same estate I have often required a clause in the lease binding the lessee carrying on a specially hazardous

trade to pay, not only his own insurance, but also any excess of premium charged on adjoining premises by reason of his occupation, and this seems to me just and reasonable. Notice of the opening or existence of means of communication, between premises covered, by the policy and those not so covered is sometimes expressly required by the policy, but it should in all cases be clearly given. I have in my own experience found numbers of instances where communications have been made without any notification whatever and without any serious attempt to obviate preventible risk.

We may now consider the happening of a loss and the settlement of the claims so arising.

Notice, in writing, of a fire, and this forthwith, is usually required, and an account as particular as is reasonably practicable of the loss sustained to be furnished to the office within days, and this at the expense of the insured; the estimated amount of loss to be stated, "having regard to the value at the time of the fire." The giving of notice is a condition precedent to a claim and, unless reasonable ground can be given for delay, this may be fatal. As to the period for notice and for claim, apart from express stipulations, this will be determined by "due diligence under all the circumstances." Some of the companies' forms used to require not only a statutory declaration of loss, but other preliminaries, *e.g.*, the certificate of minister and churchwardens "and some reputable householder of the parish that they knew the character of the assured, and believed that he, without fraud, really sustained the loss," and it has been held that in such a case such actual certificate is a condition precedent, and that the fact that it is wrongfully refused is no sufficient excuse for the non-production thereof, nor can acts, apparently

equivalent, be accepted in lieu of those agreed to by the policy. Though this is an out-of-date clause, reference to it may not be out of place as showing how the strict letter of conditions is adhered to in contested cases, and how important therefore is the due consideration of these conditions when taking out a policy.

We may now consider some of the matters and circumstances which may complicate proceedings in a claim—

- (1) Effect of legislation ;
- (2) Existence of other insurances including “aver-
“ age ” policies ;
- (3) State of repair and age ;
- (4) Fixtures.

(1.) How to arrive at a measure of damages when, by reason of legislative enactments, the subject matter of insurance cannot be reinstated on old lines.

To take a concrete instance by way of example ; a recent case of my own. A warehouse building was partially destroyed. It had two stories in the roof, which was at an angle of 60 degrees with the horizontal. By the Building Act of 1894 a warehouse roof must not exceed 47 degrees with the horizon (Section 61, Subsection 3). The result, if the roof were reconstructed, meant a loss of floor space on the top floor, and loss of floor space with head-room on both floors. The contention of the assessor of the fire offices concerned was this: “ We will give you the cost of a new roof and nothing more ; “ if it cannot be replaced on the old lines that is not our “ fault, and our liability ceases when we have done what “ is lawful and possible.” I contended that this was not the case, but that in addition to the cost of such reinstatement as the law permits, the assured is entitled (if the amount of the policy is not exhausted) to an allow-

ance for the less value to him of the building when so partially reinstated. I based my contention to a considerable extent upon the old case of *Alchorne v. Savill*, 4 L. J. R. Chan. 47, a case of which the assessor had never heard, and the report of which he was, he said, unable to trace. I was ultimately, after consultation with the district surveyor, able to effect a satisfactory settlement with the assessor and the question had not to be further contested. I, however, sent to the assessor sufficient particulars of the case I had quoted, which he acknowledged, but did not discuss.

I observe that the head-note appears in the current edition of *Mew's Digest*, but as it is not, I think, generally known, and is an interesting and possibly a far-reaching case, a somewhat detailed reference to it may be useful, especially as it deals with a very important point for discussion.

The material facts were these: John Alchorne and others on the 20th May, 1811, insured certain premises in the "Hand in Hand" for £1,800. The policy included in its conditions a 60 days' option for the company to rebuild and "put into as good condition" . . . "as before the fire happened." On the 7th January, 1813, the premises were totally destroyed by accidental fire.

There was also an occupier's insurance of £1,500, and the two companies decided to rebuild. They, however, notwithstanding protest from the assured, rebuilt the premises conforming to the general frontage line, instead of on the old lines, stating that they were prevented by 14 Geo. III., c. 78 from rebuilding with the original projection.

Proceedings were taken in Easter, 1814, and the case came before the Vice-Chancellor (Sir John Leach), who ordered that a case should be made for the opinion of

the judges of the Court of King's Bench upon the following question—Whether the plaintiffs in the case, or any and which of them, could maintain any and what action? The judges' certificate signed by six judges was to the effect that an action could not be maintained.

The Vice-Chancellor, when the case came up on the judges' certificate, directed a reference to the Master as to whether the agreement contained in the policy had been performed, and, if not, what damages had been sustained. The Master's finding was that the agreement had been performed. The plaintiffs objected to the report of the Master, and the Vice-Chancellor sent the matter for trial before a jury, who found that the premises were not rebuilt according to the policy, and assessed the damages at £700. The case came on on the finding of the jury, and in December, 1825, within a few days of 13 years after the fire, the Vice-Chancellor gave the following judgment.

“The insurance company acted under a mistake
“ when, instead of paying the sum insured, they elected
“ to rebuild the premises. They could not place the
“ party in the same situation in which he was before
“ the fire; the Building Act prevented them from doing
“ so. In truth they had no option; they ought to have
“ paid the money.” The decree was pronounced for the plaintiffs with costs, except the costs incurred between the decree directing the reference to the Master and the decree directing the trial of the issue.

This precise claim would not probably arise now in London because there are compensation clauses of which either the assured or the insurance company as representing the assured, would have the benefit in recoupment, but the principle would appear to govern the case I referred

to, and although *Alchorne v. Saville* was a case of election to reinstate, it does not seem to me that this was a material factor in the decision. The plaintiff succeeded, not because the company had elected to reinstate and had not completed, but because he had suffered damage which must be made good to him in money, because it could not be made good to him by reinstatement.

Then take another instance already alluded to, which raised, not only the question of less value of reinstated premises, but also the greater cost of reinstatement. The premises were used for purposes of trade and for dwelling also. The London Building Act requires in such a case a fire-resisting floor, and a properly enclosed fire-proof staircase, &c., neither of which existed in the old building. The Company's representatives say: "We do not profess to cover such a risk, because if a fire happens and the premises are rebuilt it would give the insured a better building than before, and if a fire happens we say that the measure of our liability is the cost of reinstating on the old lines, and the insured must find the difference." It may be granted that the result is a more costly building, and in some respects more substantial, but not necessarily a more profitable building; often less so. I contend that, so far as the amount of the policy extends, the company should be, and, I think is, liable to comply with new requirements. I do not know of any further English cases on the point, but some American decisions may be interesting and useful by way of analogy. In the case of *Brady v. N. W. Insurance Company*, a wooden building in Detroit was destroyed, and it could not by law be rebuilt without the consent of the Council, which was refused. The insurance was for 2,000 dollars, and the policy contained a clause that in case of loss or damage to the property

the company had the option to rebuild or repair within a reasonable time. It was proved that the cost of repairing would be much less than the amount of the policy, but if it could not be repaired, the building, which was worth 4,000 dollars, would not be worth 100 dollars. It was held that the insured was entitled to recover the whole insurance and was not limited to such sum as would cover the cost of repair.

Similarly, in a Texas case, where a frame building was not allowed to be re-erected when destroyed to the extent of one-third. When so injured the loss becomes total.

There is another indirect and contingent liability following upon fire, which should, perhaps, be referred to here. It is now, I believe, the custom of the London County Council in all cases of fire arising in manufacturing premises, to instruct the district surveyor to report what alterations ought to be made to the premises to comply with the general regulations of the Factory Acts 1878-1895, and, following upon such report, requirements more or less serious are made. One of these notices is at present before me. The owner of the building feels that, but for the fire, no such requirements would have been made, as only applying to buildings the construction of which is commenced after the first day of January, 1892, and thinks the cost of compliance should come out of the fire insurance. In this case, however, such a contention could hardly, I think, be justified, because the requirement is not in respect of the building *quâ building*, but of the *occupation* of the building. It might be possibly a point for argument if the building were expressly insured by the insurance company as a factory for a particular business, but I should think the case is too remote.

There is another point which may properly come in here, as illustrating the difficulty of adjusting claims, on account of legislative interference: the power of a district surveyor to make requisitions as the work goes on. Sometimes a district surveyor will go out of his way to assist you and will say, "I shall require so much of that wall to come down," and "that wall may remain if you put such and such piers"; but sometimes a district surveyor will decline to determine until pulling down proceeds, and the surveyor claiming has either to claim for work which may not be required, or run the risk of accepting an amount which may afterwards prove inadequate. I should like to know whether any member has known of a case of a further claim made upon a company, in consequence of an unanticipated and unascertained demand of this kind being sustained.

In the current edition of *The Fire Under-Writers' Companion*, the author, without giving his authority, says that matters omitted in error in the settlement are still claimable, even if the sum accepted is accepted in full discharge. We may thank the author for that word, and certainly, if ever a supplemental claim is properly made, it would seem to be when additional outlay is required arising from a source beyond the control of the assured, and not foreseeable with accuracy by him. But I should like to be more clear than I am at present that there is a right of supplemental claim when settlement has actually been effected. I am aware that after a claim is adjusted, but before it is settled, the insured may prove that he has left something out of his claim, and the adjustment would not be binding, but would this be so if the money had actually been paid and accepted in discharge? The companies cannot, in such a

case, get back money paid in mistake. Is the insured in any more favourable a position?

(2) The existence of other insurances.

This only complicates claims where the other insurance or insurances taken out by the insured or on his behalf are "average policies." By the ordinary conditions of insurance non-average policies become average policies when the same property is insured under a policy subject to average. The subject of average policies is an important one, and is likely to become more so, as there is a growing tendency to increase the range of this system. The writer of the article on "Insurance" in the last edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* says: "There are weighty reasons for believing it might be for the advantage of both insurance offices and the public to introduce more widely the *pro rata* principle, with a corresponding reduction of the nominal scale of premiums, or even to enforce a participation of risk on the part of the insured," and in a Paper on "The Average Conditions and Independent Liability," by Mr. Laird, the writer says: "Let us hope the day is not far distant when the British offices will agree to attach the *pro rata* clause to all policies as their continental rivals do."

An "average" policy constitutes the insured his own insurer for any sum by which the value of the property insured exceeds the amount of the insurance, and in default of the value being fully covered, compels him to bear a proportion of any loss which may arise. The principle will be familiar to the Members of this Institution interested in agriculture in the form of the $\frac{3}{4}$ average condition on agricultural insurance.

The result, in the case of a claim arising under a policy with such a clause, is that first you have to settle the amount of damage, then to settle the value of the

premises insured, and from the proportion the insurance bears to such value to discount the claim recoverable. We all feel sympathy with any procedure which will result in fair and adequate insurances, and also with anything which can tend towards the prevention of fires, but on the other hand the introduction of an indefinite and uncertain element and the abolition of the principle of indemnity seem to me evils which outweigh the other considerations. The existence and prevalence of "valued policies"* in America—policies which proceed on the basis of liquidated damages—seem to me to point to the desirability of the elimination of all uncertain factors, which can be so eliminated; thus narrowing the questions which must be settled when a loss occurs. Many Members of The Institution will remember how, when Mr. Wheeler, K.C., in the course of his excellent Paper on dilapidations, laid down the rule that in the currency of the term of a lease the measure of damage was "the damage to the reversion, less discount for immediate payment," it was objected to as being, though quite correct, a complicated and somewhat unworkable principle. An American decision on fire loss made me think of this. "The rule of damages for the loss of a building insured is the value of the property at the time of the loss, to be estimated by considering (1) the original cost of the building (2) the cost of constructing a like building on the same land at the time of the fire, and (3) the difference in value between the building destroyed and a new one by reason of its age and use;"†

* "A valued policy is one under which the amount of the policy is conclusive as to value of such property insured in the event of total loss. A valued policy is not one which estimates merely the value of the property insured, but which values the loss, and is equivalent to an assessment of damages in the event of a loss."

† *State Insurance Company v. Taylor.*

a sufficiently complicated measure of damages. As to enforcing a participation in loss upon the assured, I would point out that in *Castellain v. Preston* (L.R. 11, Q.B.D. 380), it was said the "fundamental principle of fire insurance is *indemnity*, "and if ever a proposition is "brought forward which is at variance with it, that is "to say, which either will *prevent full indemnity to the insured* or which will give him more than full indemnity, that proposition *must certainly be wrong*."

At the same time, while I object to "average policies" because of the introduction of an element of great uncertainty, viz. the proportion which the amount of the insurance bears to the value of the property itself, I do not see my way to advocate a "valued policy" as the proper policy, so far as buildings are concerned, because cases of total destruction of buildings bear but a small proportion to the bulk of fire losses.

Before passing from the complications arising from other insurances, I may, perhaps, usefully call attention to the recently decided case of *Bancroft v. Heath*, as it affords another illustration of the importance of seeing that a warranty is literally exact. In this case a second policy was taken out, and these words appeared therein : "Warranted same gross rate, terms, and conditions as and "to follow the British Law, which Company has £1,750, "on the block of brick buildings in which the risk is a "portion of same." It turned out that the British Law had only £1,350 instead of £1,750 and it was held that, as the warranty was not fully fulfilled, the insurance was void.

(3) Age and state of repair.

"The value at the time of the fire of the property "destroyed." It is argued, I believe, by some assessors, that this clause permits the offices to deduct from the

amount of ascertained loss such a sum as would represent either the depreciation in value by reason of the age of the building, or such a sum as would have been required at the time of the fire to put the property destroyed into thorough repair. It has even been contended that an annual depreciation percentage should be taken into account, but I think that unless distinct actual and substantial detriment can be shown, no such deduction is claimable. It was said in an American case: “(1) “The question is, the actual value of the building at the “date of fire, not what would be a reasonable deduction “for depreciation in value of original building since it was “erected,” and (2) “the age of a building is not an essential “of the criterion for damages. The actual detriment, if any, “must be shown by company before deduction for “depreciation allowed.”

On the other hand, if the property insured is a worn-out and very dilapidated building, the insured is, of course, not entitled either to the original cost, or the sum needful to erect a new one. The case of *Yates v. Dunster* (24 L.J. Ex. 226, April, 1855) was an action for damages against an assignee under covenant to repair. The jury found that £1,635 would be the cost of rebuilding, but that the new building would be worth £600 more than at the time of the fire. £84 had been expended to meet the district surveyor's requirements and £1,000 was recoverable under an inadequate policy. The result of the case was judgment against the assignee for $£119 = £1,635 + £84 - (£1,000 + £600)$, the surplus value of the new building.

As to ordinary repairs, such as the need for a coat of paint, if these are not so material as to make the property of substantially less capital value, I doubt whether they can be taken into account. A question sometimes

arises where a building, though substantial, is old and unsuitable for its locality. The value of the building *quâ* structure may be considerable, but its value as it stands, viewed as an earning property, may be small, and the building and site together little more than the value of the site itself. It has indeed been contended that in such a case the excess of value over the value of the cleared site is the criterion and measure of damages, but this is, I think, an erroneous view, and that if the office elects not to reinstate, the claim is the actual value of the building, and not its relative value. The office has nothing to do with the question how the insured applies the money paid to him.

The state of repair sometimes increases the responsibility of the company. I had a case a little time ago where a fire occurred in an extensive stable loft. The front wall of the building had been dragged out of the perpendicular by the erection of a heavy pent roof which had been tiled. The only thing which held the premises together was the existence of certain bond timbers which had been bedded into the cross walls. Some of these had been utilised to form the fixing for straps and iron plate washers to hold the front up. Some of these bond timbers were badly charred by the fire. The company contended that their liability only extended to replacing them, and that if, this being the case, the district surveyor condemned the structure or declined to allow them to do so they were not responsible. I contended that but for the fire no such question would probably have arisen, and they must either reinstate the ties themselves and the burnt woodwork or pay a sum sufficient to cover the cost of the work, and to satisfy the district surveyor. The company carried out the reinstatement, rebuilt the upper part of the wall, and reconstructed the pent roof, and, I

think, they could have been compelled to do this (see also hereafter *Brown v. Royal Insurance*).

(4) Fixtures.

Questions often arise as to how far the policy of insurance on premises covers the fixtures therein, apart from express description.

It will no doubt depend largely upon the wording of the policy, and in most cases the policy would give some indication of intention. Thus, where premises were insured as a starch manufactory, it was considered that it would include fixtures necessary to the process carried on. Similarly a mill. As to business premises generally, such items as shelves and counters would probably depend upon the question whether they are movable or immovable fixtures.

Take, for instance, the case of licensed premises. 'The trade fittings should, in my opinion, clearly be insured in a separate policy unless they belong to the freeholder of the premises.

Having considered some matters which tend to complicate claims, it will be well, in passing, to note one or two specific points of some importance to be borne in mind in negotiation with an assessor.

(1) *Total loss*. A total loss does not mean the annihilation of all the materials, but the destruction of the premises insured *as a building*. Two American decisions may be cited. "It is a 'total loss' when all " combustible material is destroyed, although portions of " brick walls are left standing, but useless as walls." " When no part of the building above the ground " remains intact, and substantially uninjured, so that " it can be utilised in effectually restoring the struc- " ture in its entirety." "A total loss does not entitle " the insured to the full amount of his policy, but only

“to what the subject of insurance was worth at the
“time.”

(2) *The company's right or obligation to reinstate.*
The companies now for the most part reserve to themselves the option to pay or to reinstate, but it was not always so: in the early days of insurance the option was sometimes mutual, and sometimes the insured had to elect, on taking out the policy, whether in case of a loss happening, the company should pay or should reinstate. Under certain circumstances they can be compelled to reinstate. The Act of 14 George III., cap. 78, is still in force as to Section 83, and it requires the insurance company, upon the request of any person interested in or entitled unto any house or houses or other building which may be burnt down, demolished or damaged by fire, or without any such request and upon any grounds of suspicion of fraud or arson, to cause the insurance money to be laid out and expended so far as the same will go towards rebuilding, reinstating, or repairing. As an alternative there is a provision for the insured to give approved security for the due expenditure of the money. This enactment is of great service to lessors in the absence of a “joint name” policy, or of any covenants on the part of the lessee to insure and expend the money, but it is necessary for the party desiring to avail himself of the power thus to require reinstatement, to make a distinct request to the insurance company to apply the policy money in rebuilding *before* the company has settled with the tenant. I should like to know whether, in the event of such a notice being served requiring reinstatement, the company could evade it, if so disposed, by claiming to refer. I conclude the company would be compelled to reinstate, notwithstanding the arbitration clause. I do not remember a case of advantage being taken of this

Act by a lessee, but it is suggested in "Woodfall," page 438, that he may do so, and, as a tenant under lease, with liability to repair, and to pay rent, qualified by no exception in case of fire, is certainly a very much interested person, I cannot see why he should not do so. It is to be noted that this Act applies to England and Wales only and the effect thereof does not extend to trade fixtures, and this is so, even if there is a covenant in the lease binding the lessee to hand them over.

It is worthy of remark that this was a "local" Act, and it used to be supposed that these provisions were also local; but, according to Bunyon (page 159), it must now be regarded as settled to be otherwise, and as above stated.

It is to be borne in mind that the companies election to reinstate may involve them in serious responsibility not even to be measured by the total amount of the policy of insurance. For instance, if partial reinstatement is effected, the measure of damage is the cost of completion—irrespective of the amount of the balance of the policy—and in view of this fact it is not surprising that the companies do not often take advantage of this particular option. The election to reinstate makes the company liable for damages as for breach of a contract to build, and if, the company having elected to reinstate, the authorities make requisitions, involving extra outlay, still the company must comply or pay damages, not only for failure but for delay. There is a very strong case as to this—*Brown v. Royal Insurance, Ellis & Ellis* 853, where the authority condemned the building as dangerous, and required it to be taken down, the company was held not to be relieved from liability, although the dangerous condition of the building was not caused by the fire. One of the

judges dissented in this case, because he considered the company could not be made to give improved premises, but the view of the majority was that the company was bound by its election, and if the performance had become impossible or (which was all the company had shown) more expensive than was anticipated, still it must either perform the contract or pay damages for not performing it.

I should be glad to know whether the company's right to reinstate ceases as soon as any steps are taken with a view to arbitration. It would be very desirable if the duration of the option on the company's part were generally determined by policies, as it is by some; for it must be remembered that so long as there is this option the insured must not proceed to execute repairs himself, or, if he does, he cannot recover his expenditure from the company. When, under conditions of policy, the insurance money is payable a certain number of days after loss, the company's option ceases at such date, as a right of action then accrues.

It may so happen that the company may proceed to reinstate, and may by mistake alter the premises; if so, it is the company's responsibility. To meet this difficulty in the conditions of some offices (*e.g.* The Sun) there is a provision that the insured shall at his own expense supply or produce all plans, specifications, measurements, documents, books and information requisite to a reinstatement.

Reinstatement being thus attended with serious responsibility, it is not lightly entered upon by the companies; they will usually fall back upon arbitration procedure. The principle of arbitration in these matters goes back to the year 1727. In the form in which the condition now usually appears, the obtaining of an

award is a condition precedent to a right to recover, unless the company deny *in toto* the right of the insured to recover.*

I consider that the condition which in some companies' policy form provides that the costs of an arbitration, including the arbitrator's award, should be equally borne by the insured and the company, is a most onerous and one-sided one. The costs of an arbitration are a very different matter to a wealthy company, as compared with what they would be to a private individual insurer, and I consider that in all cases the costs should be in the discretion of the arbitrator. In the "Eady Case," referred to by Mr. Peck, the costs of the reference *were* in the discretion of the arbitrator, and fell upon the company by the terms of the award, but the result was nevertheless that the assured had to pay about £300, the difference between his costs and taxed costs; but if the costs had had to be shared the result would have been to reduce the compensation payable from £1,600 to less than £500. No doubt this was a very exceptional case, but it enforces the point.

Assuming a deadlock in negotiation, who is responsible for the building? I think the company is, and if delay occurs on their part and damage occurs to adjoining premises, that they are responsible. I suppose, also, they are responsible if any damage arises to the public after a fire, and for the adequacy of shoring if the buildings are in their charge. There is a Scotch case of *Johnson v. the West of Scotland Insurance Company* which bears upon the point, but I have not been able to see any report of it, the Scotch reports not being com-

* (*Viney v. Bignold*, L.R. 20, Q.B.D., 172). (*Goldstone v. Osborne*, Q.C.P. 550, Best).

plete in the law library to which I have had access, and I should be glad of definite information on the point. As a rule, of course, in London, the Salvage Corps takes possession, and the insured is not usually troubled or, indeed, allowed to interfere in the matter, but what I want to know is, is it clear that there is no responsibility resting upon the owner of the building?

It may be noted here that damage caused to a building not itself on fire, but arising from fire in neighbouring premises, is clearly a claim under the policy insuring the building thus injured.

The payment of a claim not exhausting the amount of the policy reduces the policy by the sum so paid, unless reinsurance is effected, or another premium is paid. This is self-evident, but it is sometimes, and I believe often, lost sight of.

Before leaving the subject of adjustment of claims, reference is needful to a matter of importance to us as surveyors, viz. costs. This question divides itself into two parts: the costs of the claim and settlement, and the costs of, and incidental to, the execution of the reinstatement. Both are objected to as a rule by assessors. If the principle of insurance is indemnity, I fail to see why reasonable and proper costs incidental to the loss are not payable as a matter of course out of the insurance money, if adequate. If the loss is such that the assured can himself supply the information and particulars required, and he does not do so, but incurs needless expense, the matter is different, but if it is essential that expenses should be incurred in professional charges for measurement and valuation, these, one would think, are not unfairly included in the claim, as they form part of the loss sustained through the fire. By the conditions

of most policies, these costs are not, however, recoverable.*

All the offices take exception to the allowance of any costs incident to the claim, but they do not, in my experience, take exception in the same way to the costs of superintendence of work, and will expressly insure these costs, though some offices somewhat arbitrarily, as I think, limit their amount. The definite insurance of costs is, I think, of comparatively recent date.

Of course, as we all know, the offices do allow sums which are intended to defray costs, but my experience is that it is often as an indirect rather than as a direct payment, and on that account open to objection.

In conclusion, I think we all recognise that, speaking broadly, the insurance companies treat in a not unreasonable spirit those who deal fairly with them, and there have been occasions when offices have not taken advantage of decisions obtained in their favour, but at the same time there are subjects of importance to which the attitude of the companies, in the view of assurers and their advisers, leaves much to be desired. The views of insurers and insured are likely to differ in the future, as in the past, as to the rates applicable to hazardous risks, and it is not so much of this that I am speaking. There are other points, such as have already been indicated in this Paper, and such as are mentioned below, as to which a better understanding should be attainable.

I suggest the following for consideration :

(1.) The encouragement of fire-resisting construction by preferential rates, and the issue by all offices of

* It is interesting to notice that in the early history of fire insurance 5 per cent. was deducted by the offices for defraying the charges and expenses of the officers employed to make inquiry how and by what means the fire happened. This deduction was reduced to 3 per cent., and finally disappeared in 1794.

information as to matters, which, in their opinion, increase risk, and therefore premiums, and such as would minimise risks. The encouragement of fire-proof construction, by preferential rates, differs from, and is the converse of one object of the tariff system, which is defined as being to affix "such a penalty to dangerous constructions, substances, and processes as to induce, if possible, a lowering of the danger." Nor does the issue of revised rules for standard fire-resisting buildings, though a commendable and most useful step, go far enough to meet the requirements of the case.

There are, as Mr. Douglass Matthews pointed out in a recent volume of *Professional Notes*, very numerous cases where a standard fire-resisting construction is considered prohibitory, but where, short of that, many reasonable precautions and expedients could be adopted; and it seems to me it would, as he pointed out, be a very useful thing if it were the general practice to submit plans of buildings likely to be the subject of exceptional rate of premiums, before those buildings are erected, to a surveyor appointed by the companies, or some of them, for that official to make suggestions with a view to reduction of risk, coupled with the understanding that in the event of his suggestions being adopted he would report to the company, in whose office it might be proposed to insure the building, the extent to which the ordinary rate for a building of the class in question might reasonably be modified in consideration thereof. As matters now stand there is often great dissatisfaction because adequate allowance does not seem to be made for what is done in the direction of fire-resisting construction or automatic apparatus.

The more frequently such a procedure is adopted, the sooner, I think, would, offices and clients alike find in

it a mutual advantage, because clients are much more likely to incur expenses in this direction if the suggestions are practicable ones and are coupled with a definite prospect of material reductions of rate.

It can hardly be said that the time is not ripe for such a step. The accumulated experience of the offices, and the accumulating results of numerous experiments by the Fire Preventions Committee, surely afford a basis for the practical discussion of such a scheme.

(2.) A definite pronouncement of the companies' intentions as to matters about which at present uncertainty may exist, such as the covering of all losses and expenses other than of profits, falling upon a building-owner and arising beyond his control, and the definite insurance of all such bonâ fide losses. I need not further enforce this point.

(3.) The giving by the companies of at least 15 days' notice of their intention to decline to renew a policy involving a risk hitherto insured and about to expire. It is often difficult to cover, at short notice, a hazardous risk, and if it is a fact, as I believe it has been decided to be, that no claim arises against an insurance company by the operation of the "days-of-grace" provision, in a case in which the company have notified their intention not to renew, a reasonable and defined notice, it seems to me, ought to be incumbent upon the company.

This leads me to remark that I was speaking a few days ago to an insurance broker of long experience, who was complaining of the much greater and increasing difficulty he found now in insuring hazardous risks with companies of the highest standing, because of the extent to which they carried their decision to pick and choose their risks, and not only decline to cover individual cases, but to practically decline risks

in classes. I had an instance confirmatory of this a year or so back. It was an insurance on a pottery. I received notice that the company who had covered the risk for very many years would not renew. On my asking the reason the reply was, in effect, "Our company does not "now insure potteries."

My own experience of isolated insurances is not sufficient to make me certain to what extent this prevails, but the question arises whether it is not against public policy and the general interests of the community. I think it might be argued that it is to the interest of the community that manufacturers should be able to insure themselves at rates, which, while necessarily high for dangerous processes, are not absolutely prohibitive, and certainly that the risks which cannot be covered, if any, should be few. If so, then has not the community a right to look to the companies for consideration of the subject, not from the companies' standpoint alone? I think it has, and also that if the companies are as wise as they are powerful they will heed the signs of the times. The large expenditure made by the community in the maintenance and improvement in efficiency of the fire brigades, and also in compliance with more stringent enactments made with a view to decreasing the risk and extent of fires, demands some return from the offices who benefit so directly by such expenditure, and there is a wide-spread view that this demand is not met. One point in connection with the recent appeal to the City Corporation struck me as very forcible, viz.: that as compared with 1865, when the contribution now payable by the offices to the County Council for fire brigade purposes was fixed, the proportion of fires reported as serious and involving considerable loss has fallen from 25 per cent. to between 3 and 4 per cent.,

and this although conflagrations are at present reported as serious, which would not have been so described 30 years ago.

I am conscious that I have taxed your patience by the length of this Paper, conscious also of the deficiencies of the Paper itself; if, however, what I have written should in any way lead to the promotion of a better understanding on some points of practice, or if the expression of your views thereon, should help at all in the direction of the settlement of the points at issue between some sections of the public and the offices, it will be a source of gratification to me, and perhaps some other member may be induced hereafter to complete the subject.

Mr. HOWARD MARTIN (Fellow) said he had very great pleasure in expressing what he felt sure was the wish of every one present by proposing a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Bedells for the very valuable Paper which he had contributed to the *Transactions*. He had succeeded in doing what, from many years' experience as a member of the Sessional Papers Committee, he should himself have thought to be impossible, in that he had found a subject of real interest and importance to Members of The Institution and the public, upon which no Paper had been previously read. For this alone he deserved the most hearty thanks; but he had further conferred a very real benefit on the Members of The Institution and the profession generally, by preparing a Paper giving the result of much practical experience and very accurate knowledge of the principles involved.

The Paper dealt with a matter of the utmost importance, not only to surveyors but to the public generally, and bristled with points which he hoped would be amply

discussed by Members who had special knowledge of this branch of the surveyor's practice.

Amongst those points was the liability of insurance companies, on reinstating, to provide in place of parts of a structure which had ceased to be legal, something which would answer the purpose as well, and complies with the law as it stands at present.

He gathered that Mr. Bedells' view was that the liability of the companies included whatever expense was necessary to reinstate a building in as useful a condition as it was in before the fire, though recent legislation might have rendered it more expensive to do so than when the policy was effected.

He had a case some years ago, where the roof of a building was covered with an inflammable substance with the object of keeping the internal temperature even. The insurance company could not reinstate this temperature-regulating material because the Act forbade it, and objected, on the ground of cost, to provide any equally efficient substitute allowed by law; but they ultimately gave in, as he thought Mr. Bedells would say they would have been obliged to do in any case.

Another point was the difficulty of claiming for damage the full amount of which could not be ascertained until the extent of the necessary reinstatement was actually known. He had to do with a case of a tall chimney-shaft, the extent of the damage to which could not be ascertained until it was partly pulled down, and he had claimed for the full extent of the utmost probable damage, and had offered to return so much of the amount of the claimed sum as might be found, on reinstating, not to have been expended. He thought that fair and equitable; but the company's surveyor informed him that the suggestion was impracticable, and that the claim could not be dealt with in that manner. His clients

therefore insisted on the full amount of their claim, and forced the company to reinstate, and, in the result, he had cause to be thankful that the insurance company had rejected his original offer.

Another point which was important to surveyors—perhaps not more so than to their clients—was the question of payment by insurance companies of the fees of surveyors or architects, incurred in respect of the reinstatement of buildings damaged by fire. He could quite understand that the companies might reasonably object, as they did object, to paying the fees of a surveyor for making out a claim, as that was specially barred in their policies; but he could not understand on what grounds the fees of an architect or surveyor, whose services were absolutely necessary to the building owner, in reinstatement, should be objected to by the companies as not being part of the loss which was intended to be covered by the policy.

His own experience had been that an insurance company's surveyor invariably said that his office would not pay such fees, that they were not bound to pay them and would not pay them, but that they ended by paying them. But he did not think this was a reasonable way to conduct such affairs. Either the insured was entitled to have his architect's and surveyor's fees paid for superintending the reinstatement, or he was not. If he were entitled to claim for them they should be paid without demur, and if he were not, it should be so stated in the policy, so that the claim should not be made at all.

Mr. J. DOUGLASS MATHEWS (Fellow) said he had great pleasure in seconding Mr. Howard Martin's proposal which, he was sure, would be heartily responded to by Members present who, with him, must feel greatly indebted to Mr. Bedells for his excellent Paper.

The author had, however, raised so many points of interest, and some of them unique, that he thought the Paper would be better discussed if the consideration of it were adjourned to a future meeting.

Mr. A. B. HUDSON (Fellow) said that as it was very unlikely he would be able to attend the next meeting, he would venture to ask permission to make one or two references to points in the Paper which had struck him as being of exceptional interest.

On page 305 the author recommended that when there was doubt the company should be asked to inspect the premises and so take the responsibility. It was very well known that insurance companies all employed competent surveyors to survey risks, and particularly with regard to adjoining premises with their adjoining risks, and he did not, therefore, think it was necessary for the insurer to state all the surroundings of the buildings which he proposed to insure. That could very well be left to the office.

Then later on the author dealt with the question of builders' works in progress. His experience was that the best way was to take out a policy in the joint names of the building owner and the builder, so that in the same policy the builders' risk, in respect of his plant on the premises, should be included, and also all unfixed building materials which belonged to the builder and not to the owner. If, under such a policy, there should be a claim, it would be very readily adjusted. The best way was to include plant and building materials on the premises all under one amount, for these were always changing, and what might be a pile of deals outside the building one day, might become a floor inside it the next day.

On pages 311 and 312, with reference to the question of

rates, consequent on the contiguity to particular buildings, mention was made of a particular case of a music hall on the one side, and a cabinet maker's works on the other. Of course, if a tenant took such premises after the music hall was built, and the cabinet maker was there, he had no grievance whatever, because his rent would be proportionately less. The point would only occur in cases where extra adjacent risks came after a tenancy had commenced.

Then with reference to the question of reinstating buildings, or paying compensation for fire in respect of buildings that could not be reinstated as they were immediately before the fire. His experience—or perhaps he ought to say his opinion—was, that the claim on the office was for reinstatement, only just so much as would reinstate the building as it was before it was burned; if it could not be so reinstated, they must simply pay that amount and no more. He did not think any further liability attached to the office, or that one could mulct the office in the cost of giving a very much better building than that which existed previously, for it was obvious that this would be offering a premium for incendiarism: of course, if the office once started rebuilding they must go on—there was no doubt about that.

With reference to the question of average policies, he met the other day with a case where the difficulty was got over in a tolerably easy way by the office, at the outset, accepting an insurance on a fixed figure of what the total value was, and in the event of the buildings (when loss occurred) being insured for a less amount than that stated, then the insured would take the risk of a proportion.

Then with regard to the question of fixtures. There was no doubt that on a landlord insuring a building,

landlords' fixtures could always be included in the amount insured on the building. It should be so stated in the policy.

Then with regard to the payment of money to a lessee or tenant before the work was carried out. It occurred sometimes that a tenant insured a building, probably without the landlord's name, and then arranged for a money settlement with the office. In some cases—and this system was particularly carried out by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners—they required the office, before the money was paid over to the tenant, to await a certificate that they were satisfied that the reinstatement had been made. It might be a little hard on the lessee because he had to find the money for the work before he could get it back from the office.

Reference had been made to the question of surveyors' fees and expenses in founding a claim. In the year 1883, when that very question was prominently brought under his notice, he suggested to an office that they should grant an insurance for a separate amount to cover any expense of making the estimate of loss, the architect's and quantity surveyor's fees, and also, in the case of large buildings, the expense of employing a clerk of works. After consideration it was thought that a fair insurance in such a case would be 10 per cent. on the whole amount insured on the building. He believed he was the first to introduce that system to the offices, and he was, himself, the first to take out a policy under those conditions.

If this system were adopted, no question need arise between the insured and the office on that account.

The vote of thanks having been put and carried unanimously, the discussion was then adjourned.

AT
THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING,

Held on Monday, March 24th, 1902.

ARTHUR VERNON (Vice-President) in the Chair.

The discussion on the Paper read at the Ordinary General Meeting of Monday, March 10th, 1902, entitled "The Insurance of Buildings against Fire" was resumed by—

Mr. J. DOUGLASS MATHEWS (Fellow), who said it had fallen to his lot to recommence the discussion on the very interesting Paper read by Mr. Bedells, and he proposed to do so in rather general terms. He felt some regret that the length of the Paper had prevented the author carrying further the history of fire insurance.

With regard to the relative position of insurers and insured: in consequence of the great changes which had occurred, the nature of insurance business had of late altered very considerably. In former times the offices most noted for liberality in the settlement of claims and in the interpretation of the conditions were the most popular. One company used to take over the whole of the insurance and divide it among other companies, so that one policy covered the whole subject of insurance. That was not now the case, especially with regard to hazardous risks, and the result was that considerable difficulty was

caused to insurers by having to split up the amount in different policies with individual companies.

It was quite true that the trouble was relieved to a great extent by insurance agents, who went from company to company to get the risk divided, but in the case of very heavy risks there was considerable difficulty in getting separate offices to take the insurances, and this complicated matters very much in the settlement of compensation. It was a fact that, generally speaking, one assessor acted for all the offices; but still a settlement was more complicated than when one office dealt with the whole matter.

Comparing former times with the present, there was also a very great difference in the cost of insurances. Buildings were formerly much smaller, and the difficulties in putting out fires by the Company's or the parish engine were such that a great many fires burnt themselves out. Another very important thing was that the quantity of water at the command of the firemen was formerly very much less and less easily available.

The result was that fires were, in proportion, far more completely destructive than at the present time; but the buildings were smaller and of better materials, or at any rate the timbers were heavier and not so liable to catch fire as at the present time. The rates of insurance were, nevertheless, then very much less than at present. Another thing to be noted, speaking more especially with reference to large buildings and business establishments where the risks were hazardous, was the increase of large warehouses and factories, rendering the risks proportionately much greater. On the other hand, the small houses at the present time were built with exceedingly light materials, and when a fire occurred it was almost impossible to stop it.

Then, again, the conditions were altered by the increased use of steel and iron, and also by the larger window openings. These were all matters demanding serious attention, and it was not surprising that the insurance offices became increasingly vigilant under new conditions.

It was unlikely that the offices would not safeguard their own interests by doing what was possible to prevent fires, and to reduce their area as much as possible.

He was, however, struck by Mr. Bedells' remark as to the great reduction in the proportion of serious fires, which was given as from 16 per cent. in 1865 to 3 or 4 per cent. at the present time. It seemed extraordinary, if that were the case, that the premiums were now higher than ever. The risks were possibly greater, and the fires, when they occurred, were considerably larger.

He thought the time had arrived when the conditions of the policy should be reviewed. They had been in existence for a great number of years, and were still the same, with a few slight variations. Things had very much altered during the last 40 or 50 years, and it would seem to be time that the conditions should be reviewed and brought up to date.

When a person insured he ought to know exactly what the policy covered, and be in no danger of being tripped up by various conditions which he had, possibly, not thought it necessary to read.

Again, he did not think the onus should be placed on the insurer of giving full details for the purposes of the policy. The old way was to say, "A house brick built and slated," and that was considered enough. But there were many things to be taken into account which

the insurance offices ought to know before the policy was issued, and there should be a system under which their surveyor would make inspection—at any rate of large buildings—and satisfy himself that the description in the proposal was correct, and also as to the nature of the contingencies which might arise in connection with adjoining buildings.

He ventured to say that a very great number of policies now in existence were practically useless, although persons who paid the premiums thought they were fully insured. He could mention an instance which occurred a year or two ago. He was asked to restore a large warehouse which had a flat roof, said to be covered with zinc. Zinc was described and estimated for, but he was told by the surveyor to the freeholder that the material was not zinc but lead. This involved a very serious difference in cost.

There were seven or eight policies in all, and in every one the description was the same: “a building with a flat roof covered with zinc.” Fortunately the freeholder was willing to allow a roof to be put on, covered with slate, and with lead gutters, and by that means matters were fairly adjusted; but such a case showed the importance of the description in a policy being really correct, and of the office seeing that it covered exactly what they would reinstate.

A visit by the surveyor would also be of great advantage to the insurers themselves, because, in going to inspect the premises, the surveyor would be able to call attention to many difficulties which might arise in the event of the possible reinstatement of the premises according to present building requirements, such as Mr. Bedells had mentioned in his Paper. An expert would at once see certain defects which might be easily

remedied, and which might make a great reduction in the rate of insurance.

He would go further. He thought there should be a fresh survey by the company every five years, not only because the buildings themselves might be altered, but because the requirements might vary from time to time. The attention of the company would thus be called to the impossibility of restoring the building exactly as it was then constructed.

He quite agreed with the suggestion that before a building was erected the plans should be submitted to the surveyor of the insurance company to advise upon construction satisfactory to the offices with a view to reducing the rates of insurance.

The public generally, and professional men in particular, should know what they were ready to do, and also have suggestions from a recognised expert.

The author had been good enough to refer to some notes he had made some little time ago as to the means of constructing fire-resisting buildings. There were many ways in which the spread of a fire might be checked—a very important matter—and the fire stations were now at such comparatively small distances, and the hydrants so numerous, that it should be possible, in many cases, to stop a fire within a very short time. He thought it should be the desire of the offices to reduce premiums, both for their own benefit and that of their insurers, for, so long as they covered their rights, it was of no special benefit to have considerable sums in hand which must be invested in some form or another to earn dividends.

With regard to the construction of buildings. In the rebuilding after the Jewin Street fire, which was the largest that had occurred for many years, a great deal

was done to reduce the risk of spread of fire. The buildings were not fully fire-resisting, but a great many of them were very nearly so, and many were constructed in such a way as to prevent fire spreading to the extent that it did formerly; but the rates were as high as ever.

He thought the insurance companies might be asked to give bonuses. Many offices embraced both fire and life, and gave considerable bonuses with regard to life policies. He thought that fire insurers, who had paid premiums for a number of years and had made no claim, were entitled to some little recognition.

He considered it very desirable that policies should be made out in the names of the leaseholder and freeholder, for otherwise the freeholder would have no security. The money should be banked and advanced as the new buildings progressed.

He quite agreed that the costs of arbitration should be in the discretion of the umpire. That was the case in many policies, although it was not invariable, but generally speaking it was agreed to.

With reference to special insurance for professional charges, a correspondence had taken place between the Royal Institute and the Insurance Companies in the year 1897, and he would refer Members to the Report of the Practice Standing Committee on the matter.* He thought it was advisable to specifically insure architect's fees, and there was no reason why an item should not be put in the policy to cover them.

One other point which he thought was not rightly understood was that there was no recognition of liability for the cost of preparing a claim. That was

* *Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects*, 3rd Series, vol. iv. pp. 174-5.

always an important matter, alike to the insurers and to the offices. In insuring a large building he had put down an item to cover the expense of preparing the claim—preparation of claim $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., 5 per cent. for architect's fees, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the quantities. So far as quantities were concerned, that was a matter that should come in with the builder's estimate, and therefore it was not necessary to insure it, but with regard to the preparation of the claim it was very important indeed that this should be paid for. In large matters it often meant a heavy sum, and a charge in respect of it was a very reasonable thing to include. Of course he was speaking rather with reference to cases of partial loss, for in a case of total destruction there was no difficulty.

It would be of great advantage to the insurance companies if the items of claim were stated: they then knew practically what they had to restore. At present, if the company was obliged to restore they had to get the information as they best could.

The question of rent had not been mentioned, but he thought it was very desirable to cover the expense of that also, while the building was being restored or rebuilt.

With regard to percentage: when a number of buildings were included in one policy, it did not follow that all the buildings would be on fire, but a reasonable amount might be put down to cover this risk. That, of course, would reduce very considerably the amount of the premium in the case of large buildings where the premiums were high.

Then as to determining the amount for which buildings should be insured, something had been said about a price per foot cube. Of course that was a good thing

to do if one could be quite sure that the prices would fit. But there were few buildings which were exact counterparts of each other, and it would require great care on the part of a surveyor to assess the damage. Buildings might look very much alike outside, but there were sometimes expensive fittings and decoration which must be taken into calculation. As to contingencies, it was very rightly said that insurance offices would not recognise unforeseen contingencies when the claim had been settled. But it would be only reasonable for companies to provide against contingencies which must arise, but which it was utterly impossible to foresee, particularly with regard to steel and iron construction. With regard to builders insuring, in the case of restoration he thought that the insurer should himself look after that by paying an extra premium on his policy, which he could do at a moderate price. A builder must, of course, insure his own plant and materials, or take it into account in his contract.

Mention had been made as to the difficulties in restoring or rebuilding when the companies undertook to do the work themselves. To a great extent he thought they had that in their own hands. If they found they had to restore, and there were difficulties in the way, they could pay the full amount of the claim, and in many cases, no doubt, that was found to be the easiest course.

He did not think the companies could be called upon to reconstruct buildings in a different way from that in which they were previously constructed; but that could be met by insuring, if the building were inspected by a surveyor from the office who would understand the circumstances, and if the insurer chose to pay a higher premium for the risk of having to rebuild beyond what he was insured for, he would be able to do so. He did

not think the companies should be called upon to put a building into such a condition that it would meet all modern requirements—for instance, to reconstruct a factory so that it would comply with the Factory and Workshops Act. That was a contingency which ought to be met by the insurer. He also doubted whether the insurance company should be called upon to put a building into a better condition than when it was insured, or should only be asked to restore the premises to what they were at the time of the fire.

Mr. WHEELER, K.C. (Associate), said Mr. Bedells had not only contributed an admirable Paper, but had selected a subject which had not been previously brought before a meeting of The Institution. On page 313, the author, in proposing to “consider the “happening of a loss and the settlement of the claims so “arising,” supplied him with a text for the few remarks he proposed now to make. An enormous number of claims were made every year in fire cases, and from statistics which he believed to be reliable, not more than five out of a thousand were contested. But here and there they were disputed with some degree of acrimony. The Paper, written by a layman, had treated this question in a way which surprised him as a lawyer, so accurately had the author dealt with the legal aspect of the matter.

It so happened that he had himself for many years been frequently engaged in cases of fire claims, both as counsel for the plaintiff, as counsel for insurance companies, and as umpire. Therefore he approached this matter with an open mind, and he thought he could put one or two points which were not altogether unworthy of consideration.

Assume a dispute and a contest. It was a class of case that, generally speaking, could not be fought out before a judge and jury. It ranged from cases of arson down to cases of innocent accident. It had been his lot as a practising barrister to be engaged in cases covering the whole of the subject. Probably the heaviest case tried in his lifetime was one (admittedly arson) where a manufacturer in Yorkshire bought machinery second, third, and fourth hand, placed it in a mill, and insured it for £50,000, and then a few months afterwards the mill was burnt down, admittedly intentionally. It was a case that required the closest investigation, and he happened to be the junior counsel for the insurance companies who contested the claim. They failed in connecting the assured with the arson, and there was consequently a verdict for £50,000 for the plaintiff.

Then there was another case where a school house was set on fire by a boy, and it was apparently suggested that the schoolmaster was connected with the matter. This suggestion utterly failed, but the case was resisted by the insurance company in a way which he (Mr. Wheeler) did not approve. No doubt a great deal was said on both sides. The insurance was for some £2,000. After a most severe contest, the plaintiff succeeded in establishing his case to the extent of £1,517 plus some additional payments, recovering in all some £1,600. The costs were such, that, if he were not a lawyer, he should blush to name them. The arbitrator's fees were £420, the plaintiff's solicitor's bill of costs £925, and the costs to the insurance company were about £900—a total of some £2,300.

He entirely agreed that it was time the "conditions" of the policies should be reconsidered. The way in which the old arbitration clause was framed was fre-

quently onerous and burdensome to a degree, and in his view absolutely wrong. When he had acted as umpire in cases of this kind, he had insisted that counsel should agree on one form of clause which should govern the whole of the policies in question. He thought the companies would do well to adopt the Arbitration Act, for an immense amount of detail had sometimes to be gone into, and the arbitrator should have the whole matter before him, and should deal with the costs either as "party and party" costs or as "solicitor and client" costs. He had heard it said that "party and party" costs often landed the victor in pretty much the same position as the vanquished. He thought that should be made impossible.

Under the Schedule to the Arbitration Act the arbitrator had very large powers. He could give costs as between "solicitor and client": he could, very properly, fix his own remuneration, and he could decide by whom the costs should be borne, and their *amount* as well.

When a layman was appointed, counsel must of course do their best to keep him from going wrong. But he had known some very unfortunate results to follow from the decision of an arbitrator who had not the advantage of a legal training. In his judgment it was wrong that an honest plaintiff should have to pay the costs of proving an honest claim against an insurance company, and equally wrong that the company, successfully alleging fraud, should have to pay their own costs. He thought the old clause ought not to stand, and he would adopt the Arbitration Act with one or two slight additions.

Where a layman acted as arbitrator he thought there should be power to compel him to state a special case—the "may" of the statute should be "must."

Under the old Common Law Procedure Act, as under the Arbitration Act of 1889, it was competent to the parties to an agreement containing an arbitration clause to take out a summons to "stay" an action founded on the agreement. In several cases where fraud was alleged, the master before whom the summons came had declined to "stay" the action—hence the desirability of making the arbitration clause what lawyers called a "condition precedent" to any right of action. Further, he would give to the umpire (or sole arbitrator) the power to make several awards, especially in cases where fraud was alleged. An award on this issue would dispose of the case in one way or another, possibly without going into figures. He had dealt with the matter from the standpoint of the lawyer merely, but the Paper had opened up the subject in a wider and more comprehensive sense, and in his opinion was well timed and valuable.

Mr. HENRY LOVEGROVE (Fellow) said the best thanks of the Meeting were due to Mr. Bedells for reading a very carefully prepared Paper on an exceedingly important subject. The historical portion was of great interest, but being a statement of facts admitted of no discussion.

The author started with a case of common occurrence, where a building was destroyed and the cost to re-erect it might be twice the amount of the policy. He knew of such a case. A wooden building of great age was so injured that he had to order its total demolition, and the estimated cost of rebuilding, which of course would have to be in accordance with the Building Act, was twice the amount of the insurance; but, to his surprise, the

insurance office paid rather more than the amount of the policy—(at least he was so informed by the insurer, and it was no business of his to prove the correctness of the statement). He believed at the time that the office must have seen their way to future business, or to getting a *quid pro quo* in some way.

He thought that the amounts of policies should be revised from time to time, and he had recently seen this clause attached to notices to pay premiums: “We would call your attention to the fact that owing to the large increase in the cost of building materials and labour, it is advisable that you ascertain that the present insurance is fully adequate to cover the property at risk.”

On leasehold estates the amount of insurance was usually fixed by the surveyor to the estate, and to his personal knowledge was often very far short of the actual value of the building, without going too carefully into the cost of rebuilding at present rates of materials and labour. It was very necessary to give every particular of anything likely to affect the policy, and all extra risks should be carefully given, as well as particulars of any special warming. In one case he had recently given notice to the office of a house having been wired for electricity, stating where the electric lights were in use and how the work had been executed, even going so far as to give the name of the firm responsible for the work.

He quite agreed with Mr. Bedells as to the very loose way of dealing with insurance under building contracts. Something more should be done than merely putting a clause in the conditions requiring the builder to insure. The R. I. B. A. Clause, Part I., should be strictly enforced. Most of the insurance companies took great pains in some special localities to ascertain the exact risks,

and extra premiums were required in case of proximity to theatres, timber stores, and old wooden structures.

In the various factories connected with the furniture trade in his District of Shoreditch, there were many risks which could not be prevented or foreseen. Stoves were used standing upon a wooden floor, on an old tray, or a few bricks. The stoves for glue in old buildings were often not properly protected by a fire-proof hearth 18 inches all round, and, above all, the foreign workmen employed were always smoking cigarettes. Could one imagine a greater risk than in the case which he had seen of a bamboo works with every workman smoking a cigarette, and in some parts of the building standing knee deep in shavings and rubbish?

During the last few years insurance companies had grown more careful, and the result had been a very great reduction in the number of fires, especially in small factories. It was now a frequent occurrence to find that the stock had been burnt and no insurance had been effected, because the tenants had refused to pay the higher premium naturally and properly demanded for the extra risk. It seemed very hard for a man to have to pay a very high premium because he happened to be next door to a very dangerous business. A tenant had recently told him that because he lived near the scene dock of a certain theatre he was obliged to pay a very high premium indeed.

On page 318 reference was made to a case under the Factory Act, and he knew of an actual case bearing on it. Accident took him into a factory which he found to be a veritable death trap, and he determined to lay the matter before the London County Council. He was not able to do this for a few days, and the place was mean-

while destroyed by fire, fortunately at a time when no workpeople were on the premises.

A difficulty often arose under the following circumstances. A fire occurred in a building, say 100 years old, and the district surveyor, in his dangerous structure certificate, besides describing the actual work rendered necessary by the fire, added, "Take down the bulged or "defective brickwork," or whatever the item might be. The owner straightway proceeded to claim the cost of the whole of the work from the insurance office, and considered that he had been hardly dealt with if he could not get the result of old age or neglect made good. He was always willing to assist either the insurance surveyor or the claimant's surveyor by a personal explanation.

He thought that a claim having been once settled, the matter could hardly be reopened. A building might be very much out of repair and the woodwork nearly bare, but those facts probably would not be known to the insurance surveyor who arrived there a day or two after the fire, and the owner would then get, not only new woodwork, but four coats of new paint.

He agreed with Mr. Bedells as to the question of movable or immovable fixtures in both business and domestic premises, as anything not attached would come under the policy for insuring furniture.

Referring to the adjustment of claims, it was his lot some years since to make claims for several important buildings, and, although the insurance companies did not profess to pay the cost of drawings and quantities, they generally, as a matter of fact, did so, and he could conceive no more fair and definite basis than a priced bill of quantities for the adjustment of the claim. If everything was fair and above board a claim was generally treated in a very fair and liberal way by the insurance office.

He had not a very high opinion of the new automatic sprinklers, as, if a fire arose on an upper floor and the apparatus was started, much damage would be done by water to the stock on the lower floors. They were extremely expensive things to provide and fix, and he was not yet convinced that they were of much use.

It was no good to have fire-resisting floors unless the girders and stanchions carrying the same were properly protected. In his long experience of fires he had seen very large masses of concrete fall with the twisted girders and bent columns.

He thought it evident that fires were decreasing, as the companies were growing more careful. In fact, as Mr. Bedells put it, they were selecting what property they would insure. Some day the public might take a different view of the matter, bearing in mind the immense profits of the insurance companies. Municipal insurance might then become an accomplished fact, and the whole subject be placed on a different basis by something like a mutual system.

Mr. WILLIAM WOODWARD (Fellow) said he feared he could hardly endorse all the opinions expressed by the last speaker, for in one case in which he was concerned he was treated very harshly by the insurance office. His client had adjoining property and was desirous of re-designing the whole, and with that object he asked the insurance office to pay a sum of money which he could spend, not merely in re-erecting the premises burnt down, but on the additional premises. The insurance office demanded particulars of his claim. That necessitated the employment of an architect, and as the surveyor was somewhat punctilious, he, as was possibly the custom in insurance offices, demanded not only that

the drawings should be submitted to him for the proposed reinstatement, but also that a fully priced bill of quantities should be supplied to him. His client had to pay him (Mr. Woodward), as architect, and also to pay the quantity surveyor. The result was that, after he had thus spent a considerable sum, he had to pull down a large portion of what had been reinstated in order to carry out the general scheme.

Speaking as a layman, he thought the whole object of insurance was to reinstate a man in the premises which he had previously occupied and which had been destroyed by fire, so long as the expenditure did not exceed the amount of the policy. Supposing a fire occurred in London and total demolition took place, the rebuilding must, of course, be in accordance with the Building Act, 1894, and with the modern requirements in sanitary and other matters. He thought the insurance office should be compelled to reinstate up to the full amount of the insurance, and that only the extra cost should devolve upon the insured.

There was a feeling abroad that it might be preferable in large estates not to insure at all. It was well known that His Majesty's Office of Works did not insure, and looking to what had taken place with regard to Government buildings during the last quarter of a century, he thought that the Government had made a very considerable profit by not insuring. It was to the interest of insurance offices to prevent the insurers having the necessity of spending a shilling more than was necessary, and unless the companies dealt more liberally with insurers, it would lead individuals as well as public bodies to consider whether it was not better to put by a small sum of money per annum to meet the possible loss by fire, rather than to insure. Reference had been

made by Mr. Mathews to the Royal Institute of British Architects' Report. He had been told by a friend, who was surveyor to a very large insurance office, that the result of the method adopted by the Royal Institute was that negotiations, which might have been successful, ended in quite the reverse way. This was a pity, and he thought the Royal Institute might have laid down certain rules under which the architect could be paid without any extra insurance.

Attention had been called by Mr. Bedells to the necessity of giving notice to the insurance offices in the case of an ordinary installation of electricity. He thought that this should not be necessary, for electric lighting was not more dangerous than gas. It was a very important point, and he felt very much obliged to Mr. Bedells for mentioning it.

With regard to rent, it was very important that not only the reinstatement, but the loss of occupancy during reinstatement, should be compensated for. Everything pointed, as Mr. Wheeler had said, to the fact that the time had arrived when fresh conditions should be discussed. Hardly anyone, although perhaps it was their own fault, did read the conditions on a policy. The type was enough to frighten most persons, but whether this was done intentionally or not he did not know. He had certainly never read a policy himself.

MR. HOWARD CHATFIELD CLARKE (Fellow) said he was afraid this was a subject upon which he could claim no special knowledge, but it was one of great interest to everyone concerned with property. He had the honour of acting for one or two insurance companies, and he thought that where an owner was prepared to bring his buildings up to the very best modern requirements,

covering the steel and iron work with plaster or other material, as was done in all modern Manchester goods warehouses and buildings of that kind, the offices would help the owner much more by the reduction of his premium than in any other way. The modern requirements put a very heavy burden upon building owners, and he thought there was still a large margin which the insurance companies might allow for in the premiums.

Modern improvements very greatly diminished the chances of fire. No one would dream nowadays of using match-board lining or canvas which formed a natural flue for gas to accumulate, and damage to be done where a fire, when located, was extremely difficult to be got at. When owners were prepared to go the whole distance of the companies' demands, he thought they should respond by aiding the insured in every way. Personally, he had always found the surveyors of insurance companies very good in examining plans and making suggestions, and he would always advise his brother architects to consider their views on different points before finally settling their drawings.

With regard to the question of what names should be on the policy in dealing with large estates, he thought that both the freeholder's and leaseholder's names should be inserted. On one or two estates he was acquainted with, only the freeholder's name was on the policy, and the money received in case of fire was only released on the certificate of his architect. But the lessee had a great stake in the property, often for a long term of years, and his interest ought to be studied.

He thought the companies would do well to survey their risks more frequently, which he honestly thought would pay them, and prevent their taking improper risks. Of course it would increase the expense, but in

the long run it would be cheaper. With regard to the question of architect's fees, he saw no very great hardship in the matter. It was perfectly possible to insure them, but on the question of preparing the claim there was very often considerable hardship to the insured. In a case with which he was acquainted, the office agreed to reinstate, and his clients placed the matter in his care, but the cost of supervision fell upon them. He thought it was a hard case, because the lessees paid a premium to cover the whole cost, and yet had to employ a competent man to supervise the work, and could recover nothing of the expense of doing so. The office simply said they did not acknowledge the lessees' surveyor in any way. They would reinstate, and if the lessees required the assistance of a surveyor they must pay for it.

Mr. J. H. SHERWIN (Fellow) said he could regard this subject from a perfectly impartial point of view, for he had spent the best part of his life in endeavouring to manage estates, and he had also some personal interest in the insurance companies. He joined with Mr. Woodward in saying that many large owners had seen the advantage of being their own insurers of the property they possessed as freeholders. The question of old buildings had been a good deal discussed, and as to whether buildings should be reinstated up to their new value. This he had found a very difficult matter to settle on anything like a fair basis. He certainly thought it unfair to call upon the insured to prove the loss too minutely in the case of a long-standing policy.

With regard to the question of bonuses, he spoke from the position of one who had been for 15 years a shareholder in an insurance company. When he was a considerably younger man he had been tempted by

the prospect of large profits, and had made investments in the hope of receiving the 10 per cent. put forward as the invariable return on all insurance business, but he had the sad experience of discovering that fire insurance, as carried on by English companies, was an exceedingly hazardous and unremunerative undertaking. He began with a well-known London company, which, for a few years, endeavoured to make a precarious living in England, and then, on the advice of a manager of great experience, sought business in America. That step necessitated the doubling of the capital, but, in the end, the only result was the loss of most of the additional funds raised.

Then came the process of amalgamation : and all this time his expected 10 per cent. was in abeyance. They went next to Manchester, and amalgamated with a Manchester company, who also were very keen for American business. They found that while there were large risks and large premiums in America there were also enormous fires.

The second office went the way of its predecessor, and, under the new amalgamation, he was the holder of some 4 per cent. debenture stock. After this experience, he should consider himself fortunate if he received the interest on that.

He thought that if the restrictive conditions were made more workable, so that the insured could know what they were certain of getting, it would be very much to the advantage of both the offices and their customers.

Life assurance was a different class of risk altogether. If a man who assured his life knew that his executors would be threatened with the risk of an arbitration, how few would assure at all. Fire insurance was necessarily

carried out more or less under the suspicion of possible fraud on the part of the insured.

He thought the conditions should be made more simple. He had tried to get, from the officials of very large companies, a clear and distinct idea of what was called the average clause. It might be very simple to those who understood it, but although he had tried very hard to master it, he could not do so. He would like to ask Mr. Bedells for information on the point.

In the three-quarters agricultural average clause, it was said in the Paper, and also in some rules he had, that the insurer took the risk of that which he did not insure. It was a common custom to ask lessees to insure only to three-fourths or four-fifths. He would like to know whether, in insuring for three-fourths only of the value, the insured was bound to make the other one-fourth good.

With regard to the method, now universally adopted, of requiring an estimate to be sent in by the claimant, in the case of large fires, that principle was a very fair one, but in small claims it was sometimes a very serious burden and open to great abuse.

Mr. E. W. HUDSON (Fellow) said he hoped to have further light on some points raised in the Paper. There was the question of what might be set down as negligent description. At page 305 the author said that the description "must cover all facts material to the risk." That opened the door to wide discussion. For instance, with regard to buildings described as "brick built and "slated," roofs were often reinstated when the slating became defective, and boarded and felted to better keep out the weather, and it was desirable to intimate to the insurance company that the change had taken place.

But if it were not reported, would the policy be invalidated?

A most important point, raised on page 309, had not, he thought, been settled by the discussion, viz.: Did a fire happening on a building where work was proceeding nullify the contract?

Then on page 319: Can an omission in a claim be successfully rectified *after* payment of the money by the office? He thought not, or the matter would be interminable. He hoped to find additional views given in *Professional Notes*.

He thought the offices should be asked to send agents to inspect old buildings before the policies were entered into, though the result of the case cited on pages 305-6 was not encouraging to them to do so.

With regard to the American decision, mentioned on page 321, that "The rule of damages for the loss of a building insured is the value of the property at the time of the loss," he had in mind a case where the property was much depreciated and where houses costing £500 would not fetch £350 under the hammer or even if sold privately. They were insured for the former sum as the market value, the lessee refusing to increase it, but they could not now be replaced for less than £700. In such a case, if burnt down, the leaseholder being unable to make up the deficiency, the freeholder would have to do so, and should provide for such contingency.

The condition mentioned on page 328, that the insured must supply all plans, &c., requisite for a reinstatement, involved the expense of architects' fees. He had found that, though that item was sometimes disputed, it was generally ultimately paid, but it was better to go to an office which recognised the principle of allowing it. He had had some experience of Scottish offices, and was

bound to say the national characteristic generally made itself manifest in the settlement of claims. English offices had often lost very greatly by contesting claims, and had begun to realise that their best advertisement for increasing income was a liberal settlement in all but the most suspicious cases.

He could instance a case in Kensington, where a large old-fashioned mansion, insured for something like £35,000, was destroyed by fire. There was a private theatre attached to it, containing some stage properties. The furniture here affected the case, for it was found that it had been covered up with wall-paper. When the claim was made it was opposed, and on behalf of the office it was said to have a very suspicious look that the furniture, the properties, and even the wooden balusters of the stairs were so covered. It was argued for the claimant that the wall-paper was not inflammable, and therefore no fraud could have been intended. The fire office lost the case and had to rebuild, and the contest caused a considerable difference to its income for some time.

With regard to decoration and fixtures, much difference of opinion in valuation was possible when they were of expensive character, and their existence should be clearly notified.

If the freeholder were a corporate body, it was advisable for a lessee to insure buildings through its agent, in cases where he was also agent for a good insurance office.

Time forbade reference to the important arbitration clause, which proved so disastrous in the "Eady case," page 329, or as to the option ceasing when the first step for arbitration was taken on the application of the money paid over, or to the interests of mortgagees, purchasers, and others. Although dealt with by Woodfall, Bunyon,

Porter, and other writers on the subject, there was, he thought, room for the supplemental Paper by some learned legal associate, as suggested in the author's introduction of his subject.

Mr. P. F. BROOKS (Fellow) said he thought the greater part of the trouble with regard to insurances arose simply because the conditions were not better understood. In general practice surveyors did not, of course, make an insurance claim every day, and the Paper provided much useful information for them. Surveyors to insurance companies would be thankful to Mr. Bedells for the extremely judicial manner in which he had dealt with the subject. Mr. Wheeler had fully appreciated the fact that an insurance was a contract, to which there were two parties; but when a fire occurred the insured often found himself ignorant as to what were the conditions of the contract.

There was one point where he ventured to correct Mr. Bedells. With regard to taking over of buildings by the salvage corps, he did not admit there was such a thing as salvage of the building—salvage referred to contents only, and the London Salvage Corps only took charge of a building because it contained contents, not because it was damaged as a building. If the contents were not insured, the salvage corps would take no further interest in the matter. Any question with regard to dangerous structures would have to be settled between the company and the insured, and he thought it unwise for the latter to leave the matter entirely in the hands of the company. If the amount was not sufficient to cover the loss, and the insured wished to rebuild in a different manner, he could hardly ask the office to undertake the cost of demolition, if it would mean paying more than the amount of the policy.

The value of buildings in London could be determined fairly accurately, but in the country it was a different matter entirely. Take cottages and farm buildings. The cost of building had gone up, while the value of cottages and farm buildings had gone down. The author had put it very fairly that, where a building was old and dilapidated, one was not entitled to the original value, but he could not agree that it did not matter to the insurance company what became of the money. He thought it did. He took it that the value of buildings was what they were worth, not what they cost to reinstate.

The policy was a contract of indemnity, which meant that the insured were to be put in the same position as before the fire. What it came to was practically this : if the buildings were worth £600, and were bringing in 5 per cent., to ask the insurance company to pay enough to secure the same revenue from consols, was obviously unfair. A policy was an indemnity, not a wager.

Mr. S. G. GAMBLE (Fellow) said, as Mr. Bedells had stated on page 334, the percentage of serious fires in London had fallen since 1866 from 25 to 3; this was partly owing to the number of fires reported by the extension of the Fire Alarm system (having increased from 1,338 to 3,500 per annum), the improved water supply, the effect of the Building Act, and, not least, by the work of the Fire Brigade.

He was quite unable to say what, if any, had been the reduction of the fire loss.

Mr. PERCY E. RIDLEY (Fellow) said there had been

considerable discussion on the second of the three points raised at the conclusion of the Paper, but with regard to the two others very few remarks had been made.

There would be many difficulties in the way of the offices issuing general recommendations* for fireproof construction, which difficulties could perhaps be realised by reference to the rules for electric lighting issued by the companies. These, though in many cases well received, were yet too often looked upon as burdensome restrictions rather than as gratuitous advice founded on sound experience.

The mere question of construction was not the only point to consider in the rating of a building: the companies had to look to the occupation, the conditions of the risk, the management, and other matters. But the offices would always advise a surveyor who was rebuilding a factory as to the points to observe in order to make the risk applicable to the lowest rating of that particular class. Incidentally, he drew attention to the fact, which he thought all surveyors did not realise, that the regulations of the London County Council for the construction of double iron doors between buildings were different in some respects from the specification of the fire offices, and this often led to confusion: where doubt existed he advised a reference to the fire office interested.

With regard to the notices of non-renewal, his experience was that the offices did give a fair notice, but where notice was short it was probably due to either the morality of the risk or else to unavoidable difficulty with the other offices reinsuring the risk.

In spite of the increase in the number of tariffs and

* The fire offices issued some general recommendations for the erection of cotton and woollen mills, &c., in February, 1902.

the general tendency to raise rates, he was of opinion that the offices were never more inclined than at present to favourably consider the rates of buildings where exceptional precautions had been taken in the matter of isolation and fireproof construction.

The CHAIRMAN, in summing up the discussion, said he thought the general opinion was clearly shown to be that there was need for some improvement in the conditions of the policy. He thought most surveyors would acknowledge that they had a great deal to learn upon the subject.

It seemed to him that under the conditions of many of the old policies, the offices really treated their customers as if they owed nothing to them. They eagerly sought premiums, but often settled claims as if it were simply a matter of *ad misericordiam*: and the surveyors who presented accounts for plans, estimates, and claims were not infrequently treated in *formâ pauperis*. He had looked up in his office some dozen old policies of various dates, and he was glad to find, from examining them, that, as years went by, the more enlightened offices were altering their conditions. But many of them retained the unjust and indefensible conditions which had been referred to.

In the dictionaries the meaning of the word "assurance" was, "something that makes certain, and furnishes ground for complete confidence," and "insurance" was, "such assurance against loss."

It was not too much to say that nine-tenths of the people who insured did not achieve that result, and that the policies did not give the perfect security against loss up to the total of the sum covered, which they thought

they had paid for, and which they were entitled to expect on suffering damage by fire.

He did not wish unfairly to take the part of one side or the other. He thought the blame was on both sides, but he could not acquit the offices of many and most serious faults. The present position was terribly unsatisfactory. The conditions of assurance contracts were, in the main, distinctly one-sided; they were often unjust in their application, and they were always unequal in their incidence.

For many years the insured had been content to accept that position, partly because the cost of insurance was small, and the contingency of fire was so remote; partly because the offices had a reputation for fair treatment, and usually and principally because they had never read and understood those small-type "conditions" which still so much prevailed.

A cardinal point was that the old scale of rates was intolerably unequal. At the present moment there was an inroad in England of what was known as the American Trust System, but the insurance offices long ago had established a defensive league among themselves, which had many of the most objectionable features of that intolerable monopoly.

The rates were unequal, in that the offices charged very often as much for a detached house in the country as for one in the City of London. The larger part of insurance on buildings was in the country, but it was surely unreasonable and indefensible that a detached house should be at the same rate as a house attached to another or more buildings, perhaps without proper party walls.

It was clear also that the risk was multiplied as the size was increased, and the same rate ought not to apply

to a £1,000 house as was applicable to a £10,000 house of the same construction. The rates were often in other respects grotesquely unequal, and the insurance offices would have to revise them.

Then, in the conditions, almost every responsibility was thrown upon the insured. One remedy for that was not to leave the option with the company or to the assessor, who is called in and works with people who have never had experience of fires before, or, even if surveyors, who have not had any direct experience. One knew what skill they brought to bear upon the matter, which they approached from the position of a special pleader, and the main object seemed to be to advise their company how much they had been able to knock off the original claim. The proper system would be to have fixed amounts guaranteed for the buildings in case of total loss, and that those amounts should be arrived at by skilled surveyors. Nine-tenths of the policies would be found to be materially inaccurate in description and void upon their face if the offices put into force those small-type conditions which had been referred to. He thought the offices would have to adopt—he would not say a more liberal policy, for he thought those conditions only enjoyed their existence through the liberality of the offices, and the reputation for liberality which they possessed—but they ought to have more simple conditions, easily to be understood. He did not think it fair to the insured to make every condition so as to work against his interest. It seemed to him that the present conditions did not give what the insured was entitled to expect, namely, that he should have a full indemnity against the money loss occasioned by the destruction of the building, for which he imagined he was indemnified by the policy.

Mr. BEDELLS, in reply, said it was of course impossible for him to attempt to deal with all the various points which had been made during the discussion. His first duty and pleasure was to thank the meeting for the exceedingly friendly reception which they had given to the Paper that he had the honour to read.

He was somewhat disappointed that there had been so little discussion from the point of view of the insurance offices. He had hoped that the points raised in the Paper, which were, many of them, of considerable difficulty and doubt, might have been dealt with by some of the assessors, because after all it was to their mutual advantage that an understanding should be arrived at.

To deal briefly with one or two remarks made in the course of the discussion. He agreed with Mr. Hudson when he advocated that a building policy should be taken out in the joint names of the contractor and the employer, but disagreed with his suggestion that it should include the builder's plant and unfixed material. That seemed to him to be going against one of the fundamental principles of fire insurance, viz., that where two persons were jointly named in a policy, that policy should cover nothing but exactly the property in which both persons were interested. Of course he was dealing with difficulties which arose in what were, no doubt, extraordinary cases. One was accustomed to deal with honest builders, but occasionally one came across a builder who was not honest. If a policy of insurance covered the builder's plant and unfixed material, the builder might make a claim which there was no opportunity of checking, for one knew nothing about his plant and unfixed material. If the office could prove it to be a fraudulent claim, the insurance failed altogether. Therefore, it was well

never to allow either a tenant's stock or builder's plant or anything of that kind to be insured in the owner's policy under joint names.

It had been said that unless the policy was taken out in the joint names of the builder and the owner of the building it was useless, as the builder alone had no insurable interest in the building. That was certainly a very material point.

With regard to Mr. Douglass Mathews' remarks, he cordially agreed with the suggestion he had made with regard to the periodical revision of insurances, and the periodical surveys of premises for that purpose. In his own experience he had some estates in the case of which it was the rule that all the property on the estate was looked at every three years, often with the result of the discovery of communications between buildings, and hazardous occupations, and that survey, which was made for the purposes of general upkeep of the property, was also essentially useful for keeping the insurance policies in order.

With regard to the question of bonuses, it was only fair to say that some companies were in the habit of giving bonuses where there had been no claims made for a certain number of years. It was a return of a proportion of the premiums. He thought this was not only a fair principle, but one likely to increase their business.

He was much obliged to Mr. Wheeler for his kind remarks as to the Paper and also for his strong advocacy of the alteration of the form of the arbitration clause.

With regard to the case referred to by Mr. Woodward, if the object or intention of the owner of the building to erect a different class of building was very obvious, the owner was really giving away his case, but he thought that most people tried to keep the offices in the dark as to what they proposed to do with regard to reinstatement.

He certainly thought that the offices ought to be bound to reinstate up to modern legal requirements so far as the value of the policy would allow it, and nothing which had been said during the discussion had shaken his view that they were so liable.

One speaker had said that the liability could be met by insurance, and his experience was that it could be done in a sense, *sub rosa*. He had in one case effected such an insurance, but in doing so the office had said: "We will insure to the larger amount that this building would cost to rebuild under modern building regulations, but it must not be stated on the face of the policy. You understand we will hold you covered, but we will not state it so on the face of the policy." That appeared to him to be a wrong way of doing things. It would be better to have it clearly understood that if one wanted to insure, in view of present or future legislative requirements, it should be stated, and he was quite prepared to advise clients to enter into policies stating this definitely.

With regard to the remark of one speaker as to the salvage corps, of course the salvage corps did only take charge of a building when there was stock there, but in some policies there was a distinct clause which said that the company should be put in charge for a certain time. Whether the responsibility for the partially destroyed building rested with the assured or the office, it was a point that should be clearly stated, and as to which there was now a difficulty and a difference of opinion which ought not to exist.

One speaker had demurred to the view expressed at the top of page 324 of the Paper, and had illustrated his objection by supposing a case of a row of cottages or of farm buildings once suitable as an adjunct to a large farm, but now of comparatively small value for purposes of sale, because of the splitting up of larger into smaller

holdings not requiring such extensive buildings, and he had contended that if the buildings would cost £1,200 to rebuild, but be worth only £600 to sell, £600 or the market value was the utmost limit of the companies' liability. He, could not, however, at all agree that it was so—nor could he see that there was any hardship in their position if his (Mr. Bedells) view were right; on the contrary, the fact that they had the option of reinstating in lieu of paying was a very powerful lever, and would, in the circumstances assumed by the speaker, almost certainly enable them to settle by a money payment on terms coming short of their full liability. In the very unlikely event of the insured remaining obdurate, and their being called on to reinstate, how could it be a hardship to them, they having been in receipt during the currency of the policy of premiums on the full amount, and the assured obtaining neither more nor less than the replacing of his property in the condition it was in before the fire?

If, on looking through the Paper and the notes of the discussion, there appeared to be points of special importance, he would ask permission to leave them to be dealt with in the *Professional Notes*, and he might suggest if there were other Members who would have taken part in the discussion had time permitted, that they might avail themselves of the same opportunity of putting their views before the Members. There were so many points involved that they could not all be dealt with in a single Paper. He thought there was ample material for a second Paper, and he hoped someone would be induced to take the question up again. It was only left for him to repeat his thanks to the Meeting for their kind reception of the Paper he had prepared.

The Meeting then adjourned.

COMPENSATION FOR FRUIT PLANTING.

By C. H. HOOPER (FELLOW).

*Read at the Ordinary General Meeting of THE SURVEYORS'
INSTITUTION on Monday, April 28th, 1902.*

A. BUCK (Vice-President) in the Chair.

The ownership of land carries with it a greater responsibility than any other possession. A man may own a horse or a picture in its entirety ; but in the case of land, it is the property of the nation as well as of the individual, and it is for its land that a nation will shed its life's blood. There is, therefore, a moral responsibility as well as a pecuniary interest. In feudal days, might was right : the tendency of modern legislation is to secure for a man, so far as possible, the benefits gained by his own industry and expenditure : and it was with this ideal in view that Parliament first, in 1851, attempted to secure to the outgoing tenant his crops and machinery, and in the Agricultural Holdings Acts, which followed in 1875, 1883, and 1900, improvements made by him have been more and more recognised as his property.

It was in the 1875 Act that the planting of hops and orchards was first mentioned.

These Acts of Parliament have probably not improved the mutual relations between landlord and tenant, or the position of a tenant holding under a generous landlord,

but they have given the tenant the presumptive right to reasonable compensation for making improvements and for farming well.

I propose to divide my subject into three heads :—

- (1) The law in relation to fruit planting.
- (2) The arrangements between landlords and tenants as to fruit planting in some of the chief fruit-growing parts of the country.
- (3.) The basis for compensation.

I.—THE LAW IN RELATION TO FRUIT PLANTING.

Putting aside for the moment the recent statutes on the subject, fruit trees or fruit bushes, when planted, became at once the property of the landlord by the statute of King Edward I. : “ *Quicquid plantatur solo solo cedit* ” (Whatever is planted in the soil accrues to the soil), and, therefore, the ordinary tenant of agricultural land was not entitled, on quitting, either to remove or claim compensation for what he had planted.

Now the old common law is modified by the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1900 (a comprehensive term for several Acts, including the Market Gardeners' Compensation Act of 1895).

Farms.

In the case of an ordinary agricultural farm, this Act requires that the landlord shall have given his written consent to planting orchards and fruit bushes, or to protecting young fruit trees, if the tenant, on quitting his holding, is to be allowed to claim compensation for these improvements.

The fact of giving consent carries with it liability for compensation, and consent may be given by the landlord unconditionally, or upon such terms, as to compensation,

as may be agreed upon between the landlord and tenant ; and in the case of an agreement, any compensation payable thereunder shall be deemed to be substituted for compensation under the Act. Practically, the tenant is entitled to full compensation, as, in the event of the agreed compensation being materially less than that prescribed by the Act, it would probably not be considered reasonable. The measure of his compensation is not the cost, but the value to an incoming tenant ; and in the case of fruit trees, planted some years and thriving well, this may considerably exceed the original cost of the trees, the planting, and the interest on capital whilst maturing ; or if unsuccessful, it may be less than the original cost.

The tenant is not entitled to be compensated for improvements justly due to the "inherent capabilities of the soil." To this point I propose referring again later in my Paper.

In ascertaining the amount of compensation, account is to be taken of any benefit allowed by the landlord to the tenant, such as reduction of rent in consideration of the tenant executing the improvement.

The Act does not prejudice the right of the tenant to claim any compensation to which he is entitled under custom, or agreement, in lieu of the compensation provided by the Act.

No notice of intention to claim compensation is necessary, but the claim must be made before the end of the tenancy.

"Any contract, agreement, or covenant made by a tenant, by virtue of which he is deprived of his right to claim compensation under this Act in respect of any improvements mentioned in the First Schedule of the Act of 1900 (except an agreement providing such compensation as is by this Act permitted to be substituted

“ for compensation under this Act) shall, so far as it
“ deprives him of such right, be void, both at law and in
“ equity.”

The tenant of an ordinary farm, if he has paid to an outgoing tenant compensation under the Acts for fruit trees, with the consent in writing of his landlord, has the same right against his landlord, on quitting, as the outgoing tenant would have had.

A tenant who has remained in his holding during several periods of tenancy, is not to lose his right to compensation by the fact that improvements were made in a former period of tenancy, and not in the precise one at the expiration of which he is leaving.

Although the Act does not stipulate that a landlord may not increase the rent of a tenant who has improved his holding, yet he can only do so, legally, by giving notice to determine the tenancy, which would enable the tenant to elect either to go out and make his claim for compensation, or to renew the tenancy at the increased rent. If the tenancy is renewed, the tenant still retains his right to claim compensation, at its final determination, for improvements made either before or after its renewal (Agricultural Holdings Act 1883, Section 58).

Market Garden Holdings.

In addition to the foregoing rights, the market gardener has certain special rights granted by the Market Gardeners' Compensation Act, 1895, as amended by the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1900. When, after the 1st January, 1896, it is agreed in writing by the landlord that a holding shall be let or treated mainly or in part as a “ market garden,” the tenant of such a holding has the right to plant fruit trees and bushes, gooseberries, currants, raspberries, strawberries, asparagus, rhubarb,

and other vegetable crops which continue productive for two or more years, and also to erect buildings (*e.g.* greenhouses and "hovels") for the purpose of his business, without previously obtaining the landlord's consent; and he is entitled to compensation for these improvements on quitting, but the fruit trees and fruit bushes must be permanently set out.

Further, the "market gardener" may remove fruit trees and bushes planted by him, but not permanently set out, at any time before the end of his tenancy, but if this is not done before the termination of the tenancy, they become the landlord's property; the principle being, that these form part of his "stock-in-trade."

This Act applies to holdings which have been agreed in writing "to be let or treated as a market garden"; but if an agreement clearly shows that it is intended that the land shall be used for market gardening purposes, the opinion is that a clause stating that it should not be considered a market garden for the purposes of compensation would be inoperative. It would not be legal for a landlord to compel a tenant to contract out of the Act altogether, but the landlord and tenant may, before the improvement is made, agree to a "reasonable compensation," in lieu of that provided by the Act. This rule would not prevent a landlord letting land, not already market garden land, and binding the tenant never to use it as such.

In the case of improvements under the Market Gardeners' Compensation Act, paid for to the outgoing tenant by the incoming tenant on entering, the latter is entitled to claim for the same on quitting, the written consent of the landlord as to the previous payment not being required.

The 4th Section to the Act of 1895, which regulates

the application of the Act to tenancies current at its commencement, is complicated and difficult to construe. It places all land that was market garden land and known by the landlord to be such at 1st January, 1896, under the Market Gardeners' Compensation Act, except where the landlord had previously dissented.

One chief difficulty after the Bill was passed was to decide whether the Act was retrospective or not. It would appear that it was originally intended to be retrospective, since the Bill was introduced as a fulfilment of a promise made by the Government Parliamentary Candidate, Colonel Long, at the by-election, for the Evesham Division, this election having been caused by the death of the late Sir Edmund Lechmere, who had previously brought in more than one Bill for the same purpose.

The main object of the Evesham electors was, undoubtedly, to obtain a law to protect their past plantings, as their custom was not legally secure, and it was a surprise to everyone at Evesham, and to many other persons also, when it was held in a Scotch case that a tenant could not claim for trees planted before 1st January, 1896. It is considered at Evesham that so far as the Act is not retrospective it is a mistake, and that the customs of the various parts of England had better not have been meddled with. It is a question whether custom will not control the Act in this respect in the Evesham District.

Colonel Long has this year introduced a measure the object of which is to make it perfectly clear that the Act is retrospective, and to include improvements executed within ten years before the commencement of the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1883.

The Scotch case, just referred to, arose under the corresponding section of the Scotch Market Gardeners'

Compensation Act. In that case (*Callander v. Smith*) the tenant made a claim (an unreasonably high one) for strawberry and raspberry plantations, and it was held by the Scotch Court that the Act did not give a right to compensation in respect of improvements made before the commencement of the Act, but only in respect of improvements made after the commencement of the Act; and this decision was confirmed by the House of Lords (*Professional Notes, Scottish Supplement*, vol. x., p. 39, vol. ix., p. 64).

A similar case under the English Act was tried in May, 1901 (*Mears v. Callander*), in reference to a farm in Oxfordshire, and in that case Mr. (now Lord) Justice Cozens-Hardy followed the decision in the Scotch case.

In the case of a holding not in use or cultivation as a market garden at the commencement of the Act (January 1st, 1896), in order that the tenant may reap the benefits of the Act, there should be an express agreement in writing that the holding shall be "let or treated as a market garden:" though it would probably be sufficient that the holding should be described in terms which showed an intention that it should be so treated.

A farm with a certain area of cultivated fruit plantation, is, to that extent, within the Market Gardeners' Compensation Act (see Section 6), though probably an orchard of standard trees over grass, even though a large one, and more than sufficient for the farmer's personal requirements, would not be considered a market garden.

In order to exclude the Market Gardeners' Compensation Act, clauses are occasionally inserted in leases, such as: "it is hereby agreed and declared by and between " the said parties to these presents, that the lands here-
" by demised, shall not be deemed to be let, and are not

"to be treated as a market garden within the meaning of "the Market Gardeners' Compensation Act, 1895."

In another case land was let "for agricultural purposes only," in another it was stated, that "under no circumstances shall this tenancy be considered as a "market garden."

All such clauses as these may be used in reference to land which is not at the time under cultivation as a market garden, for a landlord is not bound to let his *farm as a market garden*; but where it is already market garden land, it would seem not possible to contract out, and that such stipulations are hopeless attempts to evade the Act, for if they were permissible, the Agricultural Holdings Act would be a dead letter.

Whether a tenant has any right at the end of his tenancy to grub up, or mow down, raspberry bushes, if the landlord or incoming tenant will not pay for them, or whether so doing would be considered "waste," seems to depend on whether the land be taken as farm or market garden land.

In the latter case, it was decided many years ago that the tenant might not plough up and destroy the strawberry beds, although he had paid the preceding tenant for them.

But in the case of a farm not under the Market Gardeners' Compensation Act, on which strawberries and raspberries are grown extensively as field crops, they appear to be in the tenants' control and, not being permanent crops, their destruction would therefore not be considered "waste."

An experienced land agent and expert fruit valuer recently said that he considered a farm tenant who had planted without the consent of his landlord, or without his agreement to compensate for fruit planting, was at

liberty, previous to the termination of his tenancy, to grub up and clear away fruit trees and bushes which he had planted, thus leaving the ground as he found it, and that by the Agricultural Holdings Act the landlord could not prevent the tenant from doing so, nor substantiate a claim against him for so doing. I should like the opinion of Members on this point.

With reference to the disputed phrase: "Inherent capabilities of the soil," Mr. George Smith, F.S.I., of Boughton Monchelsea, wrote: "I have lately had two large orchards to value for compensation, on the same farm, very near to each other, planted the same number of years, no difference in planting, cultivation or manuring, and yet the one orchard was certainly worth double (perhaps much more) the other. "Now this was due to difference in soil, and in that I think you have an example of the inherent capabilities of the soil. And if one based compensation on the tenants' capital employed to plant and raise the trees, rent and interest, one must give him the same compensation in either case. But this, in the case of the bad piece, would far and away exceed its value to an incoming tenant, and *there* is the value of that saving clause."

Mr. Hugh Kemsley, F.S.I., of Romford, writes that: "Several valuers estimate the inherent capacity of the soil at half the present value of the fruit trees or bushes. This has been done both when valuers have been acting for the outgoing tenant and for the landlord."

In selling market garden land which may at any time be required for building, near towns, it is hard for a landlord to have to pay £50 or £60 per acre, or even more, for fruit trees that he does not want and would rather be without.

On the other hand, in the case of established plantations, it is argued that if a man is turned out of his living to make room for the enlargement of some flourishing business, or any other purpose, it is quite right that the purchaser should pay. In the Evesham district such land is sold under the condition that the purchaser deals with the tenant and fairly compensates him, and pays any expense he may be put to. In one case of two acres being taken, £250 valuation was recently paid for the fruit-trees which were 20 years old.

To get out of this difficulty, a land agent wrote to me that in letting a considerable amount of building land to market gardeners, his practice had been to state clearly in the lease or agreement that the tenants were only to grow ordinary annual vegetable crops, but not to plant any fruit trees or bushes, nor any rhubarb, asparagus, or other perennial crops. He thinks a covenant of this description must hold good.

II. CUSTOM OF THE COUNTRY AND ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN LANDLORD AND TENANT AS TO FRUIT PLANTING.

Before commencing this part of my subject may I refer you to the agricultural returns for 1901, in order to see which parts of the country have the largest areas of fruit? Taking the counties in order of their acreage of fruit we have the results given in Appendix Table No. 1.

Apparently, compensation for fruit planting is of recent introduction, as the only mention of it in the Report of the Select Committee on Agricultural Customs, 1848, was that an agricultural tenant was not allowed to remove fruit trees, and that in Kent there was no

security of custom without a previous agreement that compensation should be allowed.

In the Report on Agricultural Customs, made by the Chamber of Agriculture in 1875, under the heading of fruit planting, Nottinghamshire and Cheshire are mentioned as allowing for all expenses for orchard planting done in the last year of the tenancy; Lincolnshire paid part expenses; Yorkshire the cost of the trees. The proportion annually deducted for such outlay made in previous years was, in the case of Nottinghamshire, one-seventh.

I will commence with *Kent* as having the largest area of both orchard and small fruit. In Kent, much of the fruit planting has been done by tenants having long leases, without any agreement for compensation on quitting. It used to be a common practice to bind the tenant in his lease to plant a certain area with fruit, for which the landlord was to pay nothing. This, I consider, to be unjust, unless rent was decreased or some other concession granted. A very general arrangement has been for the landlord to supply the trees free, and for the tenant to plant, stake, and take care of them, with no further valuation. This, with a long lease, has been found to be an equitable arrangement, and one that has worked well. The cost of the trees is small compared with the expense incurred in tending them until they become profitable, and this will probably amount to three or four times their original cost.

For standard trees, on grass, the expenses should be shared between landlord and tenant, or the tenant should have a thirty years' lease.

The late Mr. James Allen, of Dartford, a very experienced fruit grower, both as landowner and tenant, speaking of cultivated plantations, used to say that

for a tenant to plant without compensation he should have a 21 years' lease ; with a 14 years' lease the landlord should provide apple, plum, pear, or cherry, whether as standards or bush ; that all currants, gooseberries, and raspberries planted within the last eight years of the tenancy should be compensated for ; and that gooseberries and currants, if not paid for, might be uprooted.

An arrangement is sometimes made that, if the tenant plants and pays all expenses, in case of his leaving within three years, he is to have the cost of the planting and the rent and rates returned to him. One landlord in West Kent has recently agreed to provide trees and allow the tenant half rent for seven years : then to revalue the land for increased rent as an orchard.

Even in cases where the landlord provides trees, and the tenant the bushes, the tenant should be allowed to claim compensation for the bushes, if he leaves before he has been recouped his outlay.

When tenants are left to arrange matters between themselves, in some cases the incoming tenant pays for trees and bushes, more often for bushes only, which are valued according to their age and merit, and not upon the basis of cost, unless newly planted without any benefit having been derived therefrom by the outgoing tenant.

A landowner who agrees to compensate for fruit planted, should have some control over the area to be planted and also the site ; a limit of compensation is sometimes fixed, say not more than £30 per acre for ordinary fruit land, left clean and well cultivated. In my own neighbourhood, a landlord has agreed to pay £30 an acre for all plantations planted by the tenant, without any limit as to area or age. This is, I think, the most liberal arrangement I have so far met with.

A farmer* at Wye wrote in reference to a tenant being paid merely the cost of the trees, on quitting, that he considers the tree is extracted from the soil as a frame to carry fruit, just as the straw carries the wheat, and if the tenant, after taking all the risk, only receives the original cost of the trees when planted, he really has to give away his trees barely for their worth as firewood; he adds that he would rather hire land seven years after planting, and pay £20 as valuation to the man who had done the work, than do it himself, provided good sorts had been planted on suitable land and the trees had been properly managed.

Being interested to know the opinion of landowners on the Market Gardeners' Compensation Act, I made inquiries in Maidstone, and was informed that it was not general for either landlord or tenant to wish to contract out of it, in that neighbourhood. One landlord, however, wrote that he "bars" it in all his agreements, but it is Clause 4 of the Act to which he really objects most strongly, as that makes the Act retrospective (though he doubts if it was so intended), nor does he quite know what a market garden is, and thinks the Act an unfair one to the landlord.

The same landlord had, some 10 years previously, offered his tenants, in order to help and encourage them in their improvements, the following agreement for fruit planting:—

"Landlord agrees to find trees (half standard or "standard) and to allow half the rent of the land "planted, for from 7 to 10 years.

"Tenant agrees to plant the trees feet apart, and "to cultivate, manure, protect, prune, and manage them, "to the satisfaction of the landlord or his agent, and to

* Mr. Alfred Amos, Springrove, Wye.

“ re-plant, at his own expense, any trees that may die.
“ At the end of 7 to 10 years (as the case may be) to
“ pay the landlord an annual rent per acre, such as will
“ repay the landlord for his outlay upon the trees, and
“ for the rent which had been allowed during the
“ previous years.” (See Appendix No. 2.)

In the market gardening districts of Kent, many farms have been let, previously to the passing of the Market Gardeners' Compensation Act, with or without fruit planted on them, the landlords knowing that the intention was to plant fruit, but they have declined to agree to compensate the tenant for the fruit when planted. It seems that, notwithstanding the landlords' stipulation not to give compensation, the Market Gardeners' Act would apply in respect of fruit planted since, (but apparently not before) the commencement of the Act; for the operation of the Act cannot be excluded by any agreement between the landlord and tenant.

In the neighbourhood of Paddock Wood, a considerable acreage has, during the last 20 years, been planted with fruit; apples and plums are the kinds of fruit planted, chiefly the former. The trees are generally planted in hop gardens, about 50 trees per acre; after 10 or 12 years the hops are grubbed and the land laid to grass. My informant* considers there is very little return for the first 7 or 10 years; from the 10th to the 20th year the yield gradually increases; they may continue in their prime for another 7 or 10 years; after which depreciation commences, except on soils peculiarly adapted. Of course all this greatly depends on the soil, the sorts selected the attention paid in the way of protecting and pruning, and, above all, manuring. He says that he knows many acres which would not com-

* Mr. W. R. Tompsett, F.S.I., of Meadhurst, Tonbridge.

mand a rental of more than 30s. per acre, had they not been planted with fruit, but which would now readily let at £5 per acre. His opinion is that the enhanced annual value should be divided between landlord and tenant, but in what proportion and on what basis the calculation should be made, it is difficult to say. He thinks a landlord should know the limit of compensation he may be called upon to pay, and then let it stand upon its own merits, dividing the compensation into three or more classes. Last year his annual sale of growing crops of fruit, on about 462 acres, comprising some of the best orchards in the neighbourhood, realised close upon £7,000, or an average of over £15 per acre.

Devon stands second in its area of orchards, most of which are old and very largely producing cider fruit: little planting is done, though both its climate and soil are very favourable to the apple.

Mr. Daniel Ward, F.S.I., of Bere Alston, wrote respecting Lord Mount Edgcumbe's estate in Devon and East Cornwall:—

“ The Market Gardeners' Compensation Act will give compensation for apple, pear and cherry trees planted out on estates, where such compensation was not before allowed, otherwise it will have no effect.”

“ It is very seldom that a tenant who has planted a fruit garden leaves the land he has planted; he usually retains possession as long as the trees and bushes thrive. The tenants generally arrange the outgoing and incoming valuation by arbitration, or between themselves, and the landlord has nothing to do with it, except where the gardens are worn out and no tenant will take them. Then the landlord has to take the burden of the valuation and generally gets much the worst of the bargain, as he has to bear the cost of taking over at a valuation

“ a lot of valueless fruit bushes, which are overgrown
“ with weeds, and the valuers do not make sufficient
“ allowance for the dirty condition of the land ; in fact
“ the fruit bushes have all to be destroyed in order that
“ the land may be cleaned.”

In *Herefordshire* the apple and pear trees are mostly standard over grass, and the tenancies mostly from year to year. The usual system is for the landlord to find the trees and the tenant to plant and protect them ; but often the tenant does not protect and look after them properly, as he has little benefit from them for some years, and the landlords are very chary of planting when they know there is a great risk of their money being thrown away.

If the landlord wishes to plant or fill up orchards, and the tenancy is an annual one, he should be able to do so without consulting the tenant, after giving a year's notice of his intention ; then he should supply the trees, plant and protect them, and either allow the tenant an annual agreed sum to prune and look after them for four years, or do the work himself, after which time the tenant would be liable for any damage done to the trees, and would have the fruit, which would then more than pay him for looking after them.

If the tenancy is on lease, the landlord cannot make the improvement without the consent of the tenant ; on the other hand, if the tenant wishes to plant the orchards he should be given full power to do so, after giving 12 months' notice, and at the end of the tenancy he should be compensated for the full cost of trees, planting, protecting, and looking after them for four years, with compound interest on this cost. Thus the landlord is protected against a bad tenant, and the tenant may have good interest on any capital he expends. This interest should be a little higher than the usual.

As regards re-planting trees that die, the landlord should do this (except where caused by neglect of the tenant) under conditions previously mentioned, and the tenant should be responsible for any damage done to the trees. These terms apply to standard orchards only.*

The cost of planting apple orchards depends largely on the kind of protection. A tree properly protected till, say, 15 years old, will by that time have cost not far short of £1†. The trees are usually planted 30 or 40 to the acre. Trees planted in hop yards, and grown under cultivation with the hops for seven or eight years, may afterwards have the hops grubbed up and the land laid down to grass, for if the first seven or eight years' growth has been vigorous the trees are likely to continue to do well. One grower‡ considers it does not pay to plant standard apple trees on grass land, unless the grazing of the grass land can be limited to sheep and pigs only; as the expense of protecting young trees from horses and cattle is very heavy and it is equally difficult to protect the boughs when they are older. He adds, "As to compensation, the main thing is to render it "unnecessary by giving greater facilities for those who "wish to go into apple growing to obtain reasonable "quantities of suitable land at reasonable prices. In this "county the entire industry of fruit growing is paralyzed "by the difficulty of obtaining land. It is easier to buy "2,000 acres than 20."

A large fruit grower § near Ross suggests that the tenant, on quitting, should be allowed compensation on the trees he has planted, which might be calculated by

* Mr. John Watkins, of Withington.

† Mr. C. W. Radcliffe Cooke, of Dymock.

‡ Mr. H. P. Bulmer, Ryelands, Hereford.

§ Mr. M. K. M. Power, of Aston Court.

taking the actual value of the trees as they stand, and deducting $\frac{1}{4}$ of that valuation for the landlord, and giving the remaining $\frac{3}{4}$ of the actual worth of the trees to the tenant.

In *Somersetshire*, apples are almost exclusively grown: a few plums, pears, and damsons, but very little small fruit. A good many strawberries are grown in the Cheddar Valley, which includes Axbridge, Cheddar, and Draycott, and there the acreage is steadily increasing.

In the Bath district, the strawberry is the chief small fruit. The majority of the grass orchards are planted with cider apples; cider, properly made and kept, proving profitable. Gradually, however, market apples are replacing the cider varieties, both by planting and regrafting. A large quantity of the best cider fruit is sold for jam-making.

I am informed that very few large landowners supply fruit trees to their tenants. Some of the smaller owners supply trees, stakes for support, and fencing. Generally, in giving up a farm, the tenant has to supply the deficiency of trees that have died from any cause. This is a very bad system, as the tenant will plant anything in the shape of a tree and be fulfilling the condition in his lease. It is the almost universal custom for tenants, when a tree dies, or is blown down, or becomes useless, to uproot it and plant another at their own expense, having the old tree to use as firewood.

A Somersetshire fruit farmer and land agent* writes that he is generally in favour of giving the tenant as free a hand as possible in all improvements that mature within a reasonable time, paying him, on leaving, *full*

* Mr. W. S. Kidner, of Milverton.

value, not cost, and throwing the responsibility of failure or bad judgment on him, thus safeguarding the owner and leaving an enterprising tenant unfettered. He would compensate the man for care and good judgment, but would secure the owner if the so-called improvement were not satisfactory. In orchards, however, being more permanent, he thinks improvements should, and must, be carried out by the owner, as the tenant could hardly be expected to get material fruit under twenty to twenty-five years; so that under ordinary conditions it would be entirely a landlord's concern. The tenant has to keep the orchards properly maintained during his tenancy. The orchards in Somerset are generally planted wider (24 feet by 24 feet) than in Devon (18 feet by 18 feet). This has the advantage of interfering less with the pasturage and allowing more sun and air to get to the fruit. On the other hand, trees are more liable to be split and blown down.

Worcestershire is a county blessed with many generous landlords, and a liberal system of tenancy prevails. Many of the landowners are personally interested in fruit growing.

The Earl of Coventry, Croome Court, Severn Stoke, kindly wrote: "The arrangement I always endeavour
" to make with reference to fruit planting under the Act,
" on this estate, is to find the standard fruit trees and so
" save a valuation of these at the close of a tenancy,
" Under this head we do not include 'bush' fruit, *i.e.*
" currants and gooseberries, &c., because these do not
" last many years, and would probably form a matter for
" settlement between the outgoing and incoming tenant.

"The Market Gardeners' Act has not been in force
" long enough for me to form a fair opinion of its effect:
" but, where there is no arrangement such as I have

“ suggested, I fear, in some cases, it will be a serious
“ matter for small landlords, unless, as I believe is
“ common in the Evesham district, an incoming tenant
“ can be found to take over the tenancy and pay the
“ outgoing tenant’s claim for compensation.”

Earl Beauchamp supplies the trees, with timber and wire to fence and protect them, gratuitously, to all tenants on his estate, near Malvern, who ask for them. The tenants have no further claim.

One landowner and fruit grower informs me that the usual custom in this county is for the landlord to find the trees, the tenant to plant and protect them ; but he finds it more and more difficult to get tenants to do anything to help, and very often he plants the trees and takes care of them himself for the first few years. For this he gets no return, but looks upon it as insurance to keep up the value of his property. The whole question is most difficult, and planting trees for tenants is most heart-breaking. He would not allow a tenant, under the present law, to plant bush fruit without having some strict agreement with him as to the amount of compensation, but what would be fair it would be hard to say. It must be borne in mind that up to a certain age such bushes can be moved without damage, while after a certain number of years the tenant may be presumed to have got a return for his money. He thinks a fair arrangement might be made on this basis, but he has never had to put it into practice. *See Appendix No. 4.*

In some cases permission has been given, under the Agricultural Holdings Act, to plant fruit, whereby the tenant has been paid all out-of-pocket expenses for trees, planting, protecting, and pruning. With regard to established orchards, a fruit farmer* of Eckington is of

* Mr. B. Hutchinson, The Fields, Eckington.

opinion that the landlord should plant up and replace all old, useless, and dead trees, also fence and protect them, and the tenant should afterwards protect and care for them; otherwise, the tenant should be at liberty to replace and replant, and at the expiration of tenancy the tenant should be compensated by valuation, the value to be taken as 4 or 5 per cent. on the increased value of the trees, as may be determined, either by the amount value of the crop or the increased value of re-letting for, say, 20 years.

The Evesham System of Free Sale of Tenant-Right.

Mr. Geoffrey New (Solicitor), of Evesham, has kindly given me an example of the relationship between landlord and tenant in this district :

“The old holdings in the Borough of Evesham, belonging to E. C. Rudge, Esq., have probably been let as gardens for 100 years. They are held under ordinary yearly tenancies, without written agreements, and, until the 1883 Act, could be terminated any 29th September by six months’ notice. The tenants, however, have never been turned out; they have planted trees and other permanent or semi-permanent crops, built hovels, pig-styes, &c., and when any tenant wished to leave he has sold his tenant-right, and the landlord has never been known to object to the purchaser, and has never altered the rents. If this local custom were established by law it would be the fairest that could be made. But of course this would not cover a case where the landlord wanted possession and gave notice. In the case of land around the borough, more recently let out, it is usually the custom to have an agreement. Before the 1895 Act, nothing was said about planting trees:

“ often the landlord agreed to find trees for the tenant to
“ plant. Since the 1895 Act I have often had to put in
“ a clause (especially where former farm land was being
“ let out in smaller lots), stating, ‘ this land is not let as
“ ‘ market garden land,’ or words to that effect. The
“ most recent agreements that I have prepared are in the
“ case of land already occupied as gardens and plantations
“ being purchased by a new landlord, the tenant’s notices
“ expiring this Michaelmas Day. In this case the new
“ landlord has raised the rents, and in the agreements he
“ undertakes to accept any suitable tenant in the place
“ of any leaving, and allows the leaving tenant to sell
“ his tenant-right. In case the landlord wishes, he
“ reserves an option to take the holding at the price the
“ proposed new tenant would pay, and if the landlord
“ gives notice, he agrees to take over the holding at a
“ valuation in the same way. Nothing is said about the
“ ownership of trees now, or to be, planted. The tenants
“ get the same benefit from the landlord’s trees as from
“ any that they might be entitled to under the Acts;
“ that is, they can part with the use of them. In my
“ opinion such an agreement is best for both landlord
“ and tenant. As to the latter there can be no question,
“ but as to the former, he gets the benefit of the tenant’s
“ improvements, and the agreement encourages the
“ tenant to improve. It is now considered settled,
“ though it was a great surprise to everyone here when
“ it was so held in the Scotch case, that a tenant cannot
“ claim for trees planted before 1896, and of course that
“ cuts out the majority of tenants from any compensation
“ for planting fruit trees. The whole question here is
“ most unsettled, and there is no recognised custom ; but
“ in practice, especially in the case of large estates and
“ where land has been used as gardens for some time,

“the right of free sale of the tenant-right is for all purposes recognised.”

I am informed that the rent of arable “garden” land in the immediate vicinity of Evesham varies from £2 10s. to £7.

Around Pershore, arable land lets at about £2 to £3, and land planted with fruit at £5 to £8, but prices vary much with distance from town or station.

An experienced valuer and large fruit grower,* gave me his opinion as to the comparative advantage of the landlord or tenant doing the planting. From a landlord’s point, it is better for him to find the trees, but a tenant does not usually look after them as well as if they were his own, and he could at any given time depend on having something like a fair value for them. If a tenant finds the trees and plants them, it is a good sign that he is in want of them, and this may in the end be quite as profitable to the landlord as to the tenant. It is to the interest of the tenant to care for the trees and raise a good plantation, which would be of permanent value to the landlord; but the landlord should be guarded against extortionate charge, and a limit fixed—say ten shillings each for standard apples, pears, plums, and cherries, and sixpence each for gooseberries and currant bushes. The advantage of a good aspect or soil should be divided between them, as the site and soil are the landlord’s. *See Appendix No. 5.*

In *Gloucestershire*, the owners of most of the large estates endeavour to avoid all claims by the tenants for permanent improvements, including the planting of orchards.

On Earl Ducie’s Tortworth estate† and on Lord

* Mr. George Jones, of Evesham.

† Mr. J. J. Harle, F.S.I.

Fitzhardinge's Berkeley Castle estate*, when new orchards are planted, the landlord provides the trees, plants and fences them, the tenant making himself responsible for the cultivation, care, and pruning of the trees afterwards. On the Berkeley Castle estate, when old orchards need filling up, the estate supplies the trees and fencing, the tenant doing the work, and a leaflet of proper instructions as to planting is given to the tenant. Under these conditions there is no dispute at the end of the tenancy by claims being made for planting fruit trees.

With respect to newly-planted orchards, a land agent † advises a separate agreement, clearly defining the obligation of the landlord and the tenant; if the farm be let on lease, the rent to be fixed on a sliding scale on account of the very small profit derived by the tenant during the first few years.

A large grower‡ in *Middlesex* considers that if the tenant plants, the landlord should pay compensation based on the improved rental value of the land, capitalised for a term of years, according to the kind planted, its probable length of life and productiveness, and the suitability of the soil; or the landlord should provide the trees and lower the rent for the first five years or so.

In *Yorkshire*, the usual custom is for the outgoing tenant to make terms with the incoming as to improvements, and the landlord does not interfere. The landlords get out of compensation as much as they can. Some landlords say that merely planting an acre or two with fruit trees seems to them no improvement.

* Mr. James Peter.

† Mr H. W. Bruton, F.S.I., Gloucester.

‡ Mr. W. Poupart, Marsh Farm, Twickenham.

In *Cambridgeshire*, plums and apples with gooseberries are the fruits principally grown. The plum and apple trees are planted alternately, $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart; but as this distance is small, after eight or nine years the undercrop has no value. A Mid-Cambs. grower considers it best for the landlord to find the trees and allow a sum for planting; then to let on lease on a graduated rental. If part of a farm is planted with top and bottom fruit, the rent of the part so planted to be doubled for the first five or seven years of the term, and then to be increased according to the duration of the lease and the suitability of the land for the purpose, which suitability must be estimated by the success or otherwise of plantations in the neighbourhood.

If the landlord has planted and cared for the plantation for the first two or three years, and afterwards offers it as a going concern, it would probably be worth three or four times the rent of adjoining land.

A firm of fruit growers * at Wisbech writes: "The usual arrangement between landlord and tenant in our district is that the landlord purchases all top trees, and gooseberry and currant bushes, and the tenant guarantees to plant and properly protect the same. It is not usual to compensate the outgoing tenant, all trees being considered the property of the landlord. When the tenant plants at his own cost, with the consent of the landlord, the usual compensation at the end of the tenancy is about £5 per acre."

Raspberry canes are usually purchased by the tenant, unless the lease is for five years or less, when half the cost is allowed to be deducted from the first year's rent. See *Appendix No. 6*. The tenant who has a 12 or 14

* Messrs. Gill Brothers.

years' lease, is supposed to have recovered any outlay made on raspberries or strawberries.

Well planted fruit gardens let at £7 to £10 per acre and sell at £150 up to £200 per acre. The gardens are assessed at 70s. to 80s. per acre; the rates are nearly 10s. in the £.

For fruit-growing in the Isle of Ely,* a landowner prepared the land and planted it with apples, plums, black currants, and gooseberries for his incoming tenants, who then took it by parole to hold for about six years on terms covering rent, rates, and taxes, and 5 per cent. interest on the capital expended, since which time they continue to hold as yearly tenants at an agreed rent. If trees die or require renewing, he replants and also maintains the fences. Rent is paid only for the ground under crop. No manure is applied, so there are no unexhausted "improvements" or opportunities for valuation. The land, of course, is in every respect adapted for growing bush and tree fruit, but not for strawberries.

The total cost for double digging, trees, bushes, and planting came to £19 to £21 an acre.

In *Huntingdon*, in the district around Somersham, where the farms are small, most are owned and farmed by the occupier. Land which, previous to being planted, sold for agricultural purposes at £40 to £50 per acre, now, when planted with plums, apples, and gooseberries in full bearing, realises as much as £80 or £100, and lets at £6 or £7 per acre, or if near a town at about £10. It is estimated to cost about £20 per acre to plant.†

As to *Norfolk*, a land agent,‡ informs me that, in consequence of the Market Gardeners' Compensation

* Mr. Albert Pell, of Hazelbeach, Northamptonshire.

† Mr. Frederick Street, of Somersham.

‡ Mr. W. R. Spelman, P.A.S.I., of Norwich.

Act, it is usual to insert a clause that the tenant shall not lay down more than an acre as a garden.

Most of the fruit-growers near Yarmouth own their own land. This is also the case at Methwold; consequently valuations seldom occur. There is a good deal of fruit grown in the north-west of Norfolk on the Cambridgeshire border.

In *Dorsetshire*, it has been the custom to pay the full value of the trees and labour, for apple trees planted in the last year. From this, up to the sixth year, payment is made according to the increased value, and the same payment is continued for the next six years. After the twelfth year the trees become the landlord's property.

In *Essex*, fruit growers are in some cases compelled to consent to forego compensation at the end of their lease, in order for the land to be let at all, which is considered by my informant* a great hardship to small growers. Estate agents say they much prefer a market gardener to a fruit grower, as the latter requires so much compensation.

In *Hampshire*, around Botley and Swanwick, much of the land is devoted to strawberry growing, chiefly on small holdings of one to three acres, while much is owned by the occupiers who, if they have not sufficient cash, mortgage their land; otherwise the land is let as agricultural land, usually on a seven years' lease, without any agreement to compensate for strawberries or raspberries.†

In *Sussex*, it seems that valuers of the old school make deductions for fruit, thinking it difficult to meet with tenants willing to take over or able to cultivate fruit, except in special districts where fruit-growers

* Mr. A. G. Wilkin, of Tiptree Heath, Kelvedon.

† Mr. J. J. Green, of Sarisbury.

abound. A friend who planted a considerable area of his farm near Battle, tells me he was awarded a ridiculously inadequate sum as compensation for the fruit trees he had planted.

In *Surrey*, a large grower informs me, that the Market Gardeners' Compensation Act is excluded when the tenant can be persuaded to agree to this course. He thinks the landlord should pay compensation for apples, pears, and plums up to £35 per acre, and for gooseberries and currants up to £20 per acre, on a maximum area of one-fourth total acreage of holding; also on raspberries and strawberries according to age and condition, provided only the best varieties are planted and that they are well trained and cultivated.*

In *Oxfordshire*, a land agent† informs me that the Market Gardeners' Compensation Act does not apply to farmers; and until the ordinary tenant farmer is secure to some extent with regard to any outlay for fruit culture, it is not at all likely that farmers, as a body, will take up the question. It is a most difficult thing to define or to come to an agreement as to what would be fair or right: but he is in favour of the tenant doing the work rather than the landlord, and, at the expiration of his tenancy, being compensated for the improvement he has effected to the holding and for the trees he has planted. It would not be wise to lay down the rule that because a tenant planted a certain number of trees he should claim a certain price for them. The question should be, is it or is it not an improvement to the holding? Will the landlord get a better rent for the farm because of the improvement which is effected? If so, the tenant who has made the improvement should

* Mr. S. Boorman, of Send, Woking.

† Mr. W. A. Simmons, F.S.I., of Henley.

be compensated accordingly. Then arises the question of the hardships of impecunious landowners through having to pay a capital sum of that description. But surely that could be easily met. Already the Board of Agriculture has power to authorise the advance, to such landowners, of money for new buildings; and the same principle which guides that, should certainly be applied to a permanent improvement like the addition of a fruit orchard to a farm.

In county Kerry, *Ireland*, the fruit trees are very old, and very few young ones are being planted. The landlords do not plant any, nor do they contribute towards doing so; and if a tenant plants fruit or other trees, unless he registers them, they are liable to be confiscated by the landlord if the tenant is put out of possession. But if the tenant registers his planting or improvements, then the landlord must pay him compensation if he is dispossessed. There a farm is, as a rule, in the possession of a man or his relations for an indefinite number of years, provided he pays his rent, unlike in England or Scotland where the farm is taken for a definite number of years.*

III. BASIS FOR COMPENSATION.

In considering the value of fruit land, the fact has to be borne in mind that, whereas nearly every soil and climate, with judicious management and great expenditure of money, will produce some kind of fruit, there are only few soils and climates which will grow fruit sufficiently well for marketable purposes and leave a profit, neither do all varieties of fruit grow well on the same soil.

* Mr. Gerald Watson, of Tralee, co. Kerry.

It is desirable, whenever possible, to agree on the basis of compensation before commencing to plant, in order that dispute may be avoided at a later period.

One well-known land agent said he preferred agreeing to a sum of £30 or £40 per acre, if the land were left in good order, to be paid by the landlord or incoming tenant, as he considered compensation based on improved value to be unsatisfactory to landlord and tenant, though good for the valuer.

There are two methods of ascertaining values: the one by prime cost, the other by pecuniary result.

Each case of fruit-planting has to be considered on its own merits; circumstances are different on nearly every holding, as also the time for which the holding is held.

In estimating the value of a plantation, due consideration must be taken of the class of fruit, its variety, distance of planting, pruning, and recent manuring; the cultivation and condition of land as to weeds; the age of the trees, and the length of time the land may be expected to maintain their growth, also their fruitfulness or otherwise, and liability to injury from spring frost; the earliness or lateness of the situation, and the facilities for disposing of produce, including distance of carriage by road or rail, or both.

Strawberries. Mr. Edwin Vinson, of Higheroft Hall, Swanley, Kent, who is the largest strawberry-grower in England, told me that he always considers one-year-old strawberry plants previous to picking, if very good, to be worth £20 per acre. The manager of a large fruit farm and jam factory at Tiptree in Essex, says that in the company's balance sheets they do not take credit for more than £22 per acre for their best plantations of strawberries.

On Lord Mount Edgcumbe's estate, in the river Tamar district, in Devon and Cornwall, the cost of strawberry plants, planting and manure, is taken as being £20 per acre. The agreements still give compensation, and did so for years before the Market Gardeners' Compensation Act came into operation.

The arrangement for compensation is as follows:—

For the first and second years the full cost; for the third year four-fifths the cost; for the fourth year three-fifths the cost; for the fifth year nothing, as the plants are then exhausted or should have repaid the tenant any outlay he has made. Such compensation will only be paid provided the ground has been properly managed and left free from weeds. The grower to have manured the crop every other year, with approved manure.

Mr. Ward adds:—It is quite impossible to lay down a hard and fast rule for valuing compensation for fruit planting. A tenant who exercises care and judgment in the selection of the sorts of the various fruits that will suit the soil, aspect, and climate, and who leaves the plantation in a healthy thriving condition, should be allowed more than the tenant who exercises less care and wisdom. This element can only be judged by the experts who value; and no one who is not conversant with the various sorts of each description of fruit should attempt to value compensation for fruit gardens. For instance, a late sort of strawberry planted in a very early situation would bring the fruit ripe at mid-season, when it will scarcely pay the carriage to market; whereas, an early sort, such as the "Royal Sovereign," planted in an early situation, would ripen early, and make 1s. 2d. per pound.

The same remark will apply, more or less, to all fruits planted in an early situation. Further, the early strawberry plants in an early piece of ground are worth more than early strawberries in a later piece.

Therefore, in all cases where the landlord and tenant are agreed that the foregoing compensation will meet their requirements, such clauses may be taken as a basis on which to calculate the compensation.

Raspberries bear little for the first two summers, but at four years old they are generally as good as they ever are. If well treated they remain at their prime for four years, then during the next four decrease. About £15 per acre is sometimes considered the value of a good plant at its prime, but extra good varieties, like Superlative and Hornet, would probably be worth more.

The proportionate value, taking 10 as the standard for a one-year-old plant, might be 20 at two years old, 25 at three, and 20 at seven.

In Cornwall, on Lord Mount Edgumbe's estate, raspberries are valued up to £15 per acre.

The value of strawberry and raspberry plantations is more easily arrived at than tree and bush fruit plantations, as from the age and variety of strawberry and raspberry plants being known they are valued on their appearance.

Gooseberries and *Currants* usually begin to pay expenses in their third summer, and reach their best at about seven years old. They remain in good bearing for another seven years, and last generally about 20 years, though in some cases up to 40. It is not usual to place a value for compensation purposes upon them after 10 or 15 years.

In the Evesham district the bushes are valued at from 2*d.* up to 6*d.* each.

For planting bush fruits, on Lord Mount Edgcumbe's estate £20 per acre forms the basis, and three years is given as the compensation in full for planting, manure, and cost of plants; provided that the plants are of the best sorts and are thriving, and the ground clean. After three years the cost of the bushes is given, and four-fifths the cost of planting, decreasing by one-fifth each year to the seventh year; after that the cost of the plants in the nursery; but in some cases, when the gardens are left in very good condition and the bushes in very good growth, more is allowed, up to 4*d* and 5*d*. per bush.

In other cases, where no such agreement is in existence, this basis may be too high or too low. The foregoing compensation clauses will only be allowed for ground newly planted, if the fruit trees to be planted are approved of.

The late Mr. G. Webb, of Tunstall, near Sittingbourne, informed me that he always understood that a tenant cannot remove bush fruit, *i.e.* gooseberries and currants, after four years, and that in West Kent four to six years was the outside period up to which the bushes were paid for. Personally, I think this much too short a period, as the bushes only begin to be of use to the planter at four years old.

Fruit trees. Mr. George Bunyard, in his useful little book *Fruit Farming for Profit*, gives, as the average life of a paying orchard, 25 to 30 years for plums, 50 for apples, 60 for pears, 80 for cherries; after which age they usually begin to decline.

In Devonshire and Cornwall, on Lord Mount Edgcumbe's estate, Mr. Ward writes that 1*s.* each is usually allowed for damsons and plums. Cherries and apples planted out were always regarded as the property of the landlord, before the Market Gardeners' Compensation

Act was passed ; but since then several cases have been settled by allowing 2s. 6d. each for the trees planted, although it is questionable whether the tenant could legally claim for them. It is right to treat the outgoing tenant liberally, when he quits his holding in a satisfactory manner, that is, if he has kept his grounds clean and well manured to the end of his tenancy. This, however, is the exception, and the Market Gardeners' Compensation Act, or any other Act of Parliament, will not effect what the legislators and surveyors all wish, viz. that the land be kept up to the highest state of fertility to the end of the tenancy.

The Evesham system of tenancy appears to make the value of the fruit trees and bushes greater when the holding changes hands than in any other part of the country. Thus a plum tree may be valued up to 10s., a pear tree up to 15s., and an apple tree up to 20s., for good trees of the best varieties, mature and in good situations. It is the custom in this district to put a value per tree or bush, rather than on the area, which is the more usual method in Kent, where the value of fruit trees and bushes is usually based on improved rental value, taking it, say, at 10, 15, or 20 years' purchase at 5 or 6 per cent.

In the case of a tenant who, by planting fruit, has raised the rental value to £5 per acre, from a previous value of £1, *i.e.* an increase of £4, and when it is expected to remain at this value for, say, 21 years—this difference, at 5 per cent., should be worth 12·8 years' purchase, or at 6 per cent. 11·8 years' purchase ; the present value of improvement would thus be £51 or £47 per acre respectively. If, say, a plantation of apple or plum, with bush fruits, were valued at £35 per acre when seven years old, and the landlord wished to fix an ad-

ditional rent to repay himself for this outlay, during the life of the orchard, whilst at its prime, within say the next 25 years (as in drainage works under the Agricultural Holdings Act), he would have to charge £2 15s. additional rent in order to receive 5 per cent. per annum income on his outlay as well as such a sum, per annum, as at 3 per cent., compound interest, would return him the outlay in 25 years.

(Inwood's Annuity Tables, 5 per cent. income and 3 per cent. sinking fund for a term of 25 years, gives 15·92 years' purchase; £35 outlay divided by this gives approximately £2 15s.)

In Worcestershire, in a case where the apples, plums, and pears were planted in old hopyards and over grass, with permission in writing from the landlord, valuations were made by outside valuers on behalf of the tenant for profit and loss account, and the value was ascertained by adding the first cost of trees, planting, and protecting, with loss on use of grass land, and adding 5 per cent compound interest until the fruit crop on these young trees showed a return equal to the capital and interest; then the amount remained at valuation as a stationary amount.

In Kent, it is sometimes considered, in the case of land planted with top and bottom fruit, that the tenant has had the value at 14 years; but if he has planted it himself I think this too short.

Cherries. Kent is specially noted for its cherries and nuts. The cost of planting cherries is about £8 per acre, including wire netting to protect the trees from sheep; if horses or cattle are run in the orchard, strong triangular fences, costing about 3s. each, are necessary, which require keeping up much longer than the wire netting against sheep.

The rental of a fairly good cherry orchard may be put at from £6 to £7 per acre per annum; and that of the adjoining land, not planted, at from 30s. to 50s. per acre, according to its situation, whether near a town, &c.

A cherry orchard in full bearing fetches from £150 to £200 per acre, perhaps occasionally more. In the case of very good orchards, the value of the trees ranges from £1 to £5 each. Unplanted land of similar quality would sell at £50 to £80 per acre.

The following arrangement was recently made with a tenant, in Mid Kent, wishing to plant cherry trees 33 feet apart, and 40 to the acre: to start with £10 as the maximum claim per acre, and add 5 per cent., compound interest, for planting, until the close of the 10th year.

Thus:—If quitting at the end of the 1st year £10, at end of 2nd year add 10s., at end of 3rd year add 10s. 6d., at end of 4th year add 11s., at end of 5th year add 11s. 6d., at end of 6th year add 12s., at end of 7th year add 12s. 9d., at end of 8th year add 13s. 3d., at end of 9th year add 14s., at end of 10th year add 14s. 9d., amounting to £15 9s. 9d.

After the 10th year the claim shall decrease in the same manner as it has risen, in inverse ratio, until the end of the 19th year, when the compound interest will all have been written off. The tenant quitting at the end of the 20th year, shall be entitled to claim on a maximum sum of £10 per acre, and after the 20th year, all claim for compensation shall cease; it being understood that during the whole period of 20 years, the compensation to be paid at any time will be subject to the trees having been well selected and properly cared for, and representing such value in the opinion of the valuers appointed in the usual way as they may assess within the above limits.

In the neighbourhood of Boughton-Monchelsea, near

Maidstone, a cob-nut plantation, say, from ten years old, with the few apple or plum trees usually planted for shelter, will let at £7 to £8 per acre.

The old tithe charge on fruit gives a basis for proportionate rental value of plantations, according to age, for apple, pear, plum, cherry, and filbert. No tithe was charged for the first four years; half tithe commenced at five years, and continued until the tenth year, after which, full tithe was charged. For gooseberries, currants, raspberries, no tithe was charged for first year, and only half from the second to the fourth year. Mixed plantations of apple, pear, plum, cherry, filbert, with gooseberry, currant, or raspberry, were charged nothing for the first three years, and half tithe from the third to the sixth year.

Manures applied to Fruit Land.

On Lord Mount Edgcumbe's estate, the compensation for manure applied to fruit gardens is entirely governed by the state and condition of the garden. If the manure is applied and crops of weed follow, no compensation is allowed, but if the ground is kept clean, then the same compensation is allowed as though the manure were applied to pasture land, viz. :

Raw bones and lime, on the five years' system.

Dung, three years.

Artificial manure, one year.

When a year is stated as above, it means that if a crop of fruit is taken after the application of manure, it should be taken as if 12 months had expired. This is a basis for valuing; but as circumstances alter cases, the valuations will be varied as the circumstances warrant.

Before concluding, permit me to thank you for your

patience; and also to thank the following gentlemen, besides those whose names have been already mentioned, for their kind help, their answers to questions, and their corrections to the Paper. For that part concerning the law as to fruit planting, I have specially to thank Mr. Aubrey J. Spencer (Barrister), Mr. S. B. L. Druce (Secretary Farmers' Club), Mr. Fred Wolfe (Solicitor to R.A.S.E.), and Mr. S. Hosgood (Solicitor, Pershore). For that concerning customs of the country, arrangements between landlord and tenant, and basis for compensation, I am much indebted to the Board of Agriculture, Sir Ernest Clarke, Mr. H. Cobb, F.S.I., Mr. W. H. Cronk, F.S.I., Mr. Fred Payne, F.S.I., Mr. J. B. Slade, F.S.I., Mr. H. Dann, F.S.I., Mr. W. W. Berry, and Mr. W. E. Bear.

I am also indebted to several landowners and land agents, in various parts of the country, who have expressed a wish to remain anonymous, and whose names are therefore not given; but I hereby tender my hearty thanks to all who have so readily co-operated in supplying me with information and opinions.

APPENDIX No. 1.

The counties of England, in order of their acreage under fruit.

	Orchard acres.	Small fruit acres.	Total acres.
1. Kent	27,175	22,778	49,953
2. Devon	27,161	1,417	28,578
3. Hereford	26,987	653	27,640
4. Somerset	24,929	555	25,484
5. Worcester	21,414	3,851	25,265
6. Gloucester	19,806	1,530	20,336
7. Middlesex	5,257	4,679	9,936
8. Yorks.	3,923	2,958	6,981
9. Cambridge	3,236	3,740	6,976
10. Cornwall	5,252	1,631	6,883
11. Norfolk	3,351	3,342	6,693
12. Lancashire	3,240	1,852	5,092
13. Shropshire	4,758	254	5,012
14. Dorset	4,459	141	4,600
15. Essex	2,501	1,983	4,484
16. Hants	2,078	2,382	4,460
17. Sussex	3,197	1,203	4,400
18. Monmouth	4,027	127	4,154
19. Lincoln	2,399	1,655	4,054
20. Cheshire	2,321	1,713	4,034
21. Wilts	3,774	184	3,958
22. Surrey	2,607	1,260	3,867

In Wales, Brecon has 1,185 acres of orchard.

In Scotland, Lanark has 771 acres of orchard, and 2,174 acres of small fruit; Perth has 566 of orchard and 1,270 of small fruit.

In the Channel Islands, Jersey has 1,027 acres of orchard; and Guernsey has 343 of small fruit.

In Great Britain the total acreage of orchard is 234,660 acres, and of small fruits 74,999 acres.

APPENDIX No. 2.

In the Kentish plantations with top and bottom fruit, it is usual to plant apples as half standards 18 to 20 feet apart, plums 15 to 18 feet apart, bush apples 12 feet apart; on good land, black currants and gooseberries are planted 6 by 5 feet apart, red currants 5 feet by 4 feet; on poorer land they may all be planted 5 feet by 4 feet.

Mr. E. J. Honeyball, F.S.I., of Deal, has most kindly given me an estimate for a mixed plantation of half standard apple and plum trees, planted alternately, with currants under, on medium land :—

Estimate for a Mixed Fruit Plantation in Kent.

PREPARATION PER ACRE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Broad-sharing and cleaning land after previous crop, say	1	1	0			
Ploughing and subsoiling	1	4	0			
Harrowing down twice	0	2	0			
Setting out ready for planting	0	4	0			
Planting (apple and plum $16\frac{1}{2}$ by $16\frac{1}{2}$ currants $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart)	1	10	0			
					4	1 0
COST OF TREES AND BUSHES.						
160 apple and plum trees at 1s.	8	0	0			
1,291 black currants, at 12s. per 100 :	7	15	0			
					15	15 0
					£19	16 0

Add to this the cost of any manuring.

Mr. F. J. Honeyball wrote :—" I can only give a general " idea, but I have often heard it estimated that an acre of " plantation costs £30. It makes a difference, of course, " both in the planting and cost of trees and bushes, how

“ many per acre you plant. For instance, gooseberries and
“ red currants would be planted closer than black cur-
“ rants.”

“ The price of black currants has varied considerably in
“ the last few years. During the last two years healthy
“ bushes, clean of the mite, have made as much as 20s. per 100,
“ whilst a few years ago 5s. to 7s. 6d. was about the value.
“ Gooseberries at present cost about 8s. ; red currants, 6s. or
“ 7s. per 100 ; all at two years old.”

A plantation of bush fruit costs fully £5 per acre a year to cultivate, without any return for the first three years ; so that one may add £15 to the cost of planting before there is any appreciable return, not counting rent and rates.

The cost of planting bush apples 10 feet by 15 feet, with currants 5 feet by 5 feet, would be about £27 5s. 0d. per acre.

The cost of the trees is lessened by planting one-year-old trees, which is becoming a common practice in Cambridge-shire, as they have more root in proportion to stem, and get a firm hold of the soil before they have top enough for the wind to affect ; and although at planting they look small, they go ahead of trees two or three years old when planted.

APPENDIX No. 3.

Mr. W. H. Cronk, of Sevenoaks, has, together with other help, very kindly supplied me with the following example showing his method of valuation:—

Scheme for valuing *Bush Fruit* on land, where it would last *about* 16 years : first on a principle of increased rental value, taking number of years to run on the 5 per cent. Table ; and the alternative of taking the prime cost at say £30 an acre, at the number of years unexpired ; making a deduction where there is less than 8 years to run.

Acreage.	Description.	Per acre.					Rental value of 5 acres.	Purchase value of 5 acres.	Based on the initial expense, planting, &c., £30 per acre 16 years.	
		Years to run.	5 per cent. Table.	Rental value including land.	Deduct rent paid for land.	Rental value of Bushes.				
A. 5	Bush fruit.	6	5	40s	10s.	30s.	£ 7 10	£ 37 10	£ 56 5	On all fruit bushes, over 8 years of age, a deduction must be made for every year, according to the condition and state of the trees.

APPENDIX No. 4.

*An Estimate for Planting Standard Trees on Grass Land,
grazed by Cattle, at Tenbury, Worcestershire.*

	£	s.	d.
48 trees, apple, pears, plums, or cherries, with 6-foot stem (30 feet apart), at 2s. - -	4	16	0
48 holes, 4 feet across by 2 feet deep, at 2d. -	0	8	0
Planting, including pruning the head and roots, at 2d. per tree - - - - - -	0	8	0
48 Stakes, 8 feet long, at 2d. - - - - -	0	8	0
48 Guards and fixing—consisting of 2-inch mesh 6 feet high, *and 10 yards barbed wire (4 barb thick-set) wound round spirally, at 1s. 6d. each - - - - - -	3	12	0
Petty expenses, such as pegging out holes, carting trees, and placing a mulch of manure, at 6d. each - - - - - - - -	1	4	0
	£10	16	0

* Strong wooden tree guards cost 2s. 6d. to 3s. each, and last about seven years; for sheep and rabbits only a 4 feet length of wire-netting, 2 feet wide, stood on end and fastened around the tree, is found to be quite sufficient, and only costs 2¼d.

APPENDIX No. 5.

Mr. G. Jones, of Evesham, who has superintended the planting of about 600 acres of fruit, on his own and other people's land, since the Act of 1895, informs me that apple and pear trees on turf are planted about 20 feet apart. Plums and gooseberries are the feature of the district; plums are planted 15 by 12, 15 by 15, and a few pieces 12 by 12 feet apart. The first two distances allow two bushes between each tree and two rows down the middle; the third, two between each tree and one row down the middle; in all cases one must be guided by the nature of the soil, as

some land grows the trees as large again as another, and on some land the trees will last twice as long. In each piece of land one has to take account of site, soil, and sorts. The cost of putting out, generally averages about £20 per acre, including labour and trees, varying a little with condition of land and distance from railway station, &c.

The cost of gooseberries and currants averages 10s. to 14s. per 100; maiden apples and plums, 40s. per 100; two-year-olds 60 to 70s. per 100; bush trees and full standards, 1s. to 1s. 6d. each.

APPENDIX No. 6.

*Cost of planting Raspberries in Cambridgeshire, as estimated by
Messrs. Gill Brothers, of Wisbech.*

	£	s.	d.
20 tons Stable Manure from town -	5	10	0
Carting and spreading same -	1	5	0
10,000 canes, at 17s. 6d. per 1,000 -	8	15	0
Planting - - - - -	1	0	0
	£16	10	0

Mr. J. H. SHERWIN (Fellow) said he had much pleasure in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Hooper for his able and interesting paper. He would not at that late hour go far into the subject of fruit planting, although it was a matter in which he took a special interest, and to which, until the reading of Mr. Hooper's Paper, no special attention had hitherto been drawn in the *Transactions* of The Institution. Of late years fruit planting had not received the attention which it deserved, and the recent and increasing importation of

fruit went, in his humble judgment, far to show that the farmers of England had not continued to do what might be their very profitable part in producing fruit to meet the demand.

Mr. H. LITTLE (Professional Associate) said he had much pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks to Mr. Hooper for his Paper, and in expressing his appreciation, which he was sure all the Members would share, of the trouble the author had taken to prepare a Paper which would be such a valuable addition to the Transactions. The subject dealt with was a very complicated and a very interesting one, and as the Paper demanded careful consideration before it could be adequately discussed he would move, with the permission of the Meeting, that the discussion be adjourned until an early Meeting in next session.

The CHAIRMAN said that before the vote of thanks was put to the meeting he should like to say how much he felt personally indebted to Mr. Hooper for the valuable information embodied in his Paper. He had dealt with the subject from many points of view, but, after all, one could hardly avoid coming to the conclusion that the best method of fruit planting was for a man to buy a plot of land and plant it at his own cost. Directly a tenant was allowed to do what was really the landlord's work difficulties arose, and there was created what he would venture to term, he hoped without offence, an Irish tenancy.

The author had referred to the Evesham district and to the holdings there, which afforded a very extraordinary example of an estate on which, for 100 years, there had been, he believed, no agreements between landlord and

tenant. The custom was that if a tenant wanted to pass over his tenancy the landlord stood aside and allowed him to do so. He remembered that when a railway went through that land yearly tenants, subject to six months' notice, were paid as much as £200 an acre compensation.

It was all very well to say that a landlord should arrange with the tenant and pay £40 or £50 an acre for planting, but he feared that a good many landlords had not the means to do it.

He knew of a case in Worcestershire where the tenant of a small farm of 54 acres, of which 30 acres were arable, gave due notice that he would plant fruit trees, and did so. When his lease expired a few years ago he employed a nurseryman—a respectable man—to value the improvements, and sent in a claim for £10,000. Eventually the matter was settled by the landlord selling him the whole place for about £6,000. So far as he (the Chairman) was concerned, unless he got some information which he did not at present possess he would not willingly let a piece of ground under the Market Gardeners' Compensation Act.

The vote of thanks having been put and carried unanimously, the Meeting then adjourned.

The Chairman announced that the next Ordinary General Meeting would be held at Cambridge on May 22,

THE CAMBRIDGE VISIT.

AT

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

Held at Cambridge on Thursday, the 22nd May, 1902.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR of CAMBRIDGE, in receiving the Members in the name of the Corporation of the Borough, said it gave him great pleasure to extend a most hearty welcome to the representatives of the great Institution whose membership now included those responsible for the management of nearly all the real property in the United Kingdom.

The municipal premises available for such a reception were, he could not but feel, very inadequate, but the Members would, he hoped, overlook this fact in the pleasure which they would derive from the inspection of the beautiful and indeed unique buildings of the different colleges composing their ancient University, and would carry away with them pleasant recollections of an enjoyable and profitable visit.

In conclusion, he would repeat his assurance that The Surveyors' Institution would always receive from the Corporation of Cambridge a most hearty and appreciative welcome.

Mr. ARTHUR VERNON (President Elect), in thanking the Mayor and Corporation for their kind and cordial reception of the Members of The Surveyors' Institution, said that the visit to this ancient University town was to all of them an occasion of peculiar interest, and would remain a pleasant memory for everyone privileged to be present.

To them, as surveyors, the opportunity of inspecting the beautiful buildings—the results of their ancestors' pious munificence—and of meeting their fellow Members among surroundings hallowed by the memories of centuries, was exceptionally delightful.

He was sure he had the Meeting with him in heartily reciprocating the kind expressions which the Mayor had used, and he had the greatest pleasure, on behalf of the President, the Council, and the whole body of the Members of The Institution, in cordially thanking his Worship for the welcome extended to them, and for the arrangements which had been made for their reception.

The Mayor having vacated the chair, it was then taken by Mr. Arthur Vernon (acting for Sir John F. L. Rolleston, M.P., President, who was unavoidably absent), and, the vote of thanks to the Mayor and Corporation having been put and carried unanimously, the Conference was declared open.

FIRST PAPER.

CAMBRIDGE.

BY H. MARSHALL JONAS (FELLOW).

Although an ancient capital town, Cambridge does not compare, in point of size or population, with many towns in manufacturing and industrial centres ; its characteristics are those of an agricultural town, residential, and, above all, educational.

As an agricultural town Cambridge is the centre of a prosperous agricultural district of peculiar variety ; to the north lie the Fens, a rich corn-growing district ; to the south and east are light sheep and barley lands ; and to the west heavy clay lands which, in past times, have produced large wheat supplies, but which now, in consequence of agricultural depression, have been largely laid down to grass. The position, healthiness, and facilities of Cambridge for educational purposes must always, as now, make it a favourite residential town.

Apart from the University, the position of Cambridge with regard to education is unique. There are no Board Schools, the children of a population of over 38,000 being entirely educated by voluntary contribution. There are 21 schools for middle and higher grade education, maintained by voluntary contributions, managed by committees, of which the Mayor is on the executive ; and there is a technical institute which deals with a very complete range of practical subjects.

The history of Cambridge, thanks to its chroniclers, is very complete, and acknowledgments are due to the patience and industry of Professor J. W. Clark, Professor Maitland, the late Dr. Cooper, Dr. Fuller, and others, for the invaluable records they have left us.

Cambridge owes its importance chiefly to its geographical position. In ancient times the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk were cut off from communication with the Midlands by the Fen Lands, which, then under water, extended down to the Wash. Between these Fen Lands and the thick impassable woodland lay a strip, some five miles in width, of chalk downs, and at the edge of this strip lay Cambridge, commanding the only practicable way over the River Cam, where the only roads met. This strip of down land was further defended by five large earthworks cut across it from the forest to fen, one of which, the Devil's Ditch, will be seen by those Members who visit Newmarket.

The town was defended by a castle on the north side of the River Cam, constructed in Saxon days as a defence against the Danes, by whom Cambridge was sacked more than once, notably after a battle near Ipswich, when the Danes burnt the town of Cambridge. In these early days the principal part of the village of Cambridge was on the west side of the river, the houses being clustered round the castle for protection; this west side, which is now known as Castle End, was known up to modern times as the borough.

The castle was rebuilt by William I., at the time of the Conquest, when he was engaged in suppressing the English under Hereward the Wake, who held out in the Isle of Ely. William destroyed 27 houses to make room for the castle. This castle has disappeared, the stone being gradually appropriated for the more useful

purpose of college buildings, and the site is now occupied by the shire-hall.

The geographical position of the village or town soon made it a commercial centre, for, although far inland, the river gave access to the sea and thereby put it in direct communication with the Continent, and an extensive trade arose, which led to the establishment of the largest fair and commercial business exchange in Europe.

Cambridge is not now commercially a town of importance, but it was in early days the business exchange of Europe, and second only to London in importance in this respect. In the reign of Edward the Martyr, and in successive reigns, a mint for coining money existed in Cambridge. Previous to the Conquest it was governed by twelve "lawmen," and at the Conquest it was one of the only four Anglo-Saxon towns that had a guild formed by its own thanes.

In 1086 there were 400 houses in Cambridge, and the following table will show the increase in the number of houses since that time:—

1279,	609,	including shops.
1749,	1,636	„ „
1801,	1,691	„ „
1841,	4,780	„ „
1901,	8,701	„ „

The number of houses in the borough has about doubled in the last 50 years, exclusive of a large number which have been built outside and adjoining the borough boundary.

The early importance of the town encouraged the people to apply for some form of self-organisation, and, in the reign of Henry I., Cambridge established a separate

existence for itself by obtaining a Royal Charter, by which the town was granted to the burgesses at Fee Farm with the monopoly of the trade of tolls of town and river, for a fixed rent of £45.

Richard I. in 1190 granted another Charter, raising the rent to £60, with a fine for the renewal of the privilege. Another Charter was granted in 1201 by King John confirming the previous Charters and granting civil jurisdiction, followed by Charters in nearly every successive reign to the time of Charles II.

It may be of interest to point out that, in the Charter of 1385, in the reign of Richard II., the expenses of managing the affairs of the town were met by a special house tax, called "hawgavel" or "high gable" rent, in addition to customs on all goods brought into the town such as "bridge boot," &c.

It is not until the thirteenth century that, in the history of Cambridge, we first hear of the University, on which I will presently touch; at this time there were a number of scholars in the town, and ill-feeling existed, which in 1261 broke out into riot, a free fight took place, houses were plundered, and sixteen townsmen were executed for rioting.

The endless quarrels between University and town lasted for some centuries, and were augmented by the fact that a large number of students lived in the town and were not located in colleges.

These riots recurred in 1322, and culminated in a miniature civil war, which was put down by regular soldiers. The Crown stepped in, and by Charter, defined the respective rights of both parties, providing, among other things, pains and penalties for short weights used by tradesmen, and providing for cleaning and paving the streets.

Cambridge was one of the towns which returned members to the great Parliament called by Edward I. in 1295, at a payment of 1s. a day, raised in 1565 to 2s. a day.

Parliament was held in Cambridge in 1388, when an Act was passed, known as the Statute of Cambridge, providing for the keeping clean of towns in the kingdom. This was probably suggested by the then state of the town of Cambridge itself.

There existed in Cambridge at one time 33 guilds, representing different trades and religions, and the influence of these organisations left a considerable mark on the town. One of them, the Guild of Corpus Christi, founded the college of that name; but they were all suppressed in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI.

Cambridge did not escape the religious persecutions of Queen Mary, and, in 1556, the Vicar of Babraham was burnt in the town.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Cromwell was the member of Parliament for Cambridge, and intercepted a large contribution of plate and money dispatched by the University to the King at Nottingham.

During the Civil War, Cambridge formed a military centre for the eastern counties, and the town was put into a state of defence. Many of the influential members of the University were Puritans, to one of whom, Whitcote, Provost of King's, we owe the preservation of the King's College Chapel windows. Soldiers were quartered in the colleges, one of the courts of St. John's College being used as a prison, and King's College Chapel as a drill hall.

Two *inclosures* of open fields within the borough have taken place in modern times.

The inclosure of St. Giles, comprising the open fields

in the borough over the river on the west side of the town, was the cause of a lawsuit, in 1803, between the Corporation and Merton College, Oxford, for the manorial wastes, which were also claimed by St. John's College, Jesus College, and the lord of the manor of Madingley. The trial was decided in favour of the Corporation, under King John's Charter, granting the town and appurtenances at fee farm rent; a claim disputed by the colleges as not having been a grant of the soil.

Loggan's view of Cambridge, and Loggan's Map, 1688, will give a good idea of the then appearance of these unenclosed lands, which consisted of commons and lammas lands, and 1,019 strips of various sizes belonging to 76 different owners (the colleges owning more than half) with grass balks between.

As an instance of the small and scattered nature of these strips of open land, we find that one, Maurice Rufus, gave 15 acres (half a virgate) to St. John's College, which consisted of 36 strips of land scattered all over the open fields between Barton Road and Huntingdon Road.

The other inclosure in 1811, dealt with about 1,100 acres of open fields in the parish of Barnwell, lying on the east side of the town. These fields lay in 1,138 parcels of land, the ownership being vested in 96 owners and one-third of them belonging to the colleges.

Baker's Map of Cambridge gives a good idea of the town shortly after these inclosures took place.

DESCRIPTIVE.

At the present time the area of the borough of Cambridge is 3,278 acres. The borough boundaries of Cambridge have not been extended for many years, in fact I can find no record of their extension.

In the reign of King John, the boundary of the town was defined by the King's Ditch, which branched out of the river by Mill Lane and Pembroke Street, and ran round through the site of Sidney College into the River Cam, opposite Magdalene College, and the boundary of the old town will be seen by studying the old map published in 1575.

An excellent idea of the appearance of the town at that period may be obtained by studying "Hammond's "Bird's Eye Map of Cambridge," published in sheets in 1592. Only one complete copy of this map exists, which is in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. Individual sheets are sometimes to be met with, and, by the kindness of the bursar of King's College, I am enabled to show one here.

The time has now arrived when it is absolutely necessary to extend the boundaries of the borough, and it is proposed to extend them by enclosing portions of the parishes of Chesterton, Cherryhinton, and Grantchester, with the hamlet of Newnham. But for the shortsighted objection of a few who derive all the advantages of close proximity to Cambridge, this extension would have taken place before. This alteration of boundary, which must take place within the next few years, should about double the area of the borough, and increase the rateable value by at least £50,000.

The population in full term is 41,655.

The assessment for district rating purposes is £257,138, out of which the assessment of the College and University buildings is £25,593, or, roughly, 10 per cent. The rates amount to 5s. 2d. in the pound.

Cambridge is an important railway centre for the eastern counties, and is well served by the main line of the Great Eastern Railway and seven other branch rail-

ways; the Midland, London and North Western, and Great Northern being also represented.

As a municipal institution, the corporation of Cambridge is one of the oldest in England, the appointment of mayor dating back to 1207. By an ordinance of 1556 the mayor was allowed £10 a year for hospitality, and his duties consisted not only in presiding at the town council, but also in appointing guardians of orphans, administration of wills, admission of freemen, making assay of bread and wine and ale, providing soldiers for the Scotch and French wars, and barges for use at sea of the King's ships.

Before the Royal Commission of 1833, the old corporation of Cambridge earned an unenviable record, as the accounts of the corporation showed that Cambridge would have been one of the richest corporations in England if their lands had not been mismanaged. The corporation had possessed a great deal of property in the town, but members of the town council had very much reduced the income of the town, by the alienation of this property, to members of the town council themselves and to others on beneficial leases, a great deal of very valuable property being let on lease for 999 years for most trivial ground rents. It was also discovered that the various sums received from the sale of properties had entirely disappeared; for instance out of one sum of £943 only £3 could be accounted for, and another sum of £1,197 had entirely disappeared.

It is believed that, but for these misappropriations, the corporation properties would be now producing a sufficient income to cover the present rates.

The extension of the franchise and the remodelling of town councils by the Act of Parliament of 1835 put an end to these practices.

The present income of the corporation from rents of town properties is £2,200 a year, and from tolls, &c., about £2,500.

The University has, since 1889, been represented on the town council by six members of the University and two aldermen.

The municipal buildings, although commodious, are neither ancient nor beautiful, but a new police station, which I am happy to say is little required, has just been erected at a cost of upwards of £15,000. Up to modern times the hay market lay on the west side of the river, the oat market and fish market were on Peas Hill, the corn market was at the north end of the Market Place, the butchery market was at the end of Petty Cury, and the beast market near Tibb's Row. The present fine Corn Exchange was built in 1875. It is celebrated as a capital market for barley, and about 350,000 quarters of corn are sold per annum.

In 1881 the cattle market on Hills Road was opened. Large quantities of Irish and other store beasts are sold, in addition to fat stock.

Butter is sold by the yard linear in Cambridge Market. On market days the market place is covered with temporary stalls, and a large business is done in butter, vegetables, &c., by the country people from the surrounding district.

FAIRS.

Of the four Cambridge fairs, the tolls of which were by charter given to the town, Stourbridge Fair is the most famous, and was at one time the most celebrated fair in Europe. It now lasts but three days instead of several weeks. It was held at Barnwell, adjoining the town, principally on arable land, which had to be cleared

by August 24th, when the fair opened. Traders came from all parts of Europe, and streets of shops and temporary warehouses sprang up. Birmingham, Staffordshire, and Nottingham goods, woollen goods, leather, ironmongery, hops, corn, coal, wool, and wine, and every sort of merchandise was sold; 150 years ago a large quantity of these goods were sold in bulk, *e.g.* £100,000 of woollen goods and £60,000 of wool were sold in a week, but more goods were sold by sample, and frequently each merchant carried back to London £10,000 worth of orders. At the present time one day's horse fair and a pleasure fair is practically all that remains.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION.

In the sixteenth century the accumulation of filth in the streets (into which refuse of all sorts was thrown), the housing in the town of cows, horses, cattle, and swine, and the habit of turning them out into the streets in the morning (when the common herdman, blowing his horn, came to drive them to the town pastures and commons), resulted in plague and sickness in 1546.

At the present time Cambridge, as befits a university town, holds a high reputation as one of the most healthy towns in England. A new sewage system on the precipitation and irrigation principle has just been completed at a cost of about £168,000.

Street paving was always a source of trouble; at one time each householder was responsible for the repair of the street opposite his house, and iron-shod wheels and other "evil engines" were forbidden. Tolls were levied on goods coming into the town to pay for the maintenance of the streets.

The successive stages of macadam, granite sets, and

Val de Travers are now giving way to wood block paving, which has recently been laid down from the station to the post office, a distance of 1,830 yards, at a cost of £15,517.

In early days householders were compelled to hang out lanterns outside their own houses to light the town, and in 1615 we find that the town crier was sent round on dark nights to see that this was done.

There is now a town and university gas company, and considering the cost of carriage of coal to Cambridge, the price of gas—3s. 2*d.* per 1,000—is low.

The electric light company is one of the few electric light companies in England paying a dividend of 7 per cent. The system adopted is high tension alternating, the dynamos being driven by Parson's steam turbines.

After the plague in 1564, Dr. Perne, Master of Peterhouse, proposed that a fresh supply of drinking water should be brought into the town from the streams running from the springs at Nine Wells in the parish of Great Shelford, a distance of about four miles. The work was carried out at the joint expense of the town and university in 1610, under a scheme by Edward Wright of Caius College, who also planned the New River. This stream, called Hobson's Stream, supplies a fountain in the market place, and also the baths of Emmanuel and Christ's Colleges. Thomas Hobson, the carrier, who was a large subscriber, is well known, for as a livery stable keeper his name was the origin of the saying "Hobson's Choice," his rule being "each horse in its turn and no choice," and his customers had to "take that or none."

The fountain in the Great Court of Trinity College is supplied by a lead pipe carried for about two miles from a spring on the Madingley Road.

The present water supply of Cambridge is excellent,

pure and inexhaustible, derived principally from the lower green sand, and is pumped up at Fulbourn, a distance of about 6 miles, to a reservoir above Cherryhinton, the height giving a sufficient head of water to deliver a jet from a standpipe over the top of King's College Chapel.

The roads of Cambridge have always been famous, and we are fortunate in not only having good public footpaths round Cambridge but in possessing endowments known as the Wort and Walpole Trusts to repair and maintain public footpaths in the surrounding district.

Referring to the roads, we possess another peculiarity, viz. that a portion of the Cambridge to London Turnpike Road as far as Barkway was marked out with milestones in 1729, these being the first milestones set up in England since Roman days, the cost being defrayed from a fund left by a Fellow of Trinity Hall for the purpose.

Cambridge does not boast of many of those radical and expensive widenings commonly called street improvements, but certain important and judicious street alterations have been made, *e.g.* the clearing of old Spitals houses in Trumpington Street and the improvement of King's Parade by pulling down the houses which stood in front of King's College in 1828, when the new screen was built. One of the most important improvements ever carried out in Cambridge was the clearing away of about 24 houses which stood on the Market Place at the east end of Great St. Mary's Church, after a fire which took place in 1849.

The cost of acquiring the sites of 17 of these houses, covering 13,000 square feet, was £33,142. This important improvement, a plan of which has been kindly lent by Mr. G. Smith, gave us one of the finest open spaces to be met with in the centre of any English town.

A more recent improvement was effected in the widening of Jesus Lane by about 10 feet, the strip of land being sold to the town at the low price of £275 for the purpose of the improvement.

In 1890 a new road was made across Midsummer Common, with an iron bridge over the River Cam, linking up the growing suburb of Chesterton with the town. Beyond the cost of road making, the outlay was not large, as there were few properties to be acquired. The length of the road and bridge was 730 yards, and the cost of the whole was about £13,000.

Two new streets, Tenison Road and Sedgwick Avenue, have recently been constructed by the corporation.

Within the last year negotiations have been practically completed with Emmanuel College for carrying out a new 40 feet street from St. Andrew's Street to Drummer Street in lieu of the narrow lane known as Emmanuel Street.

I think that we are justly proud of our open spaces in Cambridge, a fact which will be brought home to you by a glance at the spaces coloured green upon the plans of the town. The green spaces on the large plan on the wall show the open spaces and common lands which cannot be built upon, and these cover an area of 286 acres, out of a total area of the borough of 3,278 acres, *i.e.* about one-ninth of the whole of the borough, and are exclusive of college grounds and of the Botanical Gardens (36 acres), which also cannot be built upon.

Twice within the last sixty years have proposals been made to the corporation to enclose these commons, which, for the sake of posterity, I am glad to say were successfully opposed.

The principal open space is Parker's Piece (20 acres), which was obtained in 1812 from Trinity College in

exchange for two pieces of land at the backs of the colleges.

The following is the acreage of the several commons and open spaces :

	A.	R.	P.
Coldham's Common	98	1	36
Stourbridge Green	42	1	4
Midsummer Common	57	2	1
Butt Green	7	8	13
Parker's Piece	20	0	35
Land between Parker's Piece and East Road	4	0	20
Land between Mill Road and Queen Anne Terrace	3	0	0
Land between Mill Road and Zion Place	2	2	12
Queen's Green	4	1	10
Laundress Green	0	3	2
Sheep's Green	22	0	20
Coe Fen	13	1	22
Coe Fen Straits	1	1	28
New Bit	4	2	10
Empty Common	5	0	9

The endowed charities in Cambridge include 102 Almshouses with various grants to the inmates, in addition to Homes for Boys and Girls; also about £275 in apprenticeships, and a certain number of Old Age Pensions of £25 a year each.

Other charities include about £340 a year to the poor, in addition to various charities for the distribution of coal, meat, soup, etc.

There is little commerce in Cambridge, except in

agricultural produce and in the retail supply to satisfy the requirements of the town and colleges and the surrounding villages.

The principal manufactures are bricks and cement, the geological formation enabling cement to be manufactured at a low cost from marl without the artificial mixture of chalk and clay, which entails carriage of raw material from a distance.

COLLEGES.

A Paper on Cambridge would be quite incomplete without some reference to the university and colleges, although I have no intention of, or space for, entering into any detail of the history of the university, or of dwelling on the architectural beauties of the individual colleges.

The origin of the colleges of Cambridge is interesting and much misunderstood, the general impression being that the university is responsible for the existence of the town, but this is not so. In mediæval times, Cambridge being an important town, monastries sprang up, and we learn that in 1110 the Abbot of Croyland in Lincolnshire, sent four monks, who came daily into Cambridge from Cottenham, and gave lectures in a hired barn, and in a short time collected a large number of scholars, they afterwards took up their abode in the town, and gradually both teachers and scholars, formed themselves into an association, electing their own governors, and subsequently acquiring the recognition and patronage of the Sovereigns of England, who from time to time granted them various Charters. Thus the university in the Middle Ages was a corporation of learned men, established for the purpose of teaching. They did not concern themselves with the

feeding and lodging of the students, and the only buildings originally required, were places for holding meetings, schools, and lecture rooms.

The individual colleges have come into existence principally by private endowment, as from time to time benefactors were found who recognised the necessity of feeding and housing and encouraging the studies of the scholars at the university.

From a surveyor's point of view the importance of the Cambridge Colleges lies in the fact of their being large landed proprietors. The university and colleges possess numerous estates in Cambridgeshire and in other counties, and not only do the colleges between them own about 127,271 acres, scattered over various counties, but they also own a number of houses in London and provincial towns, impropriated tithe rent charges and copyhold manors scattered all over England. The total income of the university and colleges from real estate (exclusive of funds) was returned by the University Commission in 1873 at £264,288, but at the present time, it is, I fear, in consequence of agricultural depression, somewhat short of this amount.

As far as the town of Cambridge is concerned, the stake of the university and colleges in the town is of great importance. A glance at the large map which I have prepared, on which the university and college properties are coloured pink, will show that a very considerable area of the town itself and its surroundings belong to the university and colleges.

I have prepared, as accurately as is possible, a statement showing the number of houses and shops owned by the university and the colleges in the borough of Cambridge, and I find that there are 1,909 houses and shops

belonging to the university and colleges, which are divided as follows :—

433 houses which are let at rack rents ;

832 which are let on long leases from 80 to 99 years;

644 which are let on beneficial 40 years' leases.

These represent, together, about 22 per cent. of the total number of houses in the borough of Cambridge.

The university is, therefore, naturally deeply interested in the welfare of the town, which is in a great measure dependent upon it, because Cambridge is practically the residence of a large number of landed proprietors with estates all over England, who naturally expend every year in the town a considerable sum of money, which is derived from various sources in other counties.

The management of college estates will be of interest to surveyors. The responsible agent of a college is the bursar, who is one of the Fellows appointed by the governing body, and his duties are to collect the rents, manage the college property generally, and supervise the expenditure, reporting to, and obtaining the sanction of, the college meetings from time to time as necessity arises and, when required, calling in the assistance of expert surveyors.

As may be imagined, the supervision of the college estate is no light task, especially during the times of agricultural depression, but, thanks to the careful selection of men of ability for the position of bursars, the management of the college estates is carried on in the most economical and businesslike manner.

All questions of purchase and sales of property of colleges go through the hands of the Board of Agriculture for approval, and have to be certified by the report of a competent surveyor.

In consequence of the large area of land owned by the colleges in Cambridge and the legal difficulties connected with the sale of college property, there are a large number of leaseholds in Cambridge, and freeholds are at a premium. Up to within the last 40 years, 99 years' leaseholds in Cambridge were unknown, and I believe the first 99 years' lease was granted by Trinity Hall College in 1865. Previous to that, the custom was to grant leases for 40 years, but since that date, the additional security afforded to a leaseholder by a 99 years' lease, together with the increased ground rent obtained by the lessors, has almost put an end to the granting of 40 years' leases, except in the case of renewals.

I have shown on the plan, hatched by red lines, the principal 99 years' leases, which have been granted by the various colleges in Cambridge, and by blue hatched lines the position of the principal blocks of 40 years' leaseholds.

As an instance of the ownership by individual colleges of property in the town, I find that at the present moment two of the colleges hold house property (apart from land and college buildings) as follows:—

COLLEGE "A"

72 houses and shops let at rack rents £2,472.

	Ground rents.	Present rack rental value.
6 houses and shops let on beneficial	£	£
40 years' leases	15	434
92 small houses let on 80 to 99		
years' leases	339	4,040
27 larger residences let on 99 years'		
leases	709	3,285

Total present income in rack rents and ground rents, £3,535. Estimated future reversionary income on basis of present annual value of rack rents and reversions, £10,231.

COLLEGE "B"

77 houses and shops let at rack rents amounting to £1,501.

	Ground rents, £	Present rack rental value, £
426 houses and shops let on 40 years' beneficial leases . .	1,003	14,698
63 houses let on 99 years' leases .	667	4,439

Present income in rack rents and ground rents, £3,171.

Estimated future reversionary income, on basis of present annual value of rack rents and reversions, £20,638.

As an example of the rapid increase of building on 99 years' leaseholds, it may be of interest to give the following table showing the number of houses erected on the building estate of a third college "C" during ten years. In 1889 3 houses, and in successive years respectively, 10, 14, 15, 21, 13, 37, 27, 27, and in 1898 55 houses.

The ground rents of 99 years' leases of course vary according to the position. The properties shown on the west side of the river let at average ground rents of about £30 per acre for private houses, these being, roughly speaking, about one mile from the centre of the town.

The ground rents to the south of the town on the Trumpington Road average about £20 to £25 per acre.

The ground rents on the Lensfield Road and Lyndewode Road range from about £108 to £72.

The system of beneficial leases dates from earliest college history, and its distinctive feature is the granting of a short lease, usually 40 years, in consideration of a merely nominal rent, plus a fine or premium at fixed periods, in anticipation of the term in respect of which the fine is paid. Thus it has been customary to renew these 40 years' leases at the expiration of the first 14 years on payment of a fine amounting, in most cases, to about two years rack rental value.

These renewals being voluntary, the system led to a very inferior class of house being erected, and to the crowding of as many houses as possible into the smallest space, in order that the lessee might make as much profit as he could get out of the property.

On the other hand, the result of the system was that the college yearly income was uncertain and precarious, and the non-renewal or running out of leases entailed loss of income to the Fellows of the College.

Successive generations of Fellows have been sufferers by this system, the continuance of which prevented posterity from participating in the reversion to which it was justly entitled.

I may add that in many instances the lessees not knowing whether the lease would be renewed or not at the end of the first 14 years, and in order to make as large a profit as possible out of the leasehold (the revisions of which they know belongs to the college), spend as little money as they possibly can upon repairs, and I have met with many instances in which the property at revision has only been fit to pull down; the lessors have had to rebuild, and the last holder of the

lease often considers it a very great hardship to have to pay a reasonable sum for dilapidations.

I am glad to say that of late years, in a large number of instances, the Fellows of the Colleges have, by self-sacrifice, and to their own personal loss, studied those who come after them by refusing to renew these '40 years' leases, and allowing them to run out, or raised the ground rent instead of taking fines.

As in many other towns, property in the centre of the town of Cambridge has largely increased in value in the last 30 years, of which I will give four instances:—

A house and shop sold in 1883 for £2,100			
"	"	in 1891	„ £3,000
"	"	in 1897	„ £5,000
A house and shop sold in 1885 for £3,750			
"	"	in 1898	„ £6,300
A shop sold in 1864 for £2,500			
"	"	in 1881	„ £3,500
A shop sold in 1864 for £924			
"	"	in 1895	„ £3,060
"	"	in 1897	„ £3,620

I have selected instances in which no large expenditures had been made during the periods quoted.

I cannot say that the whole of the property in Cambridge has increased in value in every direction; the tendency of the increase of value being principally towards the centre of the town and towards the railway station. In Market Place, Petty Cury, Sidney Street, and St. Andrew's Street property has increased con-

siderably in value, but property in Trumpington Street and towards King's Parade has remained practically stationary.

So far as residential property is concerned the tendency has been towards decentralisation. Tradesmen who a few years ago were content to live over their shops now have separate houses on the outskirts of the town, and this greater desire for privacy has led to a greater demand for building land in the outskirts; moreover, the old class of houses crowded into a narrow space, with underground kitchens and no bath rooms, &c., has been abandoned in favour of modern houses.

On the whole the prosperity of the town and surrounding district is in a satisfactory state, and there is a much greater demand, not only for houses, but for farms in the districts surrounding Cambridge, than has been the case for some years past. With a slightly improved state of agriculture, ready markets, good land, and a capital sporting neighbourhood, the district of Cambridge, with its educational advantages, cannot stand still, and I trust that this is the impression you will all carry away with you.

Mr. THOMAS BLASHILL (Fellow) said it was usual on the occasion of such gatherings of Members to ask a qualified resident in the place in which the Conference took place to give some chronicle of his town, such as that which Mr. Jonas had read. He was sure that all present would appreciate the value of the Paper, and would agree with him that the author had enriched their collection of topographical history by the research and care which he had brought to bear on the pre-

paration of this contribution to the *Transactions* of The Institution.

Mr. CHARLES BIDWELL (Fellow) said he had great pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks proposed by Mr. Blashill, and especially so because, although he was not actually resident in Cambridge, much of his practice was in the town, and he could consequently fully appreciate the care and precision with which the details of the Paper had been put together.

It was quite true that Cambridge was progressing, and he thought there was every probability that it would, in the near future, extend far beyond its present limits, having regard to the fact that it must remain one of the greatest educational centres in the Empire, even although the sister university had recently been exceptionally favoured by the late Mr. Rhodes' gift of Scholarships.

Land in the district was, he agreed with the author, now in an improving condition. When college farms were to let there were plenty of applicants; and, speaking generally, they were better off in this neighbourhood in securing good tenants than in many parts of the country.

The amount of building that had gone on round Cambridge within the last few years was almost startling. One very large building estate to which Mr. Jonas had alluded, commenced development, he believed, in 1895. It was very rapidly being covered, and there was every indication of the same progress continuing. He hoped the Members would carry away with them a good

impression of the town's determination to leave nothing undone which would conduce to its prosperity and continued progress.

The vote of thanks to Mr. H. M. Jonas was then put and carried unanimously.

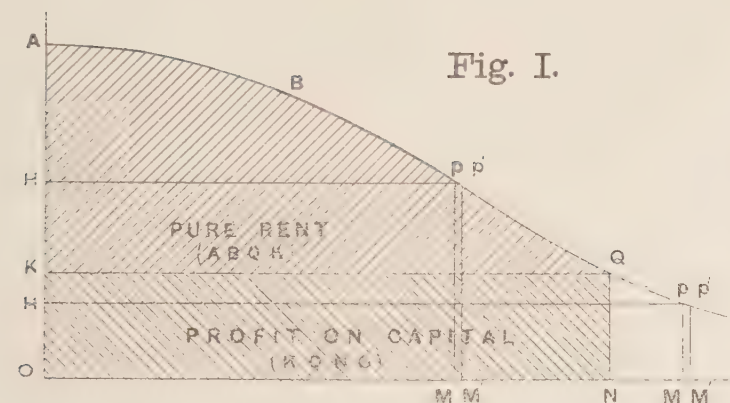


Fig. I.

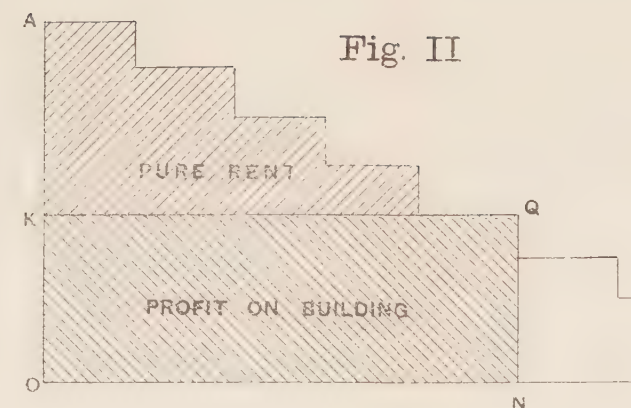


Fig. II

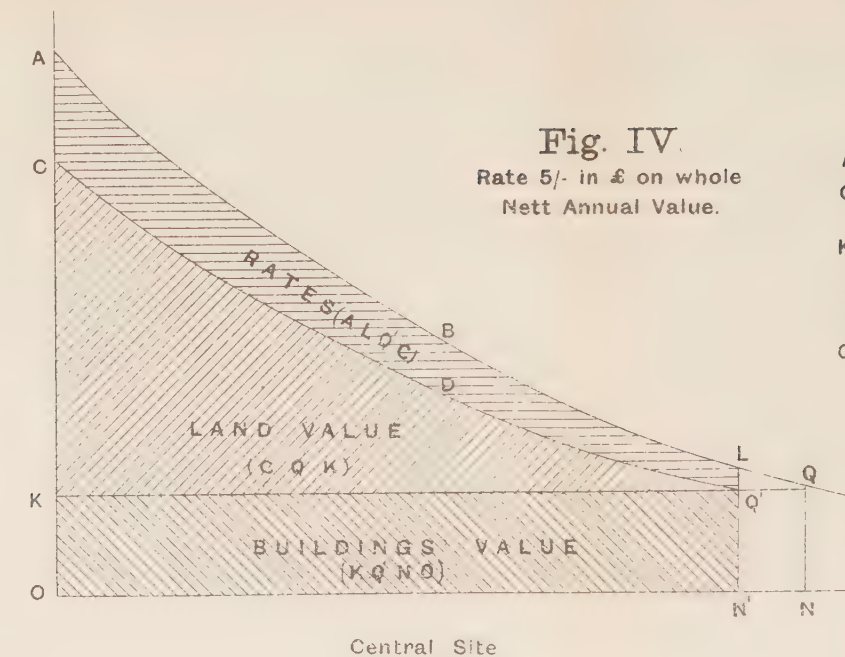


Fig. IV.
Rate 5/- in £ on whole
Nett Annual Value.

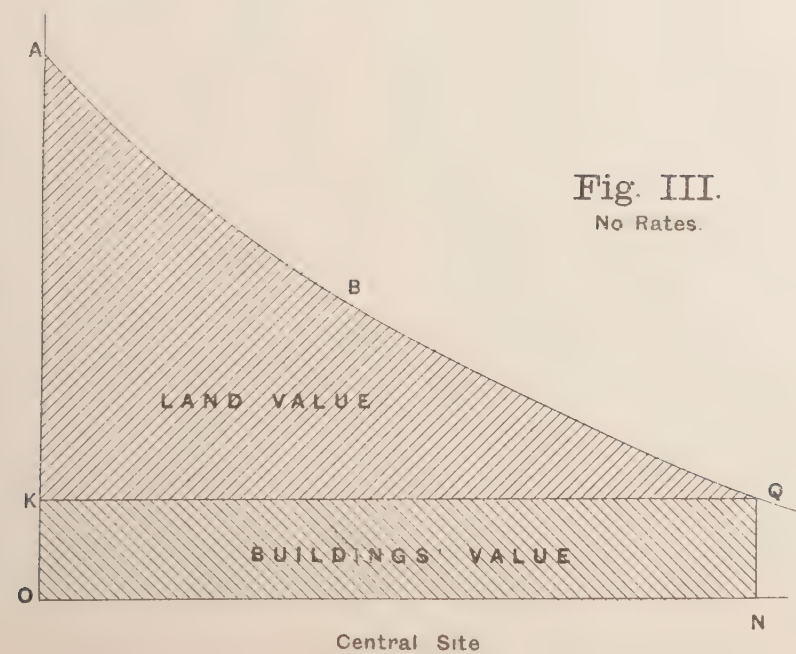
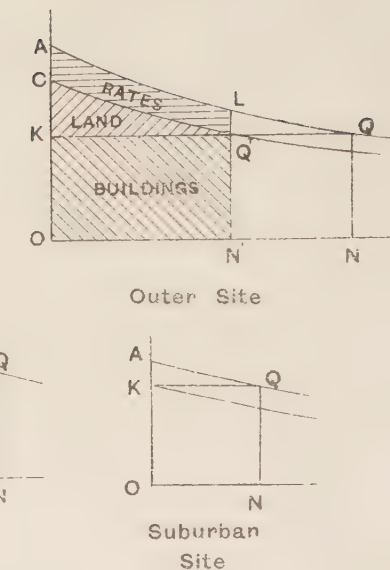


Fig. III.
No Rates.

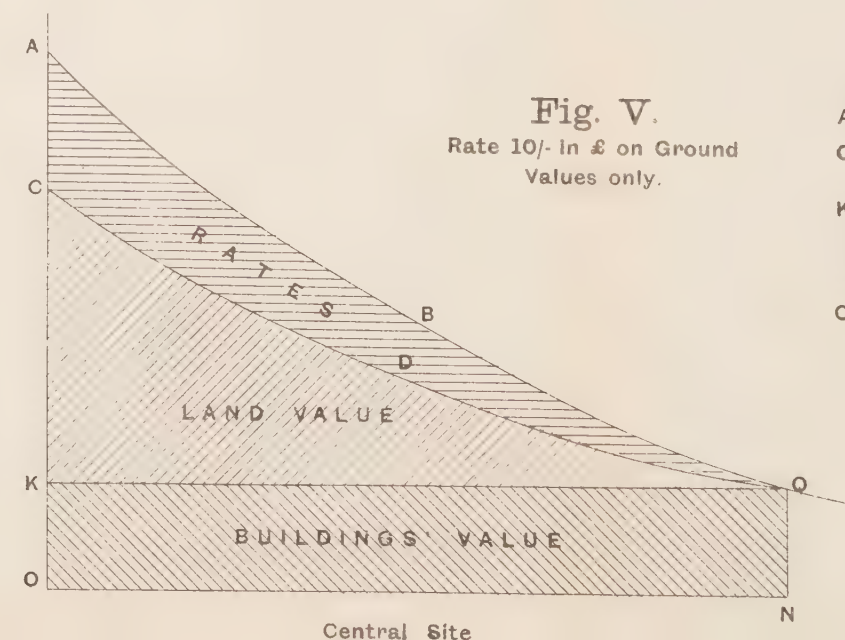
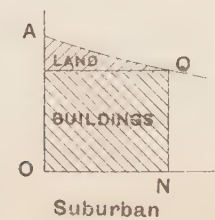
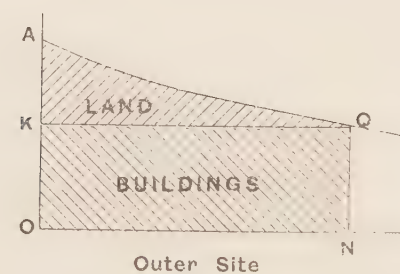
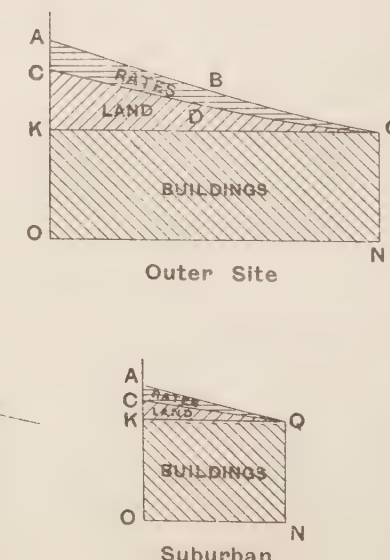


Fig. V.
Rate 10/- in £ on Ground
Values only.



SECOND PAPER.

THE ECONOMIC THEORY OF RENT.

By J. ROOKE CORBETT, M.A. (Professional Associate).

I do not think that any apology is needed for laying before the Members of The Surveyors' Institution a short essay on the theory of rent, as viewed by the leading authorities on political economy. There are probably few branches of human knowledge in which there is more complete divergence between those who examine the phenomena from different points of view; but it cannot be without interest to us as surveyors, whose profession makes us practical exponents of the laws which govern the value of real property, to examine and consider the opinions of eminent men whose interest in this question, when it is not purely academic, is very different from our own.

From the point of view of a surveyor, who is concerned chiefly with the value of land, and of those things which are fixed to the land, the history of economic thought divides itself naturally into three periods. The first of these commenced with the rise of the Physiocratic school of economists in France in the eighteenth century, and reached its culminating point in Adam Smith's classical treatise on "The Wealth of Nations." The second period commenced with the writings of Ricardo and his contemporaries, and is best

Three periods of economic history.

represented in modern literature by the well-known works of John Stuart Mill and Professor Fawcett; and the third period took its rise from the researches of Jevons, and consists, not so much in any modification of Ricardo's "Theory of Rent," as in a clearer and more accurate understanding of its true meaning.

Before the eighteenth century political economy could hardly be regarded as a science. Though many books were written on political and commercial subjects, which would in our days undoubtedly be classed as economic, there was no serious attempt to co-ordinate the different branches of the subject into a harmonious system.

Physio-
cratic
School.

The first attempt to erect a scientific theory of economics was made by the French encyclopædists in the middle of the eighteenth century. Under the leadership of Quesnay they developed what we now call the Physiocratic theory, a view of the distribution of the world's produce among the different classes of mankind which made a profound impression on the public opinion of the time, and which from its simplicity and intelligibility is not without its influence even to the present day.

Turgot.

The best exposition in the English language of this theory of distribution is in a little book by M. Turgot, entitled "Reflections on the Formation and Distribution of Wealth." M. Turgot is not generally classed by writers on economic history as a member of the Physiocratic school, but he resembles them so closely in his views that he may well be taken to speak for them, and his position as comptroller of the French finances for three years during the stormy period which preceded the Revolution gives him a political importance far beyond that of any of the more orthodox members of the school.

He begins his treatise by asserting that wages are limited by competition among the workpeople to the point of bare subsistence. This theory, which was true enough of France in his time, is very far from being universally applicable, and, as all his future reasoning depends on it, the conclusions at which he arrives can only be maintained in cases where this first assumption will pass muster.

He then proceeds to point out that husbandmen generally produce more than this bare subsistence wage, and the balance, he says, is the rental value of the land. M. Turgot looks on economic problems from the point of view of a Chancellor of the Exchequer; what he cares about is, what part of the national revenue is "disposable"; by which he means available for purposes of taxation. He takes an especial interest in this balance of the husbandman's produce over his bare subsistence wages, because he holds that this balance is the only part of the national income which is so disposable. It does not of course make any difference whether the husbandman, owning his own farm, retains the rent, or whether he has to pay it over to a landlord; it is, in either case, this fund out of which his taxes are paid. He cannot pay them by cutting down his wages bill, because the wages are already brought down by competition to the minimum level, below which it would not be possible to support life.

M. Turgot then considers the position of capital, and explains why, in his view, it cannot be made to contribute to taxation. He does not consider that a tax should be levied on interest, as any reduction in the rate of interest would limit the supply of capital, both by lessening the incentive to thrift and by driving capital out of the country; and he holds that if it were

attempted to levy such a tax, the money would ultimately come out of the rent as much as if the tax were a direct land tax, and that injury would be done to the commerce of the country at the same time by checking the flow of capital into it. For the rate of interest would have to be increased by the amount of the tax, so that capital which would earn the higher rate, would do so at the expense of the landowners, and capital which could not earn the higher rate would find its way abroad, to the no small inconvenience of the landowners on whose estates it would be employed, if free from taxation.

Adam
Smith

In regard to the theory of rent, Adam Smith differed little from his French contemporaries. He threw overboard their view that wages were necessarily limited to a bare subsistence, which, however obvious it might appear in France, was quite untenable in Scotland. He declares that the whole of the advantages and disadvantages of the different employments of labour and stock must either be practically equal or continually tending towards equality; but that rent stands on a different footing. It is not what the landlord can afford to take but what the tenant can afford to give. He holds, however, that the land on which a nation is dependent for its food will always command a rent, because population tends to increase in proportion to the means of subsistence, and so food is always in demand.

Adam Smith's great advance upon physiocratic economics consists in his first noticing the great gain in efficiency which comes from co-operation and from the division and specialisation of labour; but he utterly failed to realise how great the gain from this source is, or that it can counterbalance and more than counterbalance the loss due to the intenser pressure of an

increased population upon the resources of nature. He would probably have been as incredulous as any of his contemporaries if someone had told him that such countries as the United Kingdom, the United States of America, or Russia in Europe, which, in his day, supported a small population with some difficulty, would within a century support a many times larger population in a condition, comparatively speaking, of affluence and comfort.

The great advance from the theory of rent upheld by Ricardo. the physiocrats was made by Ricardo. He introduced the idea that rent depends on the differential advantages of the land in question compared with that situation in which a given pursuit just pays. Thus the rent per acre of farm land would, according to his theory, be the difference between the produce of an acre of the land in question and the produce of the last acre which it would barely be worth while to enclose from the valueless waste.

It is very unfortunate that an economist like Ricardo, who was a city merchant with little or no personal knowledge of the actual conditions of country life, should draw all his illustrations of his theory of rent from farm rents, and not from the rental value of building land in towns, to which it is much more perfectly applicable. Since economists began to study in more detail the facts and statistics on which their science rests, and to rely less on abstract reasoning from arbitrary premises, it has come to be widely recognised that there is very little rent, in the strictest sense of the word, paid for agricultural land, and that what is called the rent of a farm is chiefly the return—often a very poor return—on capital sunk in the improvement of the land and the erection of buildings, fences, and the like. When the

recent Royal Commission on Local Taxation asked for evidence on the taxation of land values, the schemes submitted to them were confined to urban districts, on the ground that a tax on land values in country places would not be worth collecting.

Margin of
cultivation.

Another obstacle to the general comprehension of Ricardo's theory of rent is his hypothetical "margin of cultivation." In new countries which are only partially settled, this margin of cultivation is plainly to be seen: the most attractive lands are occupied, and those which are inferior in quality or position remain in a state of nature uncultivated and unowned; but in England and other old countries where are we to find the margin of cultivation? Every acre has its use. The most barren of our unenclosed moorlands give pasturage for their allotted stints of sheep or provide some wealthy sportsman with his annual bag of grouse.

Margin of
building.

If, however, we apply Ricardo's theory to the value of town sites, it becomes much clearer. The value of the agricultural land outside a town, which is reckoned in shillings per acre, is insignificant in comparison with the value of building land which is sold by the square yard or foot. And the margin of building is plain enough. A six-inch or twenty-five inch ordnance map of any large town, will show this margin at a glance; generally it is an irregular line, running far out along the principal roads, and receding in the less accessible spaces between: there are numerous detached areas of building round suburban railway stations or other centres of attraction, and there are often irregularities, similar to the "faults" of geology, at estate boundaries, owing to one owner adopting the policy of cheap sales and quick returns, while his neighbour prefers to stand out for a more substantial price. But there the line is, and it is generally

safe to assume that, anywhere near that line, land for building purposes can be obtained for an almost nominal chief rent, say twopence or threepence a square yard, or sometimes even less according to the district.

As we advance from this line towards the centre of the town, we find that the value of land soon begins to rise. The man who only pays a penny every morning for his tram ride down to town, saves both time and money as compared with his friend who lives further out and has to pay twopence, and so has a valuable advantage for which he will be willing to pay in the form of increased rent. And as it costs no more to build a house in one place than in the other, this increase in rent will attach itself entirely to the value of the site. In calculating the exact amount of this increase in site value, it is necessary to take into consideration all the relative advantages and disadvantages of the inner site as compared with the outer, setting the better air and rural attractions of the latter against the time and money saved by the former. In provincial towns, it generally happens that the well-to-do classes set so much store by these rural attractions, that they prefer to occupy the outer suburbs or even to make a long daily railway journey into districts which can hardly be described as suburban. The result of this is that house rents do not rise so rapidly on approaching the centre of a town as the saving in time and cost of travelling would lead us to expect, and sometimes this feeling is so strong that the rents of good houses close to town, but in districts which have ceased to be fashionable, are actually lower than those of similar houses farther out. But poorer folk who work long hours for small wages find any considerable amount of travelling an intolerable burden. It is this class, who have to live near their

Differen-
tial value.

work, that pay the highest chief rents for their homes, because they are the class to whom a high chief rent is least burdensome in comparison with the cost of a long daily journey.

In the centre of a large town there is generally a considerable area of very valuable land occupied by offices and shops and warehouses, and having no inhabitants except a few porters and caretakers. The sites in this district are too valuable to be suitable for the erection of house property, however crowded, but the rental value can be shown to obey the same law as for house property. Let us consider, for example, the offices occupied by members of our own profession. I know a few surveyors who make comfortable incomes although their offices are in country places, on land which is only worth a few pence per square yard; but these are the exceptions to the general rule, and the great majority of us find it well worth our while to occupy offices in central positions near to our clients' places of business, even if it cost us more for each room than we should pay for a comfortable house in a less busy district. The rent which surveyors can afford to pay for the land on which their offices are built, is the difference between the incomes they can make in those offices and the incomes which they could make in places where it would only just be worth while for them to exercise their profession; or in other words it is the difference between surveyors' actual gross incomes and the gross incomes which would just pay the market rate of remuneration for work involving the amount of ability which a surveyor exercises, and cover the other office expenses which depend on rates of wages and the cost of production of various articles.

To return, however, to Ricardo. He gives the following case as an illustration of his theory:—

Ricardo's
illustra-
tion.

Suppose there are three qualities of land, of which the first yields 100 quarters of wheat, the second 90 quarters, and the third 80 quarters when worked with an equal expenditure of capital and labour; if there is enough land of the first quality to supply everybody there will be no rent because the unoccupied land of the first quality would yield as good a return as the occupied land, and a man will not pay rent for land when he can get as good land for nothing. Mr. Ricardo here assumes that there is such perfect competition between landowners that a landowner will accept a nominal rent rather than allow any of his land to remain unoccupied. If, however, there is not enough of the first quality of land to go round, some land of the second quality will have to be used. The price of wheat must then rise until it pays to cultivate this inferior land, and the farmers who occupy the first-class land will have a valuable advantage over their neighbours who farm second-class land, and for this advantage it will be worth their while to pay the value of the difference, namely, the price of ten quarters of wheat out of every hundred quarters that they raise. For if the farmer offered less than this, some other farmer from the neighbouring inferior land could step in and outbid him, and if, on the other hand, the landowner were to demand more, it would not be worth while for the farmer to pay it; he would move out to the unoccupied inferior land where he could raise his 90 quarters free of rent, rather than pay away the price of more than 10 quarters out of 100. In the same way, if some of the third-class land were to come into cultivation, owing to a further demand for wheat, the rent of the first-class land

would rise to the price of 20 quarters, and the rent of the second-class land would be the price of 10 quarters.

Viscosity
of prices.

It is perhaps hardly necessary to remark here that, in practice, the law of competition regulating rents does not act with anything like this perfect regularity and accuracy. Just as in the elementary text-books on hydromechanics, we are told that water always finds its level, and that the free surface of water will be a smooth horizontal plane, whereas those of us who have visited the Continent know by sad experience that the free surface of water is not always either smooth or perfectly horizontal; so in economics, though the elementary text-books assure us in the name of Ricardo, that the difference between the rents of any two farms must accurately represent the nett total advantage of occupying the dearer one instead of the cheaper, yet we, who have practical experience of letting farms, know that there are innumerable disturbing causes which prevent this law from acting with accuracy. But just as the waves of the sea never depart very far from the mean level about which they oscillate, without calling into play forces which soon rectify the irregularity, so as to enable us to measure heights from sea level as though that level were as smooth and steady in practice as it is in elementary hydrostatic theory; so in economics the rent of a plot of land cannot depart very far from what it, theoretically, ought to be without calling into play forces which tend to make it return to this normal figure. This action is, however, much slower than in the case of the sea; prices are much more viscous than water. A rent which is fixed for the term of a seven years' lease cannot respond to every rise or fall of prices, and even when a tenancy has to be renewed, so that the rent might be reconsidered if either party

desired to do so, it generally happens that both parties are unwilling to disturb the existing agreement and so the rent remains unchanged. And, moreover, when the rent is changed, this spirit of conservatism is not without its influence, so that the changes in rent lag some way behind the change in the actual value of the property; it is an almost universal rule that a falling rent is too high and a rising rent is too low.

There is, however, another omission in Ricardo's theory which was first pointed out by James Mill, and this is that the produce of any land depends upon the amount of capital and labour applied to it, though it is not proportionate to this amount. If the return on the capital applied were strictly proportionate to the amount of the capital, a farmer could save nearly all his rent by only taking one small field and expending all his capital in intensely cultivating that field. But what actually happens is that additional capital applied to land, though it does increase the total produce if wisely applied, it does not generally increase the produce in the same ratio as that in which the capital has been increased. And moreover, no matter how low we fix our desired rate of return on our capital, there will always be a limit beyond which more capital applied to any given plot of land will fail to increase the produce to a remunerative extent.

James Mill takes this case to illustrate the position: Starting with Mr. Ricardo's example of three classes of land, of which the first-class yields 100 quarters of wheat, and the two other classes 90 quarters and 80 quarters respectively to a given expenditure of capital. He points out that if 195 quarters can be obtained from first-class land by applying double capital to it, it will pay to do so rather than to apply the second dose of

Law of
diminish-
ing return.

James
Mill's illus-
tration.

capital to inferior land where it would only produce 90 quarters. In this case the margin of cultivation would be represented by land which would yield 95 quarters if treated with one dose of capital, and the rent of the land of the first quality would be the price of five quarters of wheat, that is the total produce (195 quarters), less return on two doses of capital at 95 quarters each. If, however, this is not sufficient to supply the national requirements, so that second-class land has to be brought into cultivation, the price of 90 quarters of wheat will be an adequate return for a dose of capital, and the rent of first-class land will be the price of 15 quarters.

Urban
illustra-
tion.

This illustration, crude as it is, contains the germ of the theory of rent as adopted by such writers as Jevons and Marshall. If we wish to state a case from town rather than from country life, we might suppose that we have a warehouse site to deal with. Let us suppose that it would cost 40s. per square yard per storey to build on it, and that our client could obtain 5 per cent. on his capital by investing it elsewhere. It will then only pay him to build as many storeys as will each let for over 2s. a square yard on the gross area. If, then, we assume that the ground floor will let for 4s. a square yard, and that each of the upper storeys will let for 6d. a yard less than the storey below it, owing to the increased cost of lifting goods, then we shall have—

		Total Value.		Return on Capital.		Land Value.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Ground Floor	-	4	0	2	0	2	0
First Floor	-	3	6	2	0	1	6
Second Floor	-	3	0	2	0	1	0
Third Floor	-	2	6	2	0	0	6
Fourth Floor	-	2	0	2	0	0	0
Total	-	15	0	10	0	5	0

Here we stop, for the fifth floor would be worth only 1s. 6d. per square yard, and so would not pay for the cost of building; in fact we might have stopp'd after the third floor, for the fourth floor only just pays for itself. The value of the land is then 5s. per square yard per annum, this being the sum which can be obtained from it in addition to the market rate of return on the capital invested.

In this illustration I have given the return on the building owner's capital in the form of the sums receivable by him as rent for the different parts of the proposed warehouse. In order to see fully how this case is covered by Ricardo's law, we must ask why we can get 4s. per square yard for the ground floor of the warehouse, when 2s. a square yard would pay for the cost of building it. If a man will pay 4s. a square yard, of which 2s. are pure rent, for the ground floor of a warehouse, it is because he can save this 2s. a square yard by working his business more economically than the man who goes into the higher floors, or out into the country, and so does not pay any ground rent to speak of, but only pays for the cost of the building he uses.

Modern economists are, however, not satisfied with illustrations such as this, however we may multiply them. They prefer to state the theory in a mathematical form as a general proposition.

Mathe-
matical
statement
of theory.

Let x be any amount of capital that may be applied to a plot of land, and let y be the rate of increase of the total produce, in terms of the increase in the capital applied, so that if x be increased by a small increment dx the increase in the total produce will be ydx , and the amount of the total produce will be $\int_0^x ydx$.

Now, by the law of diminishing return, to which I

have referred above, we know that y can be made less than any assigned quantity by sufficiently increasing x .

There is a definite market rate of return on capital which we will call r . This rate is fixed by the commercial circumstances of the world as a whole, and is practically independent of any one plot of land. As long as y is greater than r it will pay to increase the amount of capital applied to the land, as the rate of return on each increment of capital is y ; but as soon as y falls below r , the amount of capital applied must be reduced as the last portion of it could be more profitably employed elsewhere. The total amount of capital employed will therefore be that amount for which $y=r$. Let us call this amount q . Then when $x=q$ $y=r$ and the total

produce will be $\int_0^q y dx$. But, of this, rq is the return at the market rate r on the capital q , so that the rent remains $\int_0^q y dx - rq$ or $\int_0^q (y-r) dx$.

Graphic
method.
Fig. I.

In order to make this theory intelligible to persons to whom the symbols of integral calculus are an unknown language, Professor Marshall adopts the graphic method, and represents the capital expended and the produce raised by a diagram.

He takes the abscissa OM to represent the amount of capital employed, and the ordinate PM to represent the rate of return on a small increment of OM , so that if OM be increased or decreased by a very small length MM' the corresponding increase or decrease in the return will be $PM \times MM'$.

For every position of M on the line OM there is a corresponding position of P , and if we join these together we shall obtain a continuous curve such that its area

$O A B P M$ will represent the total amount of produce which can be raised by the application of a capital $O M$.

Now, by the law of diminishing return, which I have mentioned above, we know that the curve $A B P$ will, during the greater part of its course, slope from left to right, so that as $O M$ increases $P M$ will diminish; and if M be taken far enough to the right, P may be made to fall as near to $O M$ as we please.

We can represent the market rate of return on capital by a line $O K$ in the direction $M P$, and, as long as P is above the level of K , it will pay to apply more capital to the land, as the return $M P$ will be greater than the market rate $O K$; but as soon as P falls below the level of K , and $M P$ becomes less than the market rate $O K$, it will pay better to employ some of the capital elsewhere.

So we draw a line through K parallel to $O M$, and let it cut the curve in Q , and we draw $Q N$ a perpendicular from Q on $O M$.

Then $O N$ will represent the amount of capital which will be applied to the land, and the total return will be the area $O A B Q N$; of this the area $O K Q N$ will represent the profit, at the market rate $O K$, on the applied capital $O N$, and the remaining area $K A B Q$ will represent the rental value of the land in question.

In the above illustration I have said nothing as to the nature of the capital represented by the abscissa $O M$ as to how much of it is floating capital which can be withdrawn at any time and how much is fixed and sunk in the land so that when once invested it cannot be withdrawn. I have not even gone into the question of what ought to be counted as land and what as capital. This is a question which can be ignored with impunity while stating the theory of rent as a general proposition, but when we wish to apply our theory to the solution of any

Land and
capital.

particular problem it becomes most important to bear in mind the exact limits of the capital which we represent by our abscissa O M.

The line between land and capital, between real and personal property, can be drawn in many different ways according to different circumstances. The English law draws it in one way when it is a question between landlord and tenant, in another way when the case is one of heir or executor, and in a third way when it is the rateable value of the property that is under consideration. But in none of these cases does the law limit the value of real property to the value of the pure gift of nature as distinct from the return of the capital invested in it by man. Capital when once sunk in land, in erecting buildings or making roads or other improvements, becomes, in the eye of the law, a part of the land itself.

Distinction
between
land and
capital.

And in this the law is strictly in accord with the teachings of economic science. When once a building has been built, the price which will be paid for its use is determined according to the law of rent rather than by the law of supply and demand. It is true that if the demand for buildings like the one in question become more intense, it may in some cases be partially met by the erection of similar buildings on the most suitable available sites; but this is no more than can be said of the purest land value, where also any intensification of the demand is liable to be limited by the competition of other sites, and, on the other hand, if the demand fall off, the capital sunk in the building cannot be diverted to other uses; it is fixed and the owner has no choice but to submit to the loss.

But when a man spends money in building, it is because he expects an adequate return in money or money's worth, and so, though, after erection, the build-

ing becomes part of the land, before erection the money which could be spent on it must be counted as capital.

Let us return to the example I gave of a warehouse site on which it was proposed to build. I considered the site as it stood, ready for the erection of a warehouse. A considerable sum has already been expended on the property, in making streets and levelling the ground, and so bringing it to its present condition, and this sum was no doubt laid out in the reasonable expectation that it would yield a return equal to the current market rate ; but I have included all this in the value of the land, because it is sunk in the land and cannot now be recovered. Moreover, when the warehouse is occupied, the tenants will require a large amount of floating capital to carry on their businesses ; but I left this out of account because I was considering the question from the point of view of the owner. It is a matter of indifference to him what profit his tenants make ; he only cares what rent they will pay him, and it is the rent he will receive which will form the return on the capital he proposes to invest in the building.

. If we draw the diagram for this case, taking the Fig. II. arbitrary figures which I assumed as the letting value of each floor, the curve assumes the form of a series of steps. It is only because I have simplified my illustration by leaving out many considerations which could not, in practice, be ignored, that the curve assumes this erratic form. There are many ways in which capital can be applied to improve a proposed building besides the one I have mentioned, namely, the addition of another storey, and if all these were taken into consideration the curve would appear as a continuous slope, much like those shown in the other figures.

In the above illustration I have arbitrarily assumed

the rents which could be obtained for the different floors of the warehouse, and this is what I should expect any surveyor to do in dealing with such a case, for his experience of the rents actually paid, would, in all probability, be a much safer guide than any calculation he could make of the relative earning power of the merchant's capital when employed on one floor or another.

But in theory the rent which a merchant can afford to pay for his warehouse must be calculated according to the same principles as the rent which a farmer can afford to pay for his farm. We must ascertain how much capital can be remuneratively applied to carrying on business in that warehouse; then ascertain the total profits, and, after setting aside the business expenses and the market rate of profit on the capital employed, and of remuneration for the labour and skill of the merchant and his employ  s, we may take the balance as the rent of the warehouse occupied.

If, however, we assume that we are dealing with capable business men who can be trusted to apply the most advantageous amount of capital in the most advantageous manner, we can take it for granted that the rental value of the land they control is given by the difference between the total profits, and the market value of the capital and labour employed. The valuation of railways for assessment purposes may be quoted as an example of the cases where this method is generally adopted by surveyors. These figures are often available in cases where it would be very difficult to draw the complete diagram. It is one thing to ascertain the total profits of a business, the amount of capital employed in it, and the market rate of profit, and it is quite another thing to determine what effect would be produced by any possible variation in the application of the capital.

The questions of valuation with which surveyors have to deal, are not generally concerned with the shape of the curve in the diagram, but only with its total area (which represents the gross profits of the business), and with the two quantities represented by ON and OK which are respectively the capital used, and the rate of profit on it.

There is, however, one part of a surveyor's work in which the rent diagram would be useful if it could be accurately drawn, and that is in advising a client as to the best means of laying out capital in developing his estate. And in such a case, though a surveyor does not express his views in this form, he does what is equivalent to constructing the diagram to the best of his ability in his own mind, for he considers the different ways in which capital could be invested in the improvement and development of the property, and after forming his opinion as to how far the development can be carried without beginning to prove unremunerative, he advises his client accordingly, and is prepared to give his opinion of the value of the property, the balance, that is to say, of the probable improved value over the probable cost of improvement.

The great value of diagrams of this class is in illustrating problems connected with the distribution of the world's produce among different classes, and with the incidence of taxation thereon. In such cases, even when we cannot claim to draw the diagram with anything like absolute accuracy, we can indicate the general shape of the curve sufficiently nearly to be of use in throwing light upon the question in hand, and to show the true solution with a vividness which words cannot approach.

In Figure III. I have sketched three such diagrams, Land and buildings.

showing the amount of capital which can be profitably invested in building on each of three classes of land, and indicating the distribution of the total rental of the buildings between the land value and the value of the capital employed in building.

The first diagram represents a valuable site near the centre of a large town, where the ground floor is occupied by high-class shops and the upper floors by offices. Here the capital spent in building the lower floors will earn a very high rate of return, but the rate will fall rapidly as we go higher up, for not only will each storey earn less rent than the one below it, but it will cost more to build; for in reckoning the cost of adding a storey to the building, we must include the cost of strengthening the lower storeys so as to enable them to carry it. It will be noticed that in this case the land value is very large compared to the profit on the capital invested in buildings.

The second diagram represents a plot of land some distance from the centre, so that it can only produce a lower rent than the first plot, and the third diagram represents a suburban site where rents are lower still. In each of these diagrams the amount of capital which can profitably be spent in building is less than in the preceding one, but the land values fall in much greater ratio, so that while two-thirds of the value in the first case is ground value, in the third case the ground value is not more than one-sixth of the whole.

Incidence
of rates.

In drawing these diagrams I have treated the whole of the annual value of the property as if it went into the pocket of the building owner; but in England this hardly ever happens. Our expenditure on local government is almost entirely raised by means of a tax on real property, including both land and buildings, and in order

to show the effect and incidence of this tax I have drawn Figure IV. which gives the diagrams for the same three plots of land as Figure III., but this time on the hypothesis that the town to which they belong levies a rate of 5s. in the pound ; so that out of every 25s. which the tenant can afford to pay, the local authorities take 5s. and leave only 20s. for the owner. In these diagrams the curve A B Q represents the total value, while the curve C D Q' represents the nett rateable value, or that part of the value which goes to the owner. This curve crosses the line K Q at Q' some way to the left of Q, so that the amount of capital which an owner can afford to invest in building is reduced from K Q to K Q'. The total annual value is thus reduced by the area Q N N' L ; of this Q N N' Q' is the saving in interest on the capital N' N which is left free for employment elsewhere, but the area L Q' Q represents a dead loss. In the first diagram this dead loss is not very serious, but in the second it assumes alarming proportions, while in the third diagram the buildings are taxed out of existence, for if the land were built on, the rates would swallow up the land value and more also, and the building owner would not even get back the interest on his capital. And it must be borne in mind that a town which contains a few square yards of the class of land represented by the first diagram, will contain many acres of the classes of land represented by the second and third. When we consider that these acres cannot be covered with houses by private enterprise, owing to the pressure of local taxation, we do not need to inquire any further for the cause of the present acute condition of the housing problem.

But when the local authority is itself erecting artizans' dwellings or other buildings on its own land, the form of the diagrams will be as in Figure III. ; for it pays the local authority to invest its capital in building, so long

Local
authorities
as builders.

as the total return on each increment of the capital invested is above the market rate of interest, and it makes no difference whether the return is in the form of rent or rates. Thus, if a municipal corporation can borrow money at 3 per cent., and if that portion of the rates which the recent Royal Commission would class as onerous amounts to 5s. in the £, it will pay to invest public money in improving the public estate, so long as the nett rateable value is increased by more than £2 8s. for every £100 spent; for the corporation will then receive more than £2 8s. rent plus more than 12s. rates, or altogether more than the £3 per annum which they have to pay as interest, and so will make a profit. Only the onerous portion of the rates should be added to the nett rateable value in calculating the total profit, because any increase in the beneficial portion will be balanced by an increase of expenditure. If there be more property subject to highway rate, there will also be more roads to maintain, and if there be an increase in the amount of property subject to sanitary rates, there will be a corresponding increase in the amount of sewage to be dealt with.

We see then that there are many cases where a local authority can profitably undertake building when it would be impossible for a private capitalist to do so, and it is every day becoming more and more usual for people to look to the local governing authorities to make up the deficiency in the supply of housing accommodation. But the evil is not confined to the housing question. The rates press equally heavily on the owners of works, warehouses and other hereditaments, who often hesitate to invest their capital in improving their property lest the gain, and more also, should be swallowed up in taxation.

In the same way the rates are a burden upon farm

owners who would like to invest their capital in the improvement of their farms, if they could get an adequate return for it. The Agricultural Rates Act does something towards remedying the evil in their case, but its value for this purpose is almost annihilated by its being only a temporary measure. Another fault of the Agricultural Rates Act is that it makes no attempt to distinguish between the pure or unearned rent and that part of rent which is really the return on capital sunk in the land. It is to this latter portion that the remission of taxation is especially applicable. It is now more than a century since Turgot declared that rent is a "disposable" part of the national revenue, a part, that is, which can be taxed without interfering in any way with the development of industry; and, though the theory of rent has been much modified since his day, no one has seriously disputed this proposition in so far as it applies to pure or unearned rent. The Agricultural Rates Act applies to accommodation land near large towns, the rental value of which is large out of all proportion to the amount of capital invested in it, and here its only effect is to put a bounty on vacant land and so help to limit the area available for building. On the other hand, in genuine cases of agricultural distress, in farms which pay little or no pure rent, the rates, even with the partial remission, form a very serious burden, so that a man will hesitate to invest his capital in the development of the property.

If it were possible by some means to exempt buildings and improvements from rates, and only to levy local taxation on the pure unearned rent, the diagrams would take the form shown in Figure V. There would, in this case, be no tendency to check the application of capital to land, for so long as capital

Agricultural Rates Act.

Taxation of land values.
Fig. V.

so invested produced altogether more than the market rate of profit, the owner would receive this rate of profit plus a share of the balance. The rate in the pound would, of course, need to be higher than under existing circumstances, and so the rates would be heavier where ground values are high, as in the centres of large towns, and they would be lighter in suburbs and in country districts where ground values are low. If then the burden of taxation on real property could be so re-adjusted, it would be again possible for the housing problem to be dealt with effectively by private enterprise, and a heavy weight would be removed from the shoulders of those who are endeavouring to extend and improve our manufacturing and agricultural industries.

Schemes
of reform.

It is impossible, in a short Paper like this, to deal with the various schemes that have been brought forward from time to time for giving effect to this view of the proper incidence of local taxation. I have never seen any scheme which would, if adopted, succeed in removing the whole burden from capital invested in land on to the unearned or purely rental part of the land value; and, indeed, land, and the capital sunk in it, are so inextricably connected with one another that I doubt whether it would be possible to do so; but I do not think it ought to transcend the limits of human ingenuity to devise some workable scheme by which the evil could be considerably mitigated.

Many of the schemes put forward by would-be reformers are, however, based on a misapprehension of the nature of the problem. There is nothing to be gained by any redistribution of the burden of taxation among the different persons interested in a hereditament, whether existing bargains are respected or whether they are violated. The amount of rates likely to be payable in respect of a property is one of the facts which a

tenant ought to take into consideration in determining what rent he can afford to pay, and if the rates are payable in part or in whole by the landlord, it simply means that the tenant will be able to pay, and the landlord to demand, so much more rent.

What does matter, in a solution of this problem, is that when an owner invests capital in improving his property, he shall be allowed to obtain the market rate of profit on his capital if he can, and that the assessment of his property for purposes of onerous taxation shall only be increased in respect of unearned increments in its value and not in respect of increments which are due to the capital expended.

I have now traced the economic theory of rent from Conclusion. its earliest stages down to the present day; I have explained the system of diagrams by which modern writers try to illustrate the theory more vividly and definitely than can be done by words alone, and I have used this graphic method to elucidate to the best of my ability one of the most urgent economic questions which surveyors have to face.

I shall feel amply repaid for my labour if I have done even a little towards inducing surveyors and valuers to interest themselves more in the theoretical side of the science of which they act as the practical exponents.

Mr. ALBERT BUCK (Fellow) said he had much pleasure in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Corbett for a Paper which must have involved the expenditure of much time and labour in its preparation, and which would be most fully appreciated by Members when they had time to study it fully in print.

If the taxation of land could be reduced to taxing the pure value of the land before anything was expended

on it, the amount paid would be very small indeed. If a moderate deduction were made for the cost of fences, buildings, roads, &c., it would be found that there would be little or nothing left for the land.

Mr. W. EDWARD WOOLLEY (Fellow) said he had no hesitation in agreeing that the Paper required much more careful consideration than could be given to it in the meeting room. When one remembered some of the rule-of-thumb principles which had often to be applied in the matter of fixing rents, it was very interesting to find that thinkers and philosophers had arrived at the same end by the working out of economic theories.

He only hoped that the Paper might aid them in arriving at a solution of the difficulties which had to be faced. He thought considerable help towards fixing fair rents would be afforded by getting a good class of tenant, educated up to the point from which he could deal with the land in a more enlightened way than was now often the case. But it was a difficult subject, upon which there were many opinions.

He desired to join, with gratitude and heartiness, in thanking the author of the Paper for the very great labour he had bestowed upon it.

The CHAIRMAN said he was very glad that on their visit to that ancient city of learning, members of the University had contributed to their proceedings. The author of the Paper had gained high mathematical honours, and it was satisfactory to have from the ranks of the Professional Associates a Paper which would make such a valuable addition to the *Transactions* of The Institution.

The vote of thanks was then put and carried unanimously.

THIRD PAPER.

SPORTING RIGHTS.

By S. H. COWPER COLES (FELLOW).

I must commence by dispelling a misapprehension. When I undertook to introduce a discussion on "Sporting Rights," I had no intention whatever of reading anything which could be dignified by the title of a Paper on a subject of such a character that it could not be dealt with exhaustively at half a dozen meetings of this kind.

My plan is less ambitious. All that I aim at in the few remarks I shall make is to enlist the co-operation of those connected with the management of property (so many of whom I see before me) in minimising, so far as we can do so, some of the influences which are telling adversely on what we understand as "sport." I refer to hunting, shooting, and fishing, all of which are such valuable elements in the financial success of estate management, though they often tax to the utmost an agent's good judgment and discretion in adjusting points which arise between landlord and tenant, farmer and gamekeeper.

It is unnecessary to say that these relations are liable to be very seriously disturbed, to the great injury

of all, by over anxiety to show sport, or by selfishness on one side or another.

Take the case of hunting; the finest and oldest of our sports. It is not too much to say that it is with difficulty it can be kept alive, and that Masters of Hounds can be found to carry it on; while the expense involved is ever increasing.

It is easy to dilate, as your modern democrat does so glibly, on the selfishness of the sport and the damage done to fences and even to young crops. Those who talk in this way leave out of consideration the value of a hunt to the agriculturist, from a material point of view—providing, as it does, a ready market for horses, hay, corn, and straw—as well as the moral and social benefits which result from a sport which furnishes a common centre of interest and enjoyment for the various classes who, together, constitute the population of country districts.

Further, it must not be forgotten that field sports operate very largely in attaching the landowners to the country side, with all the benefits to their poorer neighbours which result from their residence among them.

It is much to be deplored that many hunts do not show the consideration they might in buying from the tenants within their hunt, but I believe that in the great majority of cases the farmer and estate do get a very large return. Speaking from my own experience in Gloucestershire, on an estate I represent of 13,000 acres, we pay back through the estate office to the tenants over £1,600 per annum for oats, hay, and straw. Surely this is a considerable contribution to the prosperity of agriculture in the district, to say nothing of the employment afforded to local tradesmen and stablemen, and the good rent to be had for any house with stabling that can be

used as a hunting box, There is, however, I am sorry to say, one great evil, growing, I believe, in every hunt. I refer of course to barbed wire, which often means bad farming and neglected fences, and in excuse of which the tenant usually pleads scarcity of labour. This is a very poor excuse, even if the farmer only considers the matter from a financial point of view, for if he kills hunting he drives away one of his very best friends. The untidy or cranky farmer and landlord will be found in every hunt, and it is hard that the rest of us should suffer for their sins.

I do not think barbed wire should be allowed under the Agricultural Holdings Act, except with the landlord's consent. We should then know with whom to deal.

Poultry funds are a serious item of expense to the hunt, but this is a question for the committee to manage, who can help in providing poultry houses where necessary.

No doubt the farmer often has just cause to complain of careless riders over his crops, but an appeal to the right quarter generally stops this as far as is possible.

Shooting is easily managed when the landlord himself reserves and exercises the rights, and if he allows rabbits to destroy his pastures, covers, and woods he is the chief sufferer in the end, as the tenant can take care of himself under the Ground Game Act. But when the shooting is let to a sporting tenant the case is altered, since the farmer does not regard his shooting in the same light as he would his landlord's, and the over keen or injudicious sporting tenant or keeper often brings about an unpleasant breach between tenant and agent.

I sometimes wonder whether it is generally known that the right of shooting and sporting, being a *profit à*

prendre and an incorporeal hereditament, can only be legally dealt with by writing under seal, and any memorandum or agreement in writing not under seal is, in law, ineffective to deal with this class of property. The ruling case as to this is *Webber v. Lee* (47 J. P. 4).

The fourth edition of Oke's *Game Laws*, edited by Mr. Willis Bund, states (page 87) that this is a point which is often forgotten, and gives rise to much disappointment, both on prosecutions by the game tenant for shooting trespasses, and also on the right of the shooting tenant to go over lands himself or to give leave to others. The decision in *Bird v. Higginson* is the leading ruling on this point. In this case it was held that an action on agreement to recover rent for the right to shoot and fish over the Manor of Dinas Mwddy was not maintainable, as the agreement was not under seal, Lord Denman and the full Court of Queen's Bench holding that the agreement, being in fact an agreement for the conveyance of an incorporeal hereditament, was of no validity unless under seal. The point was again so decided by Chief Justice Tindal and the full Court, when the case subsequently came before the Court. A more modern instance of the same rule is the case of *Brigstock v. Rayner*, where a tenant under a written agreement, but not under seal, letting the right to shoot, gave leave to a person to shoot, and such person was summoned and convicted for a game trespass.

The Court held that he was rightly convicted of a trespass in pursuit of game, as the agreement, not being under seal, passed no legal rights to the lessee, and so no legal leave could be given.

This, however, is merely by the way.

Rabbits are worse enemies than poachers, and should

not be encouraged outside warrens or absolutely waste ground.

No one should object to a reasonable show of birds, though pheasant cover-shooting does often lead to neglected woods and expensive planting for the sport; but here again it adds considerably to our rent-rolls (from 3*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* an acre in Wales), and gives employment to old men and boys in the district, and, when well arranged, affords the landlord another chance of meeting his tenants and keeping up the good feeling there should be between them.

I find on an estate of 5,000 acres the actual expenditure in shooting each year is £1,680, which is spent on the estate or in the neighbouring small town or village. This is, I think, a well-managed shoot on the whole.

I do not think there is anything to complain of in our Game Laws, but I should like to see the sale of live rabbits by tenants prohibited or discouraged by a heavy fine. This trade, I am sorry to say, is largely carried on in South Wales, the rabbits being sold to the colliers for coursing with all sorts of mongrels—altogether a very low form of sport, and one which leads to much betting and other troubles.

Compensation for game damage must be faced, and whenever claimed, an early inspection of the alleged damage will often disclose the character of the tenant; but when damage has been done to potatoes, roots, and grain crops it should be paid for handsomely at once if good sport is to be expected.

Fishing is most profitable to any estate that is lucky enough to be traversed by a good river, and has this virtue, under ordinary circumstances, that there is no risk of injury by any sporting tenant, resulting in claims for compensation.

At the present moment nearly all our rivers are in a bad state for affording sport, after so many dry seasons. Salmon fishing has much deteriorated for this reason; also from pollution and over-netting. On the Wye, certain owners have combined and rented the chief nets at a rental of nearly £600. This shows the importance they attach to the value of the Fisheries. The Board of Conservators has supported them, and they have got the by-laws also amended so that the licence duties make netting almost prohibitive.

I know of cases where the fishing is let at a higher rent than the farm adjoining the river.

On the Usk, also, the owners have combined, but the river is much more easily controlled than the Wye. It has, however, the very great drawback that a canal feeder is taken from the river. This is a most serious matter in dry seasons, but I believe the evil will be considerably mitigated before long.

The Severn, Wye, and Usk, with their tributaries, have, of late years, been seriously interfered with by the taking of water for Liverpool, Birmingham, and Swansea, while other towns (including London) are threatening to apply to take more, if Parliament sanctions it. This is an interesting matter for surveyors, as it raises the great question of compensation water. Hitherto a third of the winter nominal flow has been given, but this is not sufficient if the rivers are to continue to be valuable for fisheries, and the question has never been fought out yet, although I feel sure it will be at the next attempt to take any large supply from a river that has a fishing value, as on the rivers above mentioned.

It is hard to say by what heavy percentage it would decrease the value of estates. The Board of Conservators, as now appointed under Act of Parliament, have to

depend entirely on the sale of licences for revenue. This is not sufficient for the proper protection of any river that is of fishing value, for the care of the spawning beds, and the prevention of pollution. I hope the result of the Royal Commission on Fisheries will be a strong recommendation for the rating of fisheries for the preservation of the rivers, so that the Boards may have funds, and not have to depend on the liberal subscriptions of owners, with the frequent result that those who have the best water do nothing but pocket the rents.

As I have said, I had no intention of writing a Paper, and must ask you to regard these few pages as a mere peg on which to hang discussion.

There must be many here who can contribute something from their own experience which will be useful in showing the way to the preservation of the neighbourly relations which have so long subsisted between the various classes which constitute our rural communities, and the maintenance with that object of those manly sports which, as I have said, represent a substantial financial asset in the prosperity of an estate and in the material well-being of agriculturists generally.

Mr. J. R. EVE (Fellow) said that, although not a sportsman, he was a country surveyor, and in that capacity could, perhaps, view the Paper with as little prejudice as possible, for he was bound to confess that sportsmen, as such, were often somewhat aggressive and thought of nothing but their particular sport.

There was one point to which he would allude: the position of the keeper, who, he thought, should be kept in his right place. It was often very difficult to contra-

dict a keeper when he assured the owner of an estate that there was not a rabbit on the place and to get him to understand that he was injuring his estate and ruining his tenants, or, at any rate, promoting a great deal of disaffection, which was almost as regrettable.

All surveyors and agents should certainly give every facility to those who used the land for sport and generally did but little harm. Dealing with the question of barbed wire, he did not think power should be given to an owner to dictate to a tenant what he was or was not to use, but there was one thing which a landlord could do. If suitable materials for mending fences were found, he thought there would be much less barbed wire used than at present. It involved only a small expense to the landlord, who could usually find the materials on his estate. It was quite as much the fault of the landlord as of the tenant that so much barbed wire was used.

Poultry claims were, he knew, a sore point, and he had heard of cases where claims had been made against two hunts in respect of one fowl killed

The question of sporting rights raised, of course, the question of trespass in pursuit of game. If one could punish a man for being on land where he had no right to be it was a simple matter.

As to the question of the rating of fisheries, he had rated a good many and always thought they were rateable just as were other sporting rights. Under an important Act passed in 1874, timber and underwood became rateable, and sporting rights were rated in the same way as fisheries.

Mr. GEORGE LANGRIDGE (Fellow) said he was sure

all present had listened with profit to the Paper, in respect of which he had the pleasure to second a vote of thanks to Mr. Cowper Coles.

There was always something to be learnt from an author who felt deeply on the matter he dealt with, and he thought anyone listening to Mr. Cowper Coles' Paper must be certain that he dearly loved the subject upon which he spoke. He was sure it would be agreed that when sporting, hunting, or shooting were done away with, it would be a bad day for landlords and a worse day for agriculturists.

He agreed with Mr. Eve in thinking that we should hear a good deal less of barbed wire if tenants were met fairly in regard to assistance in the matter of repairing fences. They now felt, much more than formerly, every little addition to expenditure. Fields increased in number and their earnings were not commensurate with the additional cost of keeping up fences. He was sure, when times were better, there was no more generous or hospitable man in existence than the farmer, and if, in these hard times, his eye could brighten at all, it would be when the hounds were running.

Mr. C. E. LINAKER (Fellow) said he could endorse a good deal that previous speakers had said. He knew that farmers, as a rule, were good sportsmen, and if they were fairly well met in the way of materials for repairing fences there would be less objection to hunting than existed at the present time. But in many counties, unless a more general response were made in the way of repairing the damage done by fox-hunters, the difficulty

would continue. On many farms in Cheshire, where there was mixed farming for instance, it was difficult for farmers to keep their stock from trespassing without the use of wire. The farmers could not allow their interests to be sacrificed; and many sportsmen who took part in hunting did not purchase as much from the farmers as they might do, but frequently used foreign corn and hay instead of buying it from the men over whose land they hunted.

What Mr. Eve had said was, he thought, very true: every agent should try to hold the balance evenly between the farmers and the keeper. He knew of many cases of landlords and tenants being estranged entirely through mischievous keepers, and it was not always easy to be sure that one had an honest and reliable gamekeeper.

As to the damage done by rabbits, he had seen large numbers come out of cover simply because keepers had not gone to the trouble of killing them down at the right time and there was, consequently, great damage done to root and other crops.

Mr. F. PREEDY (Fellow) said his own experience of barbed wire was that it was used because it was found so difficult to keep fences in order. It was almost impossible in some districts to get men to lay a fence properly. On one estate he managed he had taken over from the tenants the entire repair and control of the fences, on account of this difficulty, but he found that as the old men accustomed to fencing died out it was very difficult to fill their places, even if one put young men to learn from the old hands. They absolutely refused to be taught. He did not think any farmer

would use wire for choice if he could get a good fence that would keep stock in.

Mr. COWPER COLES, in reply, said there were two points that had been raised, to which he should like to refer. Of course, as was always said in regard to barbed wire, any law passed was simply for the offender, and there would be some bad tenants in any county. There were no better sportsmen than British farmers, taking them all round, but now and then one offender would be conspicuous. In the hunting districts of Gloucestershire the Hunt actually found poles for any tenant who wanted them for a fence; but sometimes there would be a man who had fallen out with the agent or the landlord, and who, for some reason, would put up barbed wire, and so make himself a public nuisance.

He thought that Mr. Eve misunderstood him as to the rating of fishing. All fishing was, of course, rated for poor law purposes, but what he (Mr. Cowper Coles) referred to was rating so that the Board of Conservators should have a fund for keeping up and preserving fisheries, and looking after the pollution of the rivers according to the Act; but when that Act was passed the only funds supplied to the Boards were the proceeds from netting or rod licenses. That sum was so small that it was impossible for the Boards to do their own work. To take the case of the Usk. They had, through a private association, to raise a subscription of £200 a year for the Board with which they were combined, and to give it to them voluntarily, so that they might employ keepers to look after the beds, and carry on prosecutions in case of pollution. As they were combined, they wanted the power of levying a rate for the preservation

of the rivers, as was done in Scotland, and not to be dependent on voluntary funds.

The vote of thanks having been put and carried unanimously, the Meeting then adjourned.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Monday, May 26th, 1902.

SIR JOHN F. L. ROLLESTON, M.P. (President), in the
Chair.

The Report of the Scrutineers, appointed at the Ordinary General Meeting of Monday, April 28th, 1902, under the provisions of Article XLII. of the By-Laws, was read to the Meeting.

The Report declared that the following had been elected a

COUNCIL FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

President.

ARTHUR VERNON.

Vice-Presidents.

FRED. THOS. GALSWORTHY
ALBERT BUCK

HERBERT THOMAS STEWARD
CHARLES BIDWELL

Members of Council.

RICHARD HORSFALL
GEORGE LANGRIDGE
THOS. TAYLOR WAINWRIGHT
HOWARD MARTIN
JAMES STEWART KINCAID
ALEXANDER ROSE STENNING
ALFRED SAVILL
THE HON. EDWARD GERALD
STRUTT

LESLIE ROBERT VIGERS
THOMAS BLASHILL
GEORGE SPENCER MATHEWS
WILLIAM EDGAR HORNE
JOHN FARRER
WILLIAM EDWARD WOOLLEY
THOMAS BINNIE
JOHN GOULD DREW

Professional Associates of Council.

JOSEPH HENRY SABIN
ARTHUR NORMAN GARRARD

Associates of Council.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD ALVERSTONE, G.C.M.G.
(Lord Chief Justice of England)
SIR JOHN WOLFE BARRY, K.C.B.

The Report of the Council on the affairs of The Institution, and the Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1901 were read.

IT WAS RESOLVED—"That the Report of the Council and the Balance Sheet be received and approved, and be printed and circulated with the '*Transactions*.'"

IT WAS RESOLVED—"That the thanks of The Institution be given to Messrs. H. C. NEWMARCH and C. P. HALL for the efficient performance of their duties as Auditors, and that they be requested to continue their services for the ensuing year."

IT WAS RESOLVED—"That the thanks of The Institution are due and be given to the President, Vice-Presidents, and other Members and Associates of the Council, for the able manner in which they have administered the affairs of The Institution."

IT WAS RESOLVED—"That the thanks of The Institution be given to Mr. JOHN WORNHAM PENFOLD (the Honorary Secretary), to Mr. JULIAN C. ROGERS (the Secretary), and the other officers of The Institution, for the able manner in which they have executed their several duties."

THE PRESIDENT presented the following Prizes won by Candidates in the Professional and Preliminary Examinations, 1902:—

THE INSTITUTION PRIZE OF THE VALUE
OF £15 15s.

to EDMOND MEACHER, placed first in the Students' Proficiency Examination, 1902.

THE SPECIAL PRIZE OF THE VALUE
OF £10 10s.

to BERTRAM ALFRED BOYTON, placed second in the Students' Proficiency Examination, 1902.

THE PENFOLD GOLD MEDAL

for the highest number of marks (over 75% of the maximum) in the Fellowship Examination, 1902 and

THE "CRAWTER" PRIZE OF THE VALUE OF £10

for the best work in the subject "Principles and Practice of Valuation" in the Fellowship Examination, 1902,

to MARTIN LOWISH WHELDON.

THE "DRIVER" PRIZE OF THE VALUE OF £15

for the highest number of marks in the Examination, 1902, for Non-Student Candidates for the Class of Professional Associates,

to JOHN TURNER CLOUGH HAZELDINE.

AND

THE PENFOLD SILVER MEDAL

for the highest percentage of marks (over 75% of the respective maxima) in the Two Divisions of the Professional Associateship Examination, 1902, to the same Candidate.

THE "BEADEL" PRIZE OF THE VALUE OF £5

awarded for the first time, for the best work in the subject of "Agriculture" in Divisions II. and III.,

to ARTHUR WARD ASHTON.

THE "PRELIMINARY PRIZE" OF THE VALUE
OF £2 2s.

for the highest number of marks in the Preliminary
Examination in January, 1902, to

ALFRED ARMSTRONG HART.

It was resolved—

"That the thanks of the Meeting be given to Messrs. A. E. CHRISTY, C. T. DADD, J. H. MELLINFIELD, G. H. MOULD, and H. LITTLE, for their services as scrutineers."

A vote of thanks to Sir JOHN ROLLESTON for his conduct in the Chair was carried unanimously, and the proceedings then terminated.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

Annual General Meeting, May 26th, 1902.

The membership of The Institution has maintained its average annual rate of increase during the year. The following table shows the numbers on the roll at the end of each of the last three sessions:—

TABLE A.

	Honorary Members.	Fellows.	Professional Associates.	Associates.	Students.	Colonial Fellows.	Total.
May 1900	17	1883	757	88	336	15	3096
May 1901	17	1883	834	89	364	13	3200
May 1902	17	1891	906	86	392	20	3312
Increase of 1902 over 1901	—	+ 8	+ 72	— 3	+ 28	+ 7	+ 112

The figures for the past year are accounted for as follows:—The loss in the class of Fellows by death or resignation has been 48, against which there have been 47 transfers from the class of Professional Associates and 9 direct elections to the class—a net gain of 8.

The class of Professional Associates has been increased by 155 elections, but against this must be set 47 transfers to the Fellowship, and 36 deductions on account of death or cessor of membership.

During the year 147 new students were enrolled, while 63 ceased to be students by effluxion of time, and 56 were elected to the Professional Associateship.

Eight new Colonial Fellows were elected, but against this must be set 1 death.

The increase, from year to year, in the numbers of each class of Members, from the foundation of The Institution in 1868, to the present date, is shown by the following table :—

TABLE B.

	Members (or "Fellows" after 1881).	Associates.		Students.	Total.
		Professional.	Ordinary.		
May 1869 ...	162		38	2	202
" 1870 ...	180		59	2	241
" 1871 ...	190		65	2	259
" 1872 ...	205		67	4	276
" 1873 ...	225		74	5	304
" 1874 ...	247		89	6	332
" 1875 ...	275		101	11	387
" 1876 ...	300		119	8	427
" 1877 ...	310		133	11	454
" 1878 ...	312		134	8	454
" 1879 ...	330		146	10	486
" 1880 ...	342		155	10	507
" *1881 ...	357		164	14	535
" 1882 ...	480		235	7	722
" 1883 ...	557	218	74	38	887
" 1884 ...	666	307	80	58	1121
" 1885 ...	703	317	86	86	1192
" 1886 ...	716	316	84	80	1196
" 1887 ...	741	339	89	108	1277
" 1888 ...	798	333	90	102	1323
" 1889 ...	910	334	89	110	1443
" 1890 ...	1095	310	89	123	1617
" 1891 ...	1374	336	96	140	1946
" 1892 ...	1646	342	97	172	2268
" 1893 ...	1629	353	93	181	2269
" 1894 ...	1626	381	84	204	2309
" 1895 ..	1629	430	83	210	2352
" 1896 ..	1802	465	86	220	2573
" 1897 ...	1808	540	84	252	2684
" 1898 ...	1835	615	85	272	2807
" 1899 ...	1887	686	84	308	2965
" 1900 ...	1883	757	88	336	3064
" 1901 ...	1883	834	89	364	3170
" 1902 ...	1891	906	86	392	3275
Honorary Members					17
Colonial Fellows					20
Grand Total					3312

* Since August, 1881, "Members" have been designated "Fellows" and in 1883 "Associates" were divided into "Ordinary" and "Professional" Associates.

FINANCE.

It is difficult to institute any comparison between the receipts and expenditure of the successive years since 1896, owing to the continuous outlay in connection with the completion of the new premises, but, these payments having ceased with the year 1900, it is now possible to show the relation between the normal receipts and payments during the year 1901.

The hope expressed in the last Council Report that it would be possible to go through the year without any further sales of stock (which had been previously necessary to replace the amounts paid out of income on account of the Building Contract) has been fully realised.

Receipts under the head of Fellows' and Students' Subscriptions somewhat exceed those of last year, but the increase is so small as to indicate that under this head of Revenue the income of The Institution is practically stationary.

The payments by the two classes of Associates show an increase of about £165.

The income from letting of "Rooms" is greater by £370 than the income from the same source during 1900. This is largely due to a letting to a Royal Commission, which sat for several months, and is altogether exceptional.

The surplus of Receipts over Disbursements in the Examinations Account was mainly due to the transfer from the Suspense Account of many time-expired and forfeited fees, which had been allowed to accumulate for several years.

On the Expenditure side of the accounts the cost of publication of the *Transactions* has fallen to what may be regarded as a normal figure, last year's printing bill

[illegible]

THE INVESTMENTS.

At the date of this Report, the Investments stand as follows:—

Accumulations Account.

£3,545	4	9	$2\frac{3}{4}$ per Cent. Consols
4,500	0	0	New South Wales $3\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. Stock.
2,006	0	0	London and North Western Railway 3 per Cent. Debenture Stock.

Library, Forestry Collections, &c., Account.

1,900	0	0	$2\frac{3}{4}$ per Cent. Consols.
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Prize Endowments Account.

503	1	11	India 3 per Cents. (on account of the Penfold Gift).
278	0	3	Midland Railway $2\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. Debenture Stock (on account of the Beadel Bequest).
254	0	0	North British Railway No. 1 Preference Stock (on account of the Crawter Bequest).
413	16	8	$2\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. Annuities (on account of the endowment of the Daniel Watney Prize).
440	10	8	India $3\frac{1}{2}$ per Cents. (on account of the Driver Bequest).

EXAMINATIONS.

The numbers of Candidates for the Preliminary and Professional Examinations, in each year since 1881, with the percentage which the passes bear to the total number who came up, is shown by the following table:—

TABLE D.

Years.	Preliminary Examinations.			Professional Examinations.		
	Candidates.	Passed.	Percentage.	Candidates.	Passed.	Percentage.
1881	13	6	46.15	2	1	50.00
1882	30	17	56.66	—	—	—
1883	44	22	50.00	25	22	88.00
1884	51	30	58.82	36	23	63.89
1885	46	37	80.43	43	31	72.09
1886	46	34	73.26	56	38	67.85
1887	53	39	73.58	58	45	77.59
1888	48	39	81.25	73	52	71.23
1889	51	41	80.39	71	51	71.83
1890	53	44	83.01	96	70	72.91
1891	76	60	78.94	92	68	73.91
1892	83	64	77.10	125	93	74.40
1893	77	57	74.00	149	100	67.11
1894	97	66	68.00	182	129	70.87
1895	121	80	66.11	196	141	71.93
1896	117	78	66.67	212	143	67.45
1897	133	91	68.42	236	151	63.97
1898	127	95	74.80	265	169	63.77
1899	145	112	77.25	290	184	63.44
1900	131	102	77.86	325	193	59.38
1901	142	111	78.45	362	246	67.95
1902	165	133	80.06	369	241	65.30
TOTALS	1,849	1,358	73.44	3,263	2,191	67.14

The total of 369 Candidates who sat for the Professional Examinations includes 39 who in a previous year failed to satisfy the Examiners in their "typical subject." Of these re-examined Candidates 31 presented themselves in the "Valuation" Sub-division, of whom 27 passed. Of the 8 who came up in the "Building" Sub-division, 4 passed.

The number of Candidates who this year obtained the necessary pass marks in the whole Examination, but were "referred back" in their studies in the "typical" subject was, in the "Valuation" Sub-division 14, and in the "Building" Sub-division 8.

THE SCOTTISH EXAMINATIONS.

It is satisfactory to note that the Examination system is steadily taking root in Scotland—a result largely due to the strenuous exertions of Mr. William Fraser, the local Honorary Secretary, and the Chairman and Members of the Scottish Committee.

Five Candidates presented themselves—5 for the Associateship and 2 for the Fellowship Examination. Of the former all passed, of the latter 1 passed and 1 failed.

It may be mentioned that one of the Scottish Associateship Candidates was within a very few marks of heading the whole list for Great Britain, the examination he passed being quite equal in difficulty to the examinations in England.

THE IRISH EXAMINATIONS.

There were 7 Candidates this year for the Examinations in Dublin—4 for the Associateship and 3 for the Fellowship. All the Fellowship Candidates and 3 of the Associateship Candidates passed their Examinations.

The subjoined table shows the distribution of the Candidates among the different Divisions and Subdivisions, and the proportion which the successes bore to the total Entries, with the percentages of passes and of marks obtained.

TABLE E. EXAMINATIONS, 1902.

	Sub-Division I. Land Agency.			Sub-Division II. Valuation.			Sub-Division III. Building.			Total Maximum Marks.	Marks obtained.	Percentage of Marks obtained.	Percentage of Candi- dates who Passed.
	Entered.	Passed.	Referred Back.	Entered.	Passed.	Referred Back.	Entered.	Passed.	Referred Back.				
DIVISION II. Student's Proficiency Examination	21	18		40	32	3	16	12	1	77,000	44,245	57.45	80.52
DIVISION III. Direct Exami- nation for Professional Associateship	37	20		57	30	1	53	32	3	176,400	104,593	59.23	55.85
DIVISION IV. Examination qualifying Associates for Fellowship	24	15	2	44	30	9	19	8	4	87,000	52,997	60.08	60.81
DIVISION V. Direct Fellowship Examination	1	1		4	1	1	2	1		10,500	6,563	62.50	42.85
	83	54		145	93	14	90	53	8	350,900	208,398	59.24	62.89

NOTE.—This table does not include the Scottish or Irish Candidates.

THE PRIZES.

The "Institution" Prize of the value of 15 guineas was awarded to Edmond Meacher, a "Land Agency" Candidate in Division II., who headed the list with 738 marks out of a possible 1,000.

The "Special" Prize of the value of 10 guineas was gained by Bertram Alfred Boyton, a Candidate in the "Valuation" Sub-division, who obtained 722 out of a possible 1,000 marks.

The "Penfold" Gold Medal was won by Martin Lowish Wheldon, a "Land Agency" Candidate in Division IV., who headed the list with 826 out of 1,000 marks, to whom was also awarded the "Crawter" Prize for the best work on the subject of valuation.

The "Penfold" Silver Medal, as well as the "Driver" Prize of the value of £15, was awarded to John Turner Clough Hazledine, who, in the "Land Agency" Sub-division obtained the highest proportionate number of marks among both classes of Candidates for the Professional Associateship.

The "Beadel" Prize, offered this year for the first time, was awarded in connection with the subject "Agriculture" to Arthur Ward Ashton.

The "Preliminary" Prize, awarded to the Candidate passing at the head of the list in the Studentship Examination, was won by Alfred Armstrong Hart, who obtained 454 marks out of a possible 500.

The Daniel Watney Prize of £10 was awarded in connection with the Special Certificate Examination in Forestry to Thomas Hood (Fellow), of Halstead.

THE EXAMINERS.

The Council tender their heartiest thanks to the many gentlemen who, acting as Honorary Examiners, have given so much valuable time and careful thought to the preparation of papers and the awarding of marks.

When it is mentioned, for example, that, among the Honorary Examiners, one adjudicated on the work of no less than 166 Candidates, while another, in one of the most important and complicated subjects, dealt with 90 long papers of answers, it will be seen that the task was by no means a light one.

Omitting the names of Members of the Council, many of whom, as in former years, acted as Honorary Examiners, the thanks of The Institution are specially due to His Honour Judge F. A. PHILBRICK, K.C., Mr. E. J. CASTLE, K.C., Mr. J. W. WILLIS BUND, Mr. H. A. RIGG, and Mr. R. F. COLAM, the Honorary Examiners in Legal Subjects, and to M. W. EVE, Mr. C. JOHN MANN, Mr. J. W. PENFOLD, Mr. E. B. T'ANSON, Mr. GILBERT MURRAY, Mr. J. H. OAKLEY, Mr. F. LEE, Mr. H. W. D. THEOBALD, and Mr. J. D. WALLIS.

Special thanks are also due to the Local Committees in Dublin and Glasgow, who so efficiently organised, and effectively conducted, the Examinations in Ireland and Scotland, as well as to the Members who acted as Moderators at the Preliminary Branch Examination at Manchester.

PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES.

The following table gives the numbers of Fellows composing the several Provincial Committees, with the name of the Chairman of each Committee.

TABLE F. PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES.

Committee.	Chairman.	Number of Members.
A Northumberland and Durham ...	C. Rowlandson	29
B Cumberland and Westmoreland ...	F. Punchard ...	18
C Counties Palatine	Henry Hartley	93
D Yorkshire	B. W. Jackson..	77
E Salop and Hereford	H. J. Wyley ...	28
F Derby and Stafford	J. Shaw, Jun. ...	38
G Nottingham and Lincoln	J. Walker ...	39
H Monmouth and South Wales...	R. Forrest ...	35
I Warwick and Worcester	Col. : G. Raikes	54
J Leicester, Northampton, and Rutland	T. A. Dickson...	44
K Cambridge, Huntingdon, Norfolk, and Suffolk	C. Bidwell ...	46
L Berks, Bucks, and Oxon	J. Egginton ...	46
M Beds, Essex, Herts, and Middlesex ...	J. Weall ...	51
N Devon and Cornwall	A. Michelmores	41
O Somerset, Glo'ster, and North Wilts	E. M. Hippisley	49
P Hants, Dorset, and South Wilts ...	J. T. Woolley...	88
Q Kent	G. Langridge ...	76
R Sussex	J. Woodhams ...	41
S North Wales and Radnor	J. E. Poundley	18
T Irish Committee	A. H. Wynne...	180
U Scottish Committee	T. Binnie ...	85

The Provincial Committees have again rendered valuable service in advising the Council as to the qualifications of candidates from their respective districts.

The Council also note with satisfaction that several of the Provincial Committees have done much useful work in formulating scales of compensation for cattle foods consumed, applicable to their various districts. It is to be hoped that similar scales will be forthcoming from every Provincial Committee District to form a basis for something like uniform treatment for the whole country.

COUNCIL AND COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

The following Table shows the Attendances at Council and Committee Meetings from April 24th, 1901, to April 14th, 1902 (both inclusive).

NAMES.	Total Council Attendances.	Total Committee Attendances.	Total Council and Committee Attendances.
MEMBERS.			
Bidwell, C. ...	5	1	6
*Binnie, T. ...	0	0	0
Blashill, T. ...	6	7	13
Buck, A. ...	9	0	9
Farrer, J. ...	2	0	2
Galsworthy, F. T. ...	9	19	28
Horne, W. E....	7	14	21
Horsfall, R. ...	4	0	4
†Kincaid, J. S. ...	0	3	3
Langridge, G. ...	11	19	30
Martin, H. ...	12	23	35
Mathews, G. S. ...	4	0	4
Rickman, T. M. ...	4	10	14
Rolleston, Sir J. F. L., M.P. ...	14	20	34
Savill, A. ...	3	6	9
Shaw, J. ...	1	0	1
Squarey, E. P. ...	0	1	1
Stenning, A. R. ...	11	19	30
Steward, H. T. ...	8	4	12
Strutt, Hon. E. G. ...	13	10	23
Sturge, W. ...	0	0	0
Vernon, A. ..	12	8	20
Vigers, L. R....	10	13	23
Vigers, R. ...	4	16	20
Wainwright, T. T. ...	1	0	1
Watney, D. ...	9	2	11
Woolley, W. E. ...	8	1	9
PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.			
Garrard A. N. ...	9	17	26
Sabin, J. H. ...	12	26	38

* Representing the Scottish Committee.

† Representing the Irish Committee.

THE CHARTER AND BY-LAWS.

In November last, the Council received a Memorial, signed by a large number of Members, urging the desirability of introducing some more distinctive title than the letters "F.S.I." authorised by the Charter, and also pressing upon their attention the advisability of seeking further disciplinary powers for the purpose of checking certain irregularities tending to bring the profession into discredit.

The Council were not altogether unprepared to move in the direction suggested, but their contemplated action has been accelerated by the representations referred to, emanating spontaneously from the Members themselves.

These proposals, having been put into proper form and circulated among the Members, were submitted to a General Meeting held on Monday, April 14th, and approved. A second General Meeting for confirming the Resolutions was held on Monday, April 28th, but, in deference to a suggestion that there was a want of complete unanimity among the Members, as to the adoption of the title "Chartered Surveyor," the Council determined to take steps for ascertaining the opinion of the Members generally, before deciding whether this particular Resolution should be submitted for formal confirmation. The other Resolutions, dealing with matters of professional discipline, were confirmed by the Meeting, and will be forwarded for approval to His Majesty's Privy Council as soon as a decision has been come to with reference to the Resolution held in temporary abeyance.

Another matter which has engaged the attention of the Council, relates to an attempt on the part of the Inland Revenue Authorities to exact Legacy Duty on

the fees of surveyors authorised by will to act in connection with the administration of the estates of deceased persons.

A Member of The Institution having written complaining of the impost, and stating his intention to contest it, it was decided to afford him assistance in his action by defraying the fees of Counsel, but this proved to be unnecessary as the authorities gave way on the point, in consequence of the pressure brought to bear upon them. Members will note that in future they will be relieved from any such liability.

LIBRARY.

Considerable additions to the Library have been made by the purchase of a number of works, many of which were acquired at the suggestion of Members.

The Library has further received a very valuable addition in the form of a bequest under the will of the late Mr. Arthur Cates, who directed that his large collection of books should be distributed between the professional societies with which he was connected. Many of the volumes which fell to the share of The Institution are of great value, and some of them of extreme rarity. As will appear elsewhere, this is not the only respect in which The Institution has profited by the generous testamentary disposition of one of its most devoted Members.

The Library was open during the Session on 111 evenings, from October 1st, 1901, to March 31st, 1902. The total number of attendances was 157, making an average of 1·4 per night, as compared with 2·5 per night in the previous Session.

There were 28 evenings on which no reader pre-

sented himself, 38 on which one attended, 24 when two attended, and 16 on which three attended.

The total number of individual Members using the Library during these evenings was 64 (as compared with 72 last Session), of whom 42 attended once only.

In view of these results the Council are considering whether the arrangement should be continued.

GENERAL.

The surplus income which the Council have secured by careful administration of the finances has enabled them to do something to further objects of a more or less public character identified with the interests of surveyors. Among these may be mentioned an attempt to secure an amendment of the law as to easements of light by the introduction into Parliament, during the present Session, of a Bill prepared, in collaboration, by a Joint Committee of The Institution and the Royal Institute of British Architects. The main object of the Bill is to do away with, or greatly restrict, the powers of dominant owners under the present law to acquire rights over servient tenements, which amount in some cases to a confiscation of valuable interests, and which in crowded districts may in future seriously hamper owners of property in the development of their estates.

With the same object in view the Council have undertaken to make a specific contribution to the costs of carrying an appeal to the House of Lords in the case of *Colls v. The Home and Colonial Stores, Limited*. This case is a typical instance of the hardship under which the servient owner at present labours, and which, unless modified by the highest Court of Appeal, is likely to be fruitful of injury to property in all parts of the kingdom.

Another matter in which the Council have taken action, is the question of the legality of agreements, under hand only, when drawn up by Surveyors and Land Agents, in connection with short tenancies. The rights of surveyors in this respect having been challenged, the Council decided to take a legal opinion on the subject, with the result that they have now been advised as follows:—

“ The law upon the subject of the preparation of legal documents is to be found in Section 44 of the Stamp Act, 1891, 54 and 55 Vic. cap. 39.

“ There have been several cases in which proceedings have been taken to recover penalties for wrongful preparation of deeds, but I do not think any of them raise any question of law.

“ The issue in each case is: does the document fall within the excepted class? and, if not, was it prepared for or in expectation of fee or reward?

“ No useful opinion could be expressed in any particular case without examination of the documents.

“ STAMP ACT, 1891, 54 & 55 VIC. CAP. 39.

“ Section 44.—Every person who (not being a Barrister or a duly certificated Solicitor, Law Agent, Writer to the Signet, Notary, Public Conveyancer, Special Pleader, or Draughtsman in Equity), either directly or indirectly, for, or in expectation of, any fee, gain or reward, draws or prepares any instrument relating to real or personal Estate, or any proceeding in law or equity shall incur a fine of £50.

“ Provided, as follows:—

(1) This section does not extend to

(a) Any Public Officer drawing or preparing instruments in the course of his duty, or

- (b) Any person employed merely to engross any instrument or proceeding.
- (2) The expression 'Instrument' in this section does not include
 - (a) A Will or other testamentary instrument, or
 - (b) An Agreement under hand only, or
 - (c) A Letter or Power of Attorney, or
 - (d) A transfer of Stock containing no Trust or limitation thereof."

THE MEMBERSHIP IN IRELAND.

Members will recollect that the Irish Land Agents' Association was, some years ago, absorbed into The Surveyors' Institution, the principal features of its previous organisation being retained in deference to the wishes of its Members.

One of these features consisted in confining the Membership to the class of land agents, with the result that Members of The Institution in Ireland, other than land agents, were excluded from the benefits of local organisation.

Experience has now satisfied the Irish Committee that advantage would result to them from the assimilation of their basis of Membership to the basis of Membership in Great Britain, and they came to the conclusion that their complete identification with The Institution would be best indicated by changing their title from "The Irish Land Agents' Committee" to "The Surveyors' Institution: Irish Branch."

Both proposals met with the Council's ready assent, and in future all the classes of surveyors recognised as eligible for Membership in England will be equally eligible as Members of the Irish Branch.

THE INSTITUTION HOUSE.

The Institution has now been for more than three years in occupation of its new premises, and it may be necessary to expend a considerable sum of money in completing the painting and decorating of the principal rooms.

THE PUBLICATIONS.

Several very useful Papers are included in the volume of *Transactions*, just on the point of completion; among them Mr. Dudley Clarke's and Mr. G. S. Mathews' Papers on the "Final Report of the Local Taxation Commission," Professor Somerville's Paper on "Artificial Manures," Papers by Mr. Rowland Berkeley on "Electric Railways and Street Compensation," by Mr. C. H. Bedells on "The Insurance of Buildings Against Fire," and by Mr. C. H. Hooper on "Compensation for Fruit Planting," as well as the erudite Paper on "The Economic Theory of Rent," read at the Cambridge Meeting by Mr. J. R. Corbett. These, and the resulting discussions, form a goodly volume comparing not unfavourably with any of the 33 volumes which have preceded it.

The *Professional Notes* maintain their usual level of excellence. Another volume (the tenth) has been completed since the date of the Council's last Report, and the eleventh will probably be finished by the end of the year.

The thanks of the Council are due to the many Members who have so unreservedly placed their knowledge and experience at the service of their professional brethren.

In conclusion, the Council would remind the Members that the strength of The Institution has lain in the spirit of unanimity which has always prevailed among its Members and their willingness, on all occasions, to subordinate local and sectional interests to the welfare of the Society as a whole.

So long as this spirit animates the Members, The Institution will continue on the path of uninterrupted prosperity, and, with full confidence, the Council appeal once more for support in their efforts to keep The Institution in the position which it now occupies in the front rank of professional societies.

ADDENDUM.

The Council's Report would not be complete without some reference to the highly successful Summer Meeting held at Cambridge on the 22nd and 23rd of May, at the invitation of the Cambridge, Hunts, Norfolk, and Suffolk Provincial Committee. Nothing could exceed

the cordiality with which the Members were welcomed, or the excellence of the arrangements made by the Reception Committee for the comfort and entertainment of their brethren (some 250 in number) from almost every county in England, as well as representatives from Ireland and Scotland.

The Members were received on their arrival by representatives of the Provincial Committee.

On the following day they assembled in conference the proceedings being pleasantly inaugurated by a reception by the Mayor and Corporation and the municipal officers of the town. The Mayor having addressed the Members in terms of cordial welcome (acknowledged in an appropriate speech by Mr. Arthur Vernon, President Elect, the President, Sir John F. L. Rolleston, M.P., being detained in town by his Parliamentary duties), the Meeting proceeded with the business of the Conference.

Three Papers were read and discussed:

- (1) An interesting and instructive Paper by Mr. H. Marshall Jonas (Fellow) on the "History of the Town and University of Cambridge."
- (2) A learned Paper by Mr. J. Rooke Corbett M.A., (Professional Associate) on the "Economic Theory of Rent"; and
- (3) A short but suggestive Paper by Mr. S. H. Cowper Coles (Fellow) on "Sporting Rights."

At the conclusion of the Conference, the visiting Members were hospitably entertained at luncheon by the Provincial Committee, and subsequently visited the

various colleges, and the University and Municipal Buildings, for which special arrangements had been kindly made by the various Masters and Bursars, by the Vice-Chancellor, and by the Mayor and Corporation of Cambridge.

Another party of Members availed themselves of the kind invitation of the Dean of Ely, to visit his ancient Cathedral, and were entertained by him at the conclusion of their visit.

In the evening nearly 150 of the Members dined together at the University Arms Hotel, and were honoured with the presence, as official guests, of several of the Masters, and many of the Bursars of the principal colleges, together with the Mayor of Cambridge and the leading municipal officers.

The second day was, as usual, devoted to visits to places of interest in the neighbourhood.

One party, numbering about 180, proceeded by special train to visit Sandringham, by gracious permission of His Majesty King Edward VII. The Members were met at Wolferton Station by His Majesty's Resident Agent, Mr. F. R. Beck (Fellow), who had made arrangements for the inspection by the Members, of the King's horses and cattle. The party, after being driven through the home part of the estate, were entertained at luncheon by His Majesty, who was represented on the occasion by the Rev. Canon Hervey, Rector of Sandringham, and Mr. Beck.

After luncheon, the Members proceeded to Sandring-

ham House, and inspected the kennels, stables, gardens, and dairy, the thoroughbred stud, and the Southdown sheep.

Another party, numbering about 50, visited Newmarket and Cheveley Hall, by kind invitation of Colonel H. L. B. McCalmont, C.B., M.P., who entertained the Members most hospitably. Arrangements were made by Colonel McCalmont and his agent, Mr. Garrod, for enabling the party to inspect his fine estate, his pedigree Jersey cattle and Southdown sheep, as well as the mansion and the thoroughbred breeding stud.

The grateful acknowledgments of the Council are due, and have been expressed, to His Majesty the King for his gracious condescension in affording the Members such a delightful opportunity of visiting his Norfolk estate; to Colonel McCalmont for the kindly reception and profuse hospitality extended to the Members who visited his property; to the Vice-Chancellor, the Masters of Colleges and other university authorities, and to the Dean of Ely, for the facilities afforded for viewing the historic buildings under their charge; to the Mayor and Corporation of Cambridge for their cordial welcome to their ancient town; to the Provincial Committee of the district for their hospitable entertainment, and for the excellence of their arrangements for the comfort and convenience of the visiting Members; to Mr. Charles Bidwell, their Chairman, Mr. J. E. Bidwell, their local Honorary Secretary, and to the Members of the Executive

Committee for their untiring exertions, to which the success of the Meeting was mainly attributable; to Mr. Beck and Mr. Garrod for their kindly offices in connection with the excursions, and to Mr. H. M. Jonas, Mr. ^W J. Rooke Corbett, and Mr. S. H. Cowper Coles for the excellent Papers read by them at the Conference.

	RECEIPTS.			FOR THE YEAR ENDING		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1901. Jan. 1st.	To Cash at Bankers and in hands of Secretary brought forward from 1900					276 6 8
Dec. 31st.	RECEIPTS ON INCOME ACCOUNT:—					
	To 1,738 Fellows' Subscriptions at £3 3s.	5,474	14	0		
	„ 63 Fellows' Subscriptions Arrears at £3 3s. ...	198	9	0		
	„ 26 Fellows' Subscriptions paid in advance for 1902 at £3 3s. ...	81	18	0		
	„ 2 Fellows' Subscriptions (on account of Member reinstated) at £3 3s. ...	6	6	0		
	„ 1 Fellow's Subscription transferred from Colonial Fellows at £3 3s. ...	3	3	0		
	„ Differences of Subscriptions on transfers	36	15	0		
		5,801	5	0		
	Less 1 Fellow's Subscription refunded...	3	3	0	5,798	2 0
	„ 865 Professional Associates', Associates', and Colonial Fellows' Subscriptions at £2 2s. ...	1,816	10	0		
	„ 42 Professional Associates', Associates', and Colonial Fellows' Subscriptions Arrears at £2 2s....	88	4	0		
	5 Professional Associates', Associates', and Colonial Fellows' Subscriptions on account of Members reinstated at £2 2s. ...	10	10	0		
	„ 4 Professional Associates', Associates', and Colonial Fellows' Subscriptions paid in advance for 1902 at £2 2s.	8	8	0		
		1,923	12	0		
	Less 1 Professional Associate's Subscription refunded ...	2	2	0	1,921	10 0
	„ 315 Students' Subscriptions at £1 1s.	330	15	0		
	„ 4 Students' Subscriptions paid in advance at £1 1s....	4	4	0	334	19 0
	EXAMINATIONS.					
	To Candidate's Examination Fees ...	1,048	19	0		
	„ Sale of Syllabus ...	40	16	9	1,089	15 9
	Less Examiners' and Moderators' Fees ...	465	3	0		
	Advertisements, Printing, &c. ...	212	3	10		
	Hire of Hall & Instruments	91	0	7		
	Prizes ...	32	15	8		
	Sundry Disbursements ...	36	10	10		
	Fees refunded ...	25	4	0	862	17 11
					226	17 10
	To Hire of Rooms ...				782	13 6
	„ Interest, Dividends, &c. ...				332	10 7
					9,396	12 11
	RECEIPTS ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT:—					
	To 8 Fellows' Entrance Fees at £5 5s. ...	42	0	0		
	„ 58 Differences of Entrance Fees at £2 2s. ...	121	16	0	163	16 0
	„ 148 Professional Associates' and Colonial Fellows' Entrance Fees at £3 3s. ...				466	4 0
					630	0 0
					£10,302	19 7

31ST DECEMBER, 1901.

PAYMENTS.

1901.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
PAYMENTS ON INCOME ACCOUNT:—						
By <i>Transactions</i> : Publication and Re-						
porting	567	4	2			
Less sale of <i>Transactions</i>	27	17	3			
				539	6	11
„ <i>Professional Notes</i> : Publication	255	0	5			
Less sale of <i>Professional Notes</i>	12	10	0			
				242	10	5
„ Salaries	2,338	0	1			
„ Wages	262	15	8			
				2,600	15	9
„ Housekeeper's Account, Commission on Cheques,						
and Sundry Disbursements				305	0	7
„ Stamps and Postage, General	244	9	9			
„ „ „ <i>Transactions</i>	206	18	3			
„ „ „ <i>Professional Notes</i>	62	2	1			
				513	10	1
„ Corporation Duty, Rates, and Taxes				815	18	9
„ Fuel, Light, and Water				223	9	9
„ Rent (less Tax)	950	0	0			
Less Amount received from the Tribunal of						
Appeal	120	0	0			
				830	0	0
„ Repairs and Fittings				55	5	8
„ Stationery, Books of Account, &c.				110	15	4
„ Printing and Binding (General)				341	17	2
„ Parliamentary Papers, Periodicals, &c.				20	19	11
„ Lightning Research Committee				25	0	0
„ "R. W. Bennett" Fund				100	0	0
„ Provincial Committees and Junior Meetings				476	6	5
„ Country Meetings				101	17	8
				7,302	14	5
„ Loan Account repaid to Bankers				1,500	0	0
PAYMENTS ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT:—						
By Law Charges (in connection with the Lease of						
Building)				185	7	6
Cash at Bankers and in hands of Secretary, viz.:						
On Deposit Account	1,000	0	0			
Current Account including £50 Petty Cash in the						
hands of Secretary	314	17	8			
				1,314	17	8

BALANCE SHEET

1901.

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
CASH at Bankers and in hands of Secretary :—						
“Accumulations” Account						
On deposit at Bankers ...	£1,000	0	0			
Current Account (including £50 in the hands of Secretary) ...	314	17	8			
				1,314	17	8
“Library, Forestry, and Geological” Account ...				202	0	7
“Prize Endowment” Account (Capital) ...				0	14	9
“Prize Endowment” Account (Income) ...				30	5	4
“Suspense” (Examinations) Account						
On Deposit at Bankers ...	£350	0	0			
Current Account ...	749	7	6			
				1,099	7	6
Furniture ...						2,647 5 10
Books, Forestry, and Geological Account ...						1,350 0 0
INVESTMENTS, Value as at this date :						5,271 6 6
Accumulations Account.						
£ s. d.						
3,545 4 9 Consols 2½% at 94 ...				3,332	10	6
4,500 0 0 New South Wales 3½% (1918) at 105				4,725	0	0
2,006 0 0 London and North Western Railway Debenture Stock at 105 ...				2,106	6	0
						10,163 16 6
Library, Forestry, and Geological Account.						
£ s. d.						
1,900 0 0 Consols 2½% at 94 ...						1,786 0 0
Prize Endowment Account.						
£ s. d.						
278 0 3 Midland Railway 2½% Debenture Stock at 83½ ...				232	2	10
254 0 0 North British Railway No. 1 Preference Stock at 125 ...				317	10	0
413 16 8 2½% Annuities at 93 ...				384	17	4
440 10 8 India 3½% Stock at 107½ ...				473	11	5
503 1 11 India 3½% Stock at 99 ...				498	1	3
						1,906 2 10
Amounts due, but unpaid at date, viz.:—						
Subscriptions and Entrance Fees ...				555	9	0
Fees for hire of Rooms ...				101	6	6
Rent of Offices (Tribunal of Appeal) ...				30	0	0
						686 15 6

£23,811 7 2

N.B.—The above Assets do not include the value of the Premises of the Institution held on Lease for 999 years from 1895.

31st DECEMBER, 1901.

LIABILITIES.

1901.

					£	s.	d.
Accumulations Account	...	...	...	...	12,816	4	6
Library, Forestry, and Geological Collections Account	...	...	...	...	7,259	7	1
Prize Endowment Capital Account	...	...	...	...	1,906	17	7
Prize Endowment Income Account	...	...	...	...	30	5	4
Suspense (Examinations) Account	...	...	...	...	1,099	7	6
Due to Sundry Creditors	...	...	...	...	699	5	2

£23,811 7 2

Examined with books, vouchers, &c., and found correct.

TANSLEY WITT, Chartered Accountant.

H. C. NEWMARCH.
CHARLES P. HALL.

Chancery Lane, London, 1st May, 1902.

LIBRARY, FORESTRY, AND

1901.				£	s.	d.
Dec. 31st.	To Purchase of Books &c.	...	...	47	14	0
	„ Forestry Specimens and Geological Collection	...	£24 0 0			
	„ Curator's Honorarium and Expenses	...	67 10 0			
				91	10	0
	„ Evening Attendance in Library, &c....	...	...	37	4	6
	„ Binding	...	...	8	8	8
	„ Repairs and Fittings	...	...	21	15	0
	„ Insurance	...	...	4	10	0
	„ Decrease in value of Investments at date	...	...	66	10	0
	„ Balance carried forward*	...	...	7,259	7	1
	* Cash in hand	...	£202 0 7			
	£1,900 Consols 2½% at 94	...	1,786 0 0			
	Value of Books, Forestry, and Geological Collection	...	5,271 6 6			
				£7,536	19	3

"PRIZE ENDOWMENT"

1901.				£	s.	d.
Dec. 31st.	To Decrease in value of Investments at date	...	...	43	6	4
	„ Balance carried forward*	...	...	1,906	17	7
	* Cash in hand "Beadel Bequest"	...	£0 14 9			
	"Penfold Gift," £503 1s. 11d.					
	India 3% Stock at 99	...	498 1 3			
	"Beadel Bequest," £278 0s. 3d.					
	Railway 2½% Debenture Stock at 83½	...	232 2 10			
	"Crawter Bequest," £254					
	North British Railway No. 1 Preference Stock at 125	...	317 10 0			
	"Daniel Watney Gift," £413 16s. 8d.					
	Annuities at 93	...	384 17 4			
	"Driver Bequest," £440 10s. 8d.					
	India 3½% Stock at 107½	...	473 11 5			
				£1,950	3	11

GEOLOGICAL COLLECTION ACCOUNT.

1901.							£	s.	d.
Jan. 1st.	By Balance brought forward	...	...	...	...		6,980	7	0
	„ Increased Values as at this date, viz.:—								
	Books, Forestry, and Geological Specimens purchased	...	...	...	£71	14	0		
	*Books, Forestry, and Geological Specimens presented	...	..	...	212	3	0		
							283	17	0
	„ Donations...	...	...	...	...	...	223	8	0
	„ Dividends on £1,900 Consols 2½%	...	...	...	...	...	49	7	3

* This includes the “Cates Bequest” of 127 volumes valued approximately at £200.

£7,536 19 3

1902.							£	s.	d.
Jan. 1st	By Balance brought forward	...	...	...	...	...	7,259	7	1

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.”

1901.							£	s.	d.
Jan. 1st.	By Balance brought forward :—	...	...	...	...	...	1,923	10	1
Dec. 31st.	„ Amount transfered from Income Account for purchase of £30 16s 3d. Midland Railway 2½% Debenture Stock on account of the Beadel Bequest	...	...	...	...	...	26	13	10

£1,950 3 11

1902.							£	s.	d.
Jan. 1st.	By Balance brought forward	...	...	...	...	...	£1,906	17	7

“PRIZE ENDOWMENT”

1901.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 31st. To purchase of £30 16s. 3d. Midland Railway 2½% Debenture Stock out of dividends accrued on the Beadel			
Bequest transferred to Capital Account	26	13	10
„ Paid for “ Driver Prize ”	15	0	0
„ Paid for “ Crawter Prize ”	10	0	6
„ Paid for “ Penfold Medals ”	14	5	6
„ Paid for “ Daniel Watney Forestry Prize ”	9	4	0
„ Balance carried forward	30	5	4

£105 9 2

ACCUMULATIONS

1901.				£	s.	d.
Dec. 31st.	To Depreciation on Furniture	...	...	75	0	0
	„ Decrease in value of Investments brought down at	...	...			
	Current Prices ..	...	...	34	1	8
	„ Balance carried forward	...	...	12,816	4	6

£12,925 6 2

"SUSPENSE"

1901.							£	s.	d.
Dec. 31st.	To Examination Fees refunded, Division I.	..	£2	2	0				
	„ „ „ Division II.	...	6	6	0				
							8	8	0
	„ Paid to Revenue in respect of Entrance and Transfer Fees ...	...				753	18	0	
	Placed on Deposit at Bank ...		350	0	0				
	Balance carried forward ...	...	749	7	6				
						1,099	7	6	

£1,861 13 6

INCOME ACCOUNT.

1901.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 1st.	By Balance brought forward	...	...			50	11	2
Dec. 31st.	„ Dividends, viz. :—							
	“ Beadel ” Bequest	...	...	6	4	6		
	“ Driver ” Bequest	...	...	14	11	10		
	“ Crawler ” Bequest	...	...	9	12	6		
	“ Penfold ” Gift	...	...	14	5	6		
	“ Watney ” Gift	...	...	9	15	6		
						54	9	10
	„ Excess of Expenditure on the “ Driver ” Prize, transferred to Revenue (Prize) Account	...	...			0	8	2

£105 9 2

1902.								
Jan. 1st.	By Balance brought forward	...	...			£30	5	4

ACCOUNT.

1901.			£	s.	d.
Jan. 1st.	By Balance brought forward	...	...	...	10,418 8 11
Dec. 31st.	„ Excess of Receipts over Payments on Capital Account				444 12 6
	„ Excess of Income applicable to 1901	...	...		2,062 4 9

£12,925 6 2

1902.								
Jan. 1st.	By Balance brought forward	...	...	...		£12,816	4	6

ACCOUNT.

1901.			£	s.	d.
Jan. 1st.	By Balance brought forward	...	...	...	1098 6 0
Dec. 31st.	„ Examination Fees received during 1901				763 7 6

£1,861 13 6

1902.								
Jan. 1st.	By Balance brought forward awaiting application	...				£1,099	7	6

APPENDIX TO VOL. XXXIV.

Obituary.

ROWLAND WILLIAM ALDERSON (Professional Associate) was born at Scalby, near Scarborough, on the 20th October, 1877, and joined The Institution as a Student in 1898. After passing the qualifying Examination he was elected a Professional Associate in October, 1899. On the outbreak of the recent war he went to South Africa to join Paget's Horse at the front, and was unhappily killed in action at the early age of 25 years.

JAMES BARR (Fellow) was born in 1837, and was educated at Ayr Academy and at Glasgow University. MR. BARR took a great interest in agriculture, and carried on numerous experiments on his farm of White-shaw, Carluke, devoting his attention especially to the cultivation of grasses. For the last ten years, Mr. BARR was principally occupied in land valuing and arbitration work, for which his wide experience of mining, contracting, and agriculture, and matters connected with land ownerships and occupation, exceptionally fitted him. His death took place on the 4th June, 1900, at the age of 63.

FREDERICK THOMAS BATTAM (Fellow), sole partner in the firm of Battam and Co., commenced business

on his own account at an early age, and while still a young man, was entrusted with the management of several important estates, and was a familiar figure at the London Auction Mart, where he frequently conducted sales of considerable importance.

He was elected a Fellow of The Institution in 1887. He died on December 7, 1901, at the age of 44.

RICHARD CHARLES BUTLER CLOUGH (Fellow) of Ty Mawr, Denbigh, commenced his professional career by serving articles with an eminent firm of surveyors in Liverpool. He subsequently became associated with Mr. Cross, a well known Northamptonshire agriculturist and estate agent, with whom he acquired a thorough knowledge of surveying, and also of the management of land and the control of estates. He commenced practice in Denbigh as an architect, surveyor, and estate agent in the early sixties.

He was elected a Fellow of The Institution, January 27, 1890, and died in November 10th, 1901.

WILLIAM JAMES CLUTTON (Fellow), of York, the son of Mr. William Clutton, was articled to Mr. Wilmott, of Nottingham, and afterwards passed several years in the office of his uncles, Messrs R. and J. Clutton. In 1848 he went to York as agent to the then Lord Leconfield. When in 1860 Lord Leconfield inherited General Sir Henry Wyndham's large estate in Cumberland, its management was also entrusted to Mr. Clutton. About 12 years ago he gave up the conduct of the Leconfield estates in Yorkshire, but continued to act as agent for the Cumberland estate up to the time of his death.

Mr. CLUTTON was one of the oldest Members of The Institution, having been elected a Fellow January 11th, 1869.

His death occurred on February 17th, 1902, at his residence in York in the 79th year of his age.

HENRY JOSEPH DOWDEN (Fellow) acted for some time as secretary to the late Mr. Norton of the then firm of Norton, Trist, Watney, and Co. Following this he was for many years in the offices of Messrs. Driver and Co., until, in 1882, he joined the firm of Glasier and Sons. In 1892 the partnership expired, and Mr. DOWDEN then opened offices on his own account in Craig's Court.

He joined The Institution as an Associate as far back as January, 1869, and was in November, 1882, transferred to the Fellowship.

His death took place on February 28th, 1902, at the age of 71.

FRANK EVERILL (Fellow), of the firm of Frank Everill and Co., of Worcester and Malvern, commenced business as an estate agent in the city of Worcester in 1870. He soon obtained an excellent practice of a good general character, and principally concerned himself with the sale and management of freehold and leasehold properties, several hundred houses being included in the agency he conducted. He was one of the founders of the Auctioners' Institute, and filled the office of President of that body in 1894-1896.

He was elected a Fellow of The Institution in November, 1891.

His death occurred on December 10th, 1901, at the age of 51.

PATTINSON HAYTON (Fellow) spent his early life on the family property at Cross Hill, near Wigton, which he farmed with great success. About 30 years ago he started in practice in Carlisle as a land agent and valuer. A shrewd man of business, with great knowledge of agricultural values, he quickly secured a lucrative practice. His services were largely sought after in arbitration work. The Corporation of Carlisle appointed him their valuer in connection with the acquisition of land for the Geltsdale scheme. He was an ardent sportsman, and for many years was one of the keenest followers of the Cumberland Hunt.

His death took place on August 23rd, 1901, as the result of a bicycle accident.

HENRY HAYWOOD (Fellow) acquired a knowledge of his profession in the office of his uncle, Mr. Joseph Smith, and afterwards as an assistant to Mr. George Taylor, of Bromsgrove. In 1845 he secured the agency of the Cradley Hall estate, and six year later assumed the management of the Moccas estate near Hereford. He was subsequently appointed agent to Guy's Hospital and other estates, most of which agencies he continued to hold, in association with his eldest son, to the time of his death. Mr. HAYWOOD, who was an enthusiastic agriculturist, was well known as a successful breeder of Hereford cattle.

He died at the advanced age of 83, on February 19th, 1902.

CHARLES J. INNOCENT (Fellow), the son of Mr. John Innocent, who, in his day, was a well-known publisher, was educated at the Sheffield Commercial Academy, and was afterwards articled as an architectural pupil to the firm of Weightman, Hadfield, and Goldie. In the year 1862 he commenced practice on his own account, and shortly after, the Education Act of 1870 creating a demand for school buildings of the most modern type, he was fortunate enough to be appointed architect to the Sheffield School Board.

During his tenure of this office he designed for the Board a large number of new schools, besides reconstructing many of the old ones according to the requirements of the Act.

He was elected a Fellow of The Institution in December, 1882, and his death occurred on November 30th, 1901, in the 63rd year of his age.

CHARLES WILLIAM LEE (Fellow), formerly of the firm of Messrs. Lee Brothers and Pain, served his articles with his father, with whom he afterwards remained for some time as assistant. He had a considerable practice as a rating surveyor, was frequently engaged in compensation cases, and was also employed to lay out and supervise the development of several large building estates in the neighbourhood of London. He was one of the earliest Members of The Institution; his election as an Associate taking place on July 6th, 1868, and his transfer to the Fellowship in May, 1882. His death occurred on July 28th, 1901, at Hastings.

ROGER LOFTHOUSE (Fellow) was born at Horsehouse, Yorkshire, on the 23rd December, 1845, and having

been educated at Middlesbrough, to which town he came in early life, he received his professional training in a local architect's office and also served some time under one of the largest firms of contractors in the district, and in 1875 commenced practice on his own account at Middlesbrough, subsequently taking his two sons into partnership.

He was one of the ecclesiastical surveyors for the Diocese of York, a valuer under the Finance Act, appointed by the Middlesbrough Corporation, and also valuer to several societies.

Mr. LOFTHOUSE was elected a Fellow of The Institution in November, 1891.

His death took place, after a short illness, at his residence, The Croft, Linthorpe, Middlesbrough, on July 14th, 1901, in his 56th year.

WILLIAM MATHEWS (Fellow), the eldest son of the late Mr. Jeremiah Mathews (a former Vice-President and a founder Member of The Institution), was born in 1828, at Hagley, Worcester. He received his education at King's College School and at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took high mathematical honours, and, later, joined his father in partnership in Birmingham. His professional career was eminently successful, his opinion on all questions of property valuation being regarded as exceptionally sound and valuable. His firm were agents for the Littleton, and several other important landed estates. He frequently acted as arbitrator or umpire in cases involving questions of railway compensation, and was retained as adviser and principal witness for the Corporation of Birmingham in connection with the negotiations relating to the acquisition of property under their improvement scheme.

In addition to being a most able mathematician, Mr. MATHEWS interested himself in botany and geology, making a special study of the flora of Worcestershire.

He was always a keen mountaineer, and was one of the founders of the Alpine Club, filling the office of President of that body from 1868-1870. Mr. MATHEWS was an active helper in various educational movements in Birmingham, and for many years was a governor of King Edward's School.

He was one of the original Members of The Surveyors' Institution, and contributed several papers to the *Transactions*.

He died at his residence in Tunbridge Wells on the 5th September, 1901, within five days of the completion of his 73rd year.

SAMUEL POPE, K.C. (Associate), who was born in 1826, was the son of a prominent London and Manchester merchant. After completing his education, he was engaged for some years in business with a relative, and was for a time a partner in a firm of drysalters. Mr. POPE was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in 1858, and became one of the leaders of the Northern Circuit. He commenced practice in London in 1865, took silk in 1869, and the following year became a Bencher of his Inn. He took, throughout his life, a keen interest in the temperance cause, and was for some time Hon. Secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance. He was for many years concerned almost exclusively with Parliamentary Committee business, and at the time of his death was the leader of the Parliamentary Bar.

Mr. POPE, who was enrolled an Associate of the Institution on February 11th, 1884, died, after a very

brief illness, from valvular disease of the heart, on the 22nd of July, 1901, in the 75th year of his age.

In 1869, he became Recorder of Bolton, and twice contested the seat as a Parliamentary Candidate, having previously stood, without success, as Liberal Candidate for Stoke.

HERBERT E. PRATT (Fellow) was the third son of the late Mr. Richard Pratt, Solicitor and Town Clerk of Rochester, and was articled to Mr. C. M. Stanford, of Colchester. He subsequently acted as agent to the Joyce Green Estate, Dartford, the greater portion of which he farmed himself.

Mr. PRATT was elected a Professional Associate of The Institution in November, 1890, and was transferred to the Fellowship in June, 1896.

His death occurred in November, 1901, at the age of 33.

HENRY SANDY (Fellow), of Stafford, was for many years agent for the estates of Lord Stafford, Lady Surtees, Mr. B. T. Fitzherbert, of Swynnerton Park, and others. He was also the surveyor to the Commissioners under the Forebridge and Tillington Drainage Acts. He did not take any very prominent part in the public affairs of his town, but was for some years a member of the Stafford Board of Guardians and Rural District Council.

Mr. SANDY was elected a Fellow of The Institution in November, 1876, and was, from its foundation, an active member of the Derby and Stafford Provincial Committee, serving for two years (1895-97) as Chairman

His death took place at his residence, Newport Road, Stafford, on January 22nd, 1902.

ASTLEY VIGERS (Fellow), a son of a former Vice-President and Honorary Member, Mr. Francis Vigers, was, during all his professional life, associated with the firm of Messrs. Vigers and Co., and was especially interested in the management of the many agricultural estates for which they were responsible.

He was elected a Fellow of The Institution, January 10th, 1876.

His death occurred on March 30th, 1902, at his residence, The Hurst, Hersham, Walton-on-Thames.

HENRY WALLACE (Fellow) was a native of Lamesley, county Durham, and having entered the Ravensworth Estate office after leaving school, he became a few years later the agent in charge of the estate, and held that position for some 33 years. He was an enthusiastic agriculturist and an acknowledged authority on land values. He took considerable interest in local, municipal, and county affairs, and for some years filled the offices of alderman and county magistrate of his district. He was elected a Fellow of The Institution in May, 1884, and remained an active member of his Provincial Committee up to the time of his death, which occurred on December 1st, 1901, at his residence, Trench Hall, at the age of 57.

JOHN ARTHUR BEACH WALLINGTON (Fellow) a son of Col. Sir John Wallington, K.C.B., resided for many years in Basingstoke, where he had an exten-

sive practice, and acted for some years past as surveyor for the London and South Western Railway Company with respect to their lines and property in the district, in which position he conducted negotiations for the acquisition of the land for the Basingstoke and Alton Light Railway, the widening of the main line, and the extension of the station at Basingstoke.

He was elected a Fellow of The Institution February 6th, 1888, and died in November, 1901 at the age of 48.

LIBRARY.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS, MAPS, &c.,

June 1st, 1901, to May 31st, 1902.

DONORS.	TITLE OF WORK.
<i>Accountant</i> , Editor of the...	"The Accountant," 1901-1902.
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<i>Builder</i> , Editor of the	"The Builder," 1901-1902.
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(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER),

12, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

LIST OF MEMBERS, JULY 1st, 1902.

Honorary Members.

Year of Election or Transfer.	HONORARY MEMBERS.	Address.
1897, Feb. 17	ADDINGTON, THE RIGHT HON. LORD	24, Prince's Gate, S.W.
1895, Jan. 21	BEDFORD, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF	15, Belgrave Square, S.W.
1893, Mar. 20	CARRINGTON, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL, G.C.M.G.	50, Grosvenor Street, W.
1889, Dec. 9	CHAPLIN, THE RT. HON. HENRY, M.P.	Blankney Hall, near Lincoln.
1887, Jan. 24	COBHAM, THE RIGHT HON. LORD VISCOUNT	Hagley Hall, Stourbridge.
1883, May 21	DEVONSHIRE, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.G.	Devonshire House, Piccadilly, W.
1881, Mar. 21	GRANTHAM, THE HON. SIR WILLIAM	100, Eaton Square, S.W.
1880, Dec. 13	GULLY, THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM	Speaker's House, Palace of West-
1895, May 13	COURT, K.C.	minster, S.W.
1900, Feb. 26	HOWARD, EDWARD STAFFORD, C.B.	Office of Woods, &c., 1, Whitehall Place, S.W.
1901, Nov. 25	HOWE, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL	Curzon House, Curzon Street, W.
1880, Dec. 13	JAMES OF HEREFORD, THE RIGHT	
1895, Nov. 11	HON. LORD	41, Cadogan Square, S.W.
1889, Mar. 4	JERSEY, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	Middleton Park, Bicester, Oxon.
1886, Jan. 11	KINGSCOTE, COLONEL SIR ROBERT NIGEL FITZHARDINGE, K.C.B. ...	19, South Audley Street, W.
1869, July 26	LEACH, LIEUT.-COL. SIR GEORGE	6, Wetherby Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.
1871, Feb. 27	ARCHIBALD, K.C.B.	
1885, Apr. 20	M'CLELLAN, JOHN B., M.A., THE REV.	Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester.
1869, Feb. 22	PHILBRICK, HIS HONOUR JUDGE	
1894, Feb. 19	FREDERICK ADOLPHUS, K.C. ...	Barwick House, Yeovil, Somerset.
1879, April 28	SMITH, HIS HONOUR JUDGE	
1892, Dec. 5	LUMLEY, K.C.	25, Cadogan Square, S.W.

Total number of Honorary Members, 17.

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Fellows.

The names of those Fellows who have qualified for the Class by Examination are distinguished thus *

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1559	1889, Jan. 28	ABBEY, JOE BURMAN, A.M.I.C.E.	34A, New Street, Huddersfield.
1034	1884, Jan. 14	ABBOTT, ROBERT THOMAS G. ...	Whitley House, Malton, Yorkshire.
2740	1895, Sept. 2	ABBOTT, JOSEPH	30, Grafton Street, Dublin.
1499	1888, Nov. 26	ABBOTT, WILLIAM	24, Coleman Street, E.C., and Holbeac Lincoln.
2449	A. 1891, Nov. 4 F. 1895, Jan. 21	*ABRAMS, BENJAMIN PERCY ...	Bevois House, 28A, Basinghall St., E.C.
2741	1895, Sept. 2	ADAIR, JOHN OLPHERT	Ballynoe, Tullow, Co. Clare.
3171	1897, Oct. 26	ADAM, THOMAS	27, Union Street, Glasgow.
1105	1884, Feb. 25	ADAMS, HENRY, M.I.C.E.	60, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
3192	A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1901, Nov. 25	*ADDIE, JOHN HEATHCOTE	Estate Office, Llanover, Abergavenn Monmouthshire.
1504	1888, Dec. 10	ADDIE, PETER... ..	City Valuers Department, The Coun House, Bristol.
612	1881, Feb. 21	ADDIE, WILLIAM FORRESTER ...	Powis Castle Estate Office, Welchpo Montgomeryshire.
3072	A. 1896, Oct. 28 F. 1900, Oct. 1	*ADDISCOTT, HENRY HUGH	25, Doyle Road, Upper Tooting Park, S.
1439	A. 1888, Jan. 9 F. 1891, Jan. 5	*ADKIN, BENAIAH WHITLEY	14, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.
664	A. 1881, Dec. 19 F. 1886, Nov. 8	ADKIN, CHARLES DUNCAN	Wantage and Abingdon, Berks.
3452	1899, Feb. 16	AITKEN, JOHN MALCOLM	Castlemilk Estates Office, Norwoo Lockerbie, Dumfriesshire.
3057	1896, Oct. 28	ALCOCK, SAMUEL	Royal Engineer Office, Curragh Cam Kildare, Ireland.
2742	1895, Sept. 2	ALEXANDER, CHARLES MURRAY, LIEUT.-COL.... ..	Termon, Carrickmore, Co. Tyrone.
2743	1895, Sept. 2	ALEXANDER, HENRY GEORGE SAMUEL, MAJOR	1, Gosford Place, Armagh.
3004	1896, Jan. 21	ALEXANDER, ROBERT ARTHUR ...	Glenmore, Drogheda, Co. Louth.
1479	1888, Apr. 30	ALLEN, GEORGE	Strangways, Marnhull, Blandford, Dors
2930	A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1898, Nov. 14	*ALLEN, PERCY	Warrington House, Duppas Hill, Croyd
3338	A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1902, Apr. 28	*ALLSEBROOK, ARTHUR, B.Sc. (Edin.)	5, Sansome Place, Worcester.
2503	A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1893, Nov. 13	*AMOS, FRANK	3, The Parade, Canterbury, Kent.
2744	1895, Sept. 2	ANDERSON, ALEX. CAREW	Ballymountain, Waterford.
3172	1897, Oct. 26	ANDERSON, ROBERT	95, Bath Street, Glasgow.
597	A. 1881, Jan. 10 F. 1884, Mar. 10	ANDERSON, ROBERT	The Barton, Cirencester.
1635	1889, Dec. 9	ANDREW, THOMAS HAWKES ...	Williton, Somerset.
1792	1890, May 29	ANDREWS, JOHN	13, Basinghall Street, E.C.
3342	A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1900, Feb. 12	*ANGEL, FRANCIS HOUGHTON ...	50, Russell Road, Kensington, W.
1634	A. 1889, Nov. 25 F. 1892, Nov. 14	*ANSCOMBE, ERNEST	8, Wellington Rd, St. John's Wood, N
198	1869, May 3	ARDING, CHARLES B., A.R.I.B.A.	22, Surrey Street, Strand, W.C.

† Special Sanitary Science Certificate.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
A. 1891, Oct. 30 F. 1896, Mar. 16	*ARIS, JOHN WHITTON, M.A. (Oxon.)	Loys Weedon House, near Towcester, Northamptonshire.
1884, Apr. 21	ARMISTEAD, RICHARD, A.M.I.C.E.	8, Charles Street, Bradford, Yorkshire.
1895, Sept. 2	ARMSTRONG, ALEXANDER MOORE, CAPT.	Culmore House, Kilrea, Co. London- derry.
1896, Jan. 21	ARMSTRONG, ELLIOTT GRAHAM, B.A. (Dublin)	Rent Office, Abaseragh, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway, Ireland.
1882, Apr. 24	ARMSTRONG, THOMAS JOHN ...	14, Hawthorn Terrace, Newcastle-on- Tyne.
1890, Feb. 24	ARMYTAGE, SIR GEORGE, BART.	Kirklees, Brighouse, Yorkshire.
1888, Dec. 10	ARNOLD, FRANCIS... ..	Chilland, Winchester, and Hambledon, Hants.
1890, Feb. 10	ARNOLD, WILLIAM	6A, George St., Tamworth, Staffordshire.
A. 1896, June 2 F. 1900, Nov. 12	*ARNO, SAMUEL	63, Cawley Road, South Hackney, N.E.
A. 1885, Dec. 7 F. 1896, Jan. 20	*ARNOTT, JOHN	Church Street, Woodbridge, Suffolk.
1889, Jan. 14	ASHDOWN, AUGUSTUS HARDING ...	Uppington, Wellington, Salop.
A. 1896, Oct. 23 F. 1898, Oct. 3	*ASHENDEN, LEONARD THOMAS ...	The Kent Fire Office, 29, Westgate, Canterbury, Kent.
A. 1890, Feb. 24 F. 1901, July 2	*†ASSITER, HARRY G.	19, Old Queen St., Westminster, and Weald House, Harrow Weald, Middlesex.
1891, Nov. 4	AULT, EDWIN	47, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
1891, Nov. 4	AUSTEN, FRANK	Marling Place, Wadhurst, Sussex.
1890, May 29	AUSTIN, RICHARD	Bishop's Waltham, Hants.
A. 1887, Dec. 19 F. 1891, Oct. 15	*AUSTIN, RICHARD, JUN.	Bishop's Waltham, Hants.
1875, Nov. 8	AUSTIN, RUSSELL GARDENER ...	Hertford.
1891, Jan. 17	AYNSLEY, ROBERT JOHN	Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northum- berland.
A. 1882, Apr. 24 F. 1890, Apr. 14	AYRES, CHARLES PRYOR	14, High Street, Watford, Herts.
1891, Jan. 17	BACON, FRANK MACE	Attleborough, Norfolk.
1891, Jan. 17	BACON, HORACE	Attleborough, Norfolk.
A. 1868, Nov. 2 F. 1887, Feb. 7	BADCOCK, PHILIP	9, Whitehall Place, S.W.
A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1901, Nov. 25	*BADDELEY, BERNARD BERESFORD	15, Nicholas Lane, E.C.
1900, Oct. 30	BAGOT, LEWIS BROWN	Royal Engineer Office, Port Louis, Mauritius.
A. 1881, Dec. 19 F. 1889, Nov. 11	BAILEY, LEONARD	Orgreave, Limpsfield, Surrey.
A. 1893, Oct. 4 F. 1896, Feb. 17	*BAILEY, LOUIS HEWITT... ..	Athenæum Buildings, Friar Street, Reading, Berks.
1891, May 23	BAILEY, WILLIAM SMITH	4, Kirkgate, Newark-upon-Trent.
1895, Sept. 2	BAILLIE, JOHN ROBERT, MAJOR...	Estate Office, Ballina, Co. Mayo.
1888, Dec. 10	BAINBRIDGE, ROBERT STAGG ...	Keverstone, near Staindrop, Durham.
1891, Nov. 4	BAINES, MATTHEW TALBOT, M.A. (Cantab.)	Estate Office, Wootton Bassett, Wilts.

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2748	1895, Sept. 2	BALDWIN, CHAMBRÉ CORCOR THOMAS	7, Leinster Street, Dublin.
1690	A. 1890, Jan. 6 F. 1891, Dec. 7	*BALL, WILLIAM ALFRED	Rosslyn, Lansdowne Rd., Bromley, Kent.
479	1877, Mar. 12	BALLS, JAMES MAYHEW	Castle Hedingham, Essex.
1679	A. 1890, Nov. 22 F. 1893, Nov. 13	*BANCROFT, FREDERICK HERBERT	88, Mosley Street, Manchester.
2932	A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1901, Feb. 11	*BANKS, FREDERICK STUART ANGUS	4, Bank Buildings, Cricklewood, N.W.
2156	1891, Nov. 4	BANKS, JOHN	Kendal, Westmorland.
1916	1891, Jan. 17	BANKS, THOMAS	60, King Street, Manchester.
606	1881, Feb. 7	BANNISTER, THOMAS	Limehurst, Hayward's Heath, Sussex.
712	1882, Jan. 30	BARFIELD, FREDERIC HENRY ...	56, Lancaster Road, Stroud Green, N.
3510	A. 1899, Oct. 30 F. 1901, July 2	*BARKER, FREDERICK GEORGE ...	3, Bucklersbury, E.C.
2504	A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1898, Nov. 14	*BARKER, GEOFFREY LIONEL ...	Kilnback, Angle, Pembrokeshire.
1985	1891, Mar. 14	BARKER, HORACE RICHARD ...	13, Lowndes Street, Belgravia, S.W.
1661	A. 1889, Dec. 9 F. 1891, June 29	*BARNES, GEORGE FREDERICK ...	92, Newbold Road, Chesterfield.
983	1883, Dec. 17	BARNES, JOHN WILLIAM JAMES...	Albion Chambers, King St., Nottingham.
3499	1899, Oct. 30	BARNES, WILLIAM ARTHUR, B.A. (Dublin)	Westland, Kells, Co. Meath.
1307	1836, Feb. 22	BARNES-WILLIAMS, T., F.R.I.B.A.	30, Coleman Street, E.C.
3345	A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1899, Oct. 2	*BARNES, STEPHEN ALLEN	51, Brooke Road, Stoke Newington, N.
2157	1891, Nov. 4	BARR, JAMES, M.I.C.E.	221, West George Street, Glasgow.
2153	1891, Nov. 1	BARRATT, FREDERICK WILLIAM	The Vestry Hall, Bethnal Green, E.
2749	1895, Sept. 2	BARRINGTON, JOHN BEATTY ...	Barrington Street, Limerick.
2159	1891, Nov. 4	BARROW, THOMAS ROBERT... ..	Post Office Avenue, Southport, Lancashire.
1917	1891, Jan. 17	BARRY, DENNETT HEBER	21, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
2098	1891, May 23	BARTON, HARRY HOWELL	17, Guildhall Street, Folkestone, Kent.
2750	1895, Sept. 2	BARTON, HENRY DUPRÉ MALKIN	The Bush, Antrim, Ireland.
2562	1893, Oct. 4	BARTON, SIR JOHN GEORGE, C.B.	General Valuation and Boundary Survey Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
2751	1895, Sept. 2	BARTON, ROBERT CULLEY	Millmount Rd., Mullingar, West Meath.
3642	A. 1900, Oct. 30 F. 1901, Nov. 25	*BASLEY, HAROLD PULLAM	South View, Lansdowne Road, Bromley, Kent.
1056	1884, Jan. 28	BATE, THOMAS	Salisbury House, 87, High Rd., Kilburn, N.W.
1986	1891, Mar. 14	BATEY, HENRY SIMPSON	51, King Street, Manchester.
726	1882, Feb. 13	BATH, FRED., F.R.I.B.A.	Crown Chambers, and Sandown House, Church Fields, Salisbury, Wilts.
1918	1891, Jan. 17	BATHER, JOHN T.	9, The Square, Shrewsbury.
3454	1899, Feb. 16	BATHGATE, CHARLES S.	26, Bellgrove Street, Glasgow.
2161	1891, Nov. 4	BATSTONE, ROWLAND ROBERT ...	110, Cannon Street, E.C.
1580	1889, Feb. 25	BATTERBURY, THOMAS, F.R.I.B.A.	Birkbeck Bank Chambers, Chancery Lane, W.C.
2162	1891, Nov. 4	BATTING, WALTER... ..	7, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.
3346	A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1901, Nov. 25	*BAVERSTOCK, HAROLD BRIDGE ...	Godalming, Surrey.
2481	1892, Feb. 26	BAXTER, GEORGE	1, Frederick's Place, E.C., and Guildford.
1881	A. 1890, Nov. 22 F. 1898, Feb. 7	*BEADEL, MAURICE FREDERICK ...	97, Gresham Street, E.C.

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1891, Nov. 4	BEALE, ROBERT J., A.R.I.B.A. ...	17, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.
1895, Sept. 2	BEAMISH, WILLIAM HENRY... ..	2, South Mall, Cork.
A. 1885, Dec. 7	*BEARD, EDWIN THOMAS, A.M.I.C.E.	4, The Crescent, Scarborough.
F. 1889, Nov. 11	BEATTIE, WILLIAM HALDEN... ..	11, Glencairn Crescent, Edinburgh.
1898, Feb. 18	BEAUMONT, CHARLES	East Bridgford, near Nottingham.
1888, Feb. 6	BECK, ARTHUR CLEMENT	Wyton Manor, Huntingdon.
1891, Nov. 4	BECK, EDWARD WILLIAM	16, Bank Street, Norwich.
1888, Feb. 20	BECK, FRANK REGINALD	Sandringham, Norfolk.
1891, Nov. 4	BECKWITH, HENRY LANGTON ...	3, Cook Street, Liverpool.
1889, Jan. 28	*BEDELLS, CHARLES HERBERT ...	6, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
A. 1883, May 25	BEESTON, FRED., F.R.I.B.A. ...	13, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.
F. 1887, May 23	BKEN, GEORGE	73, Moorgate Street, E.C.
1873, Dec. 8	BKEN, WALTER	73, Moorgate Street, E.C.
1888, Jan. 9	*BELCHER, EDWARD JOHN	Wantage, Berks.
1891, Mar. 14	BELL, ANDREW WALKER	Corporation Buildings, Dunfermline.
A. 1889, Feb. 25	*BELL, HERBERT OWEN... ..	9, Victoria Street, S.W.
F. 1895, Dec. 9	BELL, JOSEPH ASKEW	Rufford Estate Office, Ollerton, Notts.
1898, Oct. 29	*BELLINGHAM, ARCHIBALD TURNER	Cheveley Estate Office, Newmarket, Cambridgeshire.
A. 1894, Oct. 30	BENNETT, THOMAS OATLEY... ..	Bruton, Somerset.
F. 1898, May 16	*BENSON, ROBERT ALAN	Duchy of Cornwall Office, Liskeard, Cornwall.
1888, Feb. 20	BERTWISTLE, JAMES	1, Tackett's Street, Blackburn.
A. 1889, Dec. 9	BETTRIDGE, EDWARD	28, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
F. 1894, Apr. 2	*BEVEN, SEPTIMUS	15, Moorfields, E.C.
1875, Mar. 1	BICKERTON, GEORGE ARTHUR ...	St. Martin's House, 29, Ludgate Hill, E.C.
A. 1884, Nov. 10	BIDWELL, CHAS., M.A. (Cantab.) (Vice-President)	Ely, Cambridgeshire.
F. 1890, Dec. 8	*BIDWELL, JOHN EVANS... ..	St. Mary's, Ely, Cambridgeshire.
1884, Dec. 8	*BIDWELL, PHILLIP SHELFORD ...	St. Mary's Street, Ely, Cambridgeshire.
1893, Dec. 17	BIGG, LIONEL THURSFIELD	Strathfield-Saye, Mortimer, Berkshire.
A. 1892, Nov. 28	BIGGER, JOHN JAMES EASTWOOD	Fairymount, Dundalk, Ireland.
F. 1894, Oct. 10	BILLINGHAM, JOHN ALFRED LAWRENCE	Royal Engineer Office, Shorncliffe Camp, Kent.
1885, Jan. 12	BILSON, JOHN, F.R.I.B.A.	23, Parliament Street, Hull, Yorkshire.
1869, Mar. 22	BINGHAM, ALFRED JOHN	Nalder Hill House, Newbury, and 5, Bolton Street, Piccadilly, W.
A. 1894, Feb. 22	BINGHAM, FREDERICK HENRY ...	5, Bolton Street, Piccadilly, W.
F. 1896, Feb. 3	BINGHAM, REUBEN	5, Bolton Street, Piccadilly, W.
A. 1897, Oct. 26	BINNIE, THOMAS	207, Hope Street, Glasgow.
F. 1900, May 21	(Member of Council)	
A. 1898, Feb. 18	BINNIE, THOMAS, JUN.	207, Hope Street, Glasgow.
F. 1901, July 2		
1896, June 2		
1898, Oct. 29		
1891, Nov. 4		
1891, May 23		
1891, Jan. 17		
1875, Apr. 12		
1868, Oct. 26		
1898, Oct. 29		

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
2934	A. 1835, Oct. 24 F. 1900, Oct. 1	*BIRCH, FRANCIS JULIAN LAURENCE	Hillside, Yatton, Somerset.
2569	A. 1893, Oct. 4 F. 1895, Apr. 29	*BIRCH, RICHARD ELWYN, B.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Bryncelyn, St. Asaph, North Wales.
1330	A. 1886, Dec. 6 F. 1889, Nov. 11	*BIRCH, WALTER DE HOUGHTON ...	Hoghton Estate Office, Walton Hall Preston, Lancashire.
1490	1888, Nov. 12	BIRD, JAMES BINFIELD... ..	West Cowes, Isle of Wight, & 28, Queen Street, E.C.
1636	1889, Dec. 9	BIRD, JOHN	Brampton, Huntingdon.
1154	1884, May 5	BIRD, WALTER	24, Wynnstay Gardens, Kensington, W.
1351	A. 1887, Jan. 10 F. 1889, Feb. 25	BIRKETT, TOM	Foxton House, Penrith, Cumberland.
1794	1890, May 29	BISHOP, CHARLES	Regent Circus, Swindon, Wilts.
2563	1893, Oct. 4	*BLACKBOURN, HENRY	6, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
1326	1856, Dec. 6	BLACKFORD, ARTHUR	61 and 62, Chancery Lane, W.C.
2754	1895, Sept. 2	BLACKLEY, TRAVERS ROBERT ...	Drumbar, Cavan, Ireland.
3455	1899, Feb. 16	BLAIR, ALEXANDER	198, West George Street, Glasgow.
3200	A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1898, June 6	*[BLAKE, EDWIN HOLMES	82, Victoria Street, S.W.
1262	1885, Mar. 23	BLAKE, FREDERICK	46, Commercial Road, Portsmouth, Har.
2168	1891, Nov. 4	BLAKE, GEORGE	Stradey Estate Office, New Rd., Llanel Carmarthenshire.
883	1883, Feb. 12	BLAKE, WILLIAM JOHN... ..	45, High Street, Croydon.
773	1882, Mar. 13	BLAKEMORE, WILLIAM AGUTTER	6, Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C.
2755	1895, Sept. 2	BLAKENEY, ROBERT EDWARD ...	Benekerry Lodge, Carlow, Ireland.
1057	1884, Jan. 28	BLASHILL, THOMAS, F.R.I.B.A. (<i>Member of Council</i>)	29, Tavistock Square, W.C.
2169	1891, Nov. 4	BLENCOWE, GEORGE	Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk.
2170	1891, Nov. 4	BLETSOE, HENRY HOPKINSON ...	Thrapston, Northamptonshire.
3645	A. 1900, Oct. 30 F. 1901, Nov. 25	*BLISS, THOMAS CUSHWAY	106, Cheapside, E.C.
1988	1891, Mar. 14	BLIZARD, JOHN HY., A.M.I.C.E.	Lansdowne House, Castle Lane, Southampton.
511	A. 1878, May 13 F. 1887, Mar. 7	BLOSSE, EDWARD F. LYNCH ...	Charles Street Chambers, Car Glamorganshire.
3154	A. 1897, Feb. 17 F. 1900, May 21	*BLUNT, MONTAGUE CECIL	33 and 34, Savile Row, W.
2171	1891, Nov. 4	BLYTON, GEORGE	16, The Hawthorns, Church R Finchley, N.
768	A. 1882, Feb. 27 F. 1889, Nov. 11	BOA, ANDREW... ..	Great Thurlow, Newmarket, Suffolk.
1882	A. 1890, Nov. 22 F. 1893, Aug. 9	*BODY, ARTHUR, A.R.I.B.A. ...	Princess Chambers, Princess Squ Plymouth, Devon.
1452	1838, Feb. 6	BODY, JOHN BOND... ..	Princess Chambers, Princess Squ Plymouth.
330	1874, Feb. 2	BOLAM, CHARLES GODFREY ...	Chesham House, Kettering, Northa tonshire, and 82 & 83, Pa Chambers, S.W.
450	1876, May 8	BOLAM, WILLIAM THOMAS	4, Summerhill Terrace, Westgate R Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
408	1875, Dec. 13	BOLDEN, JOHN LEONARD, M.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Duchy of Lancaster Office, Lanca Place, W.C.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1891, May 23	BOND, DOUGLAS VALE	22, Surrey Street, Strand, W.C.
1869, May 3	BOND, ERASMUS	Combe Lodge, Kingston Hill, Surrey.
1882, May 22	BOOKER, ALGERNON ERSKINE ...	Albion House, Hyde Park Square, W.
1899, Oct. 30	*BOOKER, FRANK WILLIAM ...	7, Albion Chambers, King St., Nottingham.
A. 1894, Oct. 30	*BOOTH, GILBERT WILLIAM ...	3, Adelaide Street, Charing Cross, W.C.
F. 1895, Nov. 1	BOOTHBY, HENRY VERNON ...	Estate Office, Keele, Newcastle, Staffordshire.
1891, Nov. 4		
1881, Dec. 19	BOTTERILL, WILLIAM	Brookside, Newland Park, Hull, Yorkshire.
A. 1890, Nov. 22	*BOULTING, FREDERICK EDWARD...	Napier Lodge, Minster, Kent.
F. 1891, June 29		
1890, May 29	BOURNE, ROBERT ELLIOTT ...	Elwell, Totnes, Devon.
1888, Dec. 10	BOWDEN, JOHN	14, Ridgefield, Manchester.
A. 1891, May 23	*BOWDEN, JOHN FRIENDSHIP ...	Bedford Chambers, Exeter, Devon.
F. 1899, Nov. 13	BOWDICH, JOHN	24, Coleman Street, E.C.
1891, Nov. 4	BOWDITCH, HENRY	103, George Street, Croydon.
1890, Apr. 14	BOWEN, EDWARD FERGUSON ...	Mantua House, Castlereagh, Co. Roscommon, Ireland.
1896, June 2		
1890, Apr. 14	BOWLEY, JOHN CROSS	Norman Terrace, Hastings, Sussex.
1888, Nov. 12	BOWMAN, JOHN JAMES... ..	Helmsley R.S.O., Yorkshire.
1789, Oct. 26	BOXSHALL, HENRY EDWIN ...	Horse Guards, Whitehall, S.W.
1890, Jan. 6	BOYD, JOHN JERMYN	Heath View, Weybridge, Surrey, and 125, Piccadilly, W.
1886, Nov. 22	BRACKETT, ARTHUR WILLIAM ...	27, High Street, Tunbridge Wells, Kent
A. 1890, Nov. 22	*BRACKETT, FREDERICK HENRY ...	27, High Street, Tunbridge Wells, Kent
F. 1892, May 30		
1883, Jan. 29	BRACKETT, WILLIAM	27, High Street, Tunbridge Wells, Kent
A. 1897, Oct. 26	*BRACKETT, WILLIAM NEWBEGIN	Market Place, Retford, Nottinghamshire
F. 1902, Apr. 28		
A. 1894, Oct. 30	*BRADLEY, JAMES WILLIAM,	Town Hall, Charing Cross Road, W.C.
F. 1895, July 29	A.M.I.C.E.	
1891, Nov. 4	BRADLEY, WILLIAM EDWARD ...	The Hall, Ebberston, York.
A. 1893, Oct. 4	*BRADSHAW, HARRY GREAVES ...	28, Barton Arcade, St. Ann's Square, Manchester.
F. 1897, Feb. 8		
1895, Sept. 2	BRADSHAW, ROBERT MACNEVIN	25, South Frederick Street, Dublin.
1889, Jan. 28	BRADY, CHARLES ALLDIS	17, Warren Street, Stockport, Cheshire
A. 1888, Dec. 10	*BRADY, RALPH HOLLINSHED ...	78, Cross Street, Manchester.
F. 1893, Nov. 13		
1891, Mar. 14	BRADY, WILLIAM HOLLINSHED ...	17, Warren Street, Stockport, Cheshire
1887, Dec. 5	BRAILSFORD, HENRY	Park Nook, near Derby.
1888, Jan. 23	BREACH, BENJAMIN I'ANSON ...	29, Fleet Street, E.C.
1895, Oct. 24	*BREEDS, ARTHUR OWEN	62, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
1882, Feb. 13	BRERETON, FRANC SADLEIR,	292, High Holborn, W.C.
	F.R.I.B.A.	
1891, Nov. 4	BRERETON, THOMAS BLOOMFIELD	292, High Holborn, W.C.
	SADLEIR	
1891, Jan. 17	BREWER, FRANK JOHN, F.R.I.B.A.	2, Upper Hill Street, Richmond, Surrey

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1921	1891, Jan. 17	BRIANT, ROBERT	200, Kennington Park Road, S.E.
2758	1895, Sept. 2	BRIDGE, HENRY POWELL	Racket Hall, Roscrea, Tipperary.
829	1882, Dec. 18	BRIDGEWATER, BENTLEY JAMES	80, Cheapside, E.C.
1370	1887, Feb. 21	BRIDGFORD, ERNEST JAMES ...	28, Cross Street, Manchester.
1309	1886, Mar. 8	BRIDGFORD, COL. SIR ROBERT, K.C.B.	28, Cross Street, Manchester.
3080	A. 1896, Oct. 28 F. 1900, Feb. 12	*BRIGHTON, GEORGE LAWRENCE	20, Queenswood Road, Forest Hill, S.E.
2506	A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1896, Jan. 6	*BRINKWORTH, ROBERT EDWIN ...	St. Mary's St., Chippenham, Wilts., and 16, Old Bond St., Bath, Somersetshire
2655	A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1899, Mar. 20	*BRINSLEY, HERBERT GEORGE WILLIAM	30 and 31, New Bridge Street, E.C.
2759	1895, Sept. 2	BROADLEY, EDWARD BARRY, MAJOR	73, South Mall, Cork.
2177	1891, Nov. 4	BROCKLEBANK, JOHN	58A, Yorkshire Street, Rochdale, Lanca- shire, and Crossbrook, Todmorden Yorks.
2178	1891, Nov. 4	BRODRICK, FREDERICK STEAD ...	York Chambers, Lowgate, Hull.
1990	1891, Mar. 14	BROOKS, CHARLES W., A.R.I.B.A.	63, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
2938	A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1897, Nov. 8	*BROOKS, JOHN McMULLEN	4, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
2939	A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1899, Mar. 20	*BROOKS, PHILIP FULLER	4, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
1834	1890, Nov. 22	BROSTER, ROBERT BUCK	Craven Bank Chambers, North Street Keighley, Yorkshire.
2135	A. 1891, May 23 F. 1893, May 29	*BROWN, ALEXANDER BURNETT ...	Amberley House, Norfolk St., Strand W.C.
1664	A. 1889, Dec. 9 F. 1895, Mar. 18	*BROWN, ARTHUR MACDONALD, B.A. (Cantab.)	Tring, Herts.
3456	1889, Feb. 16	BROWN, CHARLES	Kerse Estate Office, Falkirk, Stirlingshir.
1500	1888, Nov. 26	BROWN, FRANK JOHN	Tring, Herts.
3457	1889, Feb. 16	BROWN, GEORGE	Hilton of Culsh, New Deer, Aberdeenshire
634	1881, Dec. 19	BROWN, GEORGE JAMES	34, Great George Street, S.W.
2507	A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1899, Jan. 23	*BROWN, GEORGE TURVILLE... ..	34, Great George Street, S.W.
933	1883, Apr. 30	BROWN, JOHN POWLES... ..	21, East Street, Hereford.
2061	1891, May 23	BROWN, WILLIAM	138, West Regent Street, Glasgow.
2761	1895, Sept. 2	BROWNE, ERNEST H.	Brookfield, Tullamore, King's Co.
1142	A. 1884, Apr. 21 F. 1890, Apr. 14	BROWNE, FLINT	30, Watling Street, E.C.
2762	1895, Sept. 2	BROWNLOW, CHARLES	Mountstewart, Newtownards, Co. Down
2763	1895, Sept. 2	BROWNLOW, CLAUDE	Estate Office, Coolderry, Carrickmacross Co. Monaghan.
1046	A. 1884, Jan. 14 F. 1890, Mar. 24	BRUCE, ROBERT KNIGHT	Hathersage, by Sheffield.
2482	1892, Feb. 26	BRUTON, HENRY WILLIAM	Albion Chambers, Gloucester.
3500	1899, Oct. 30	BRYANT, GEORGE HERBERT ...	Royal Engineer Office, Hong Kong, China
2180	1891, Nov. 4	BRYDEN, ROBERT A., F.R.I.B.A.	212, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
1291	1886, Jan. 11	BRYDON, ROBERT	The Dene, Seaham-Harbour, Durham.
77	1868, July 13	BUCK, ALBERT (<i>Vice President</i>)	Worcester.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1889, Jan. 14	BUCK, HERBERT WILSON	Pierpoint Street, Worcester.
A. 1885, Dec. 7		
F. 1889, Jan. 14	*BUCKLAND, ALFRED VIRGOE	8, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, E.C.
1871, Dec. 18	BUCKLAND, FRANK BOWRY... ..	Windsor, Berks.
1890, Jan. 6	BUCKLAND, HENRY DUNEAU	4, Bloomsbury Sq., W.C., and Windsor.
A. 1891, May 23		
F. 1894, Oct. 10	*BUCKLAND, SIDNEY CRAWFORD... ..	Windsor, Berks., and 4, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.
1890, Nov. 22	BUCKLEY, GEORGE	Tower Chambers, Halifax, Yorkshire.
1891, Nov. 4	BULL, ALFRED EDWIN	35, Craven Street, Charing Cross, W.C.
1891, Nov. 4	BULL, WALTER	35, Old Jewry, E.C.
1891, Jan. 17	BURCHELL, SIDNEY HERBERT	Reigate, Surrey, & Wool Exchange, E.C.
1889, Jan. 14	BURD, TIMOTHEUS HENRY	School Gardens, Shrewsbury.
A. 1897, Oct. 26		
F. 1900, Nov. 12	*BURGESS, HENRY HERBERT PHILIP	"Sunnyside," Uxbridge Road, Acton, W.
1895, Sept. 2	BURKE, HENRY ANTHONY	Drumkeen, Ballinamallard, Co. Fer- managh.
1895, Sept. 2	BURKE, WILLIAM CREAGHE	Clonne, Ballinrobe, Co. Mayo.
1890, May 29	BURMESTER, JOHN WILLIAM STANLEY, F.R.I.B.A.	13, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.
1891, Nov. 4	BURNET, FRANK	180, Hope Street, Glasgow.
1890, May 29	BURNETT, ALFRED ANDREW	2, High Street, Southampton, Hants.
1881, Dec. 19	BURNETT, DAVID	14, Nicholas Lane, E.C.
1889, May 13	†BURNETT, GEORGE JOHN MUL- CASTER, M.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Elstree Cottage, Elstree, Herts.
F. '96, June 2		
F. 1897, June 28	BURNS, GAVIN JAS., B.Sc. (<i>Lond.</i>)	Royal Engineer Office, The Nothe, Wey- mouth, Dorset.
1900, Oct. 30		
F. 1901, Dec. 9	BURR, HARRY	67, High Street, Rushden, Northampton- shire.
1875, Feb. 1	BURROUGHS, THOMAS HENRY	37, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., and 16, Lower Berkeley Street, W.
1886, Dec. 6		
1890, Jan. 6	*BURROWS, ALFRED JOHN	41, Bank Street, Ashford, Kent.
1884, Dec. 8	BURTENSHAW, ALBERT... ..	Hailsham, Sussex.
1898, Oct. 29		
1901, July 2	*BURTENSHAW, ALBERT KING	Hailsham, Sussex.
1895, Oct. 24		
1897, Jan. 11	*BURTON, AMOS, A.M.I.C.E.	Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Stoke- upon-Trent, Staffordshire.
1887, Dec. 19		
1891, May 25	*BUSHELL, HENRY	33, New Bridge Street, E.C.
1894, Oct. 30		
1899, Nov. 13	*BUTLER, ALBERT ERNEST	20, Blagrove Street, Reading, Berks.
1897, Oct. 26		
1900, May 21	*BUTLER, CHARLES	14, Queen Street, Huddersfield, Yorkshire.
1895, Sept. 2	BUTLER, WALTER SELBY	Green Mount, Castle Bellingham, Co. Louth.
1874, Jan. 5	BUZZARD, ALFRED LINDSEY	Avondale, Chesterfield Rd., Eastbourne.
1889, Dec. 9	BYRON, AUGUSTUS WILLIAM	5, Low Pavement, Chesterfield, and 16, Great George Street, S.W.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
2184	1891, Nov. 4	CABLE, JAMES M., A.R.I.B.A. ...	56, Ludgate Hill, E.C.
1638	1889, Dec. 9	CÆSAR, CHARLES EDWARD... ..	105, Tooley Street, Southwark, S.E.
2185	1891, Nov. 4	CALVERT, ARTHUR RICHARD ...	14, Low Pavement, Nottingham.
1798	1890, May 29	CAMPBELL, HENRY HUNTER ...	Sutton Hall, St. Helen's, Lancashire.
1377	1887, Mar. 7	CANNING, WILLIAM BROWNE ...	Salisbury, Wilts.
787	A. 1892, Mar. 27 F. 1884, Jan. 14	CARD, HENRY CURTIS	North Street, Lewes, Sussex.
2483	1892, Feb. 26	CARDONA, JOSEPH, JUN.	Waterport Street, Gibraltar.
1799	1890, May 29	CAREW, JOHN THEODORE	22, Surrey Street, Strand, W.C.
2659	A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1899, Jan. 23	*CARNELL, SYDNEY GEORGE... ..	Estate Office, Condover, Shrewsbury
800	A. 1882, Apr. 24 F. 1883, Jan. 15	CARPENTER, EVAN GEORGE ...	45, High Street, Croydon, Surrey.
3206	A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1898, Oct. 3	*CARPMAEL, HAROLD	Jessel Chambers, 88, Chancery Lane, W.
3776	1901, Oct. 29	*CARR, CUTHBERT ELLISON	1, Collingwood St., Newcastle-on-Ty
232	A. 1870, Feb. 7 F. 1880, Nov. 22	CARRITT, ERNEST, A.R.I.B.A. ...	57, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
2767	1895, Sept. 2	CARROLL, THEODORE FREDERICK	80, South Mall, Cork.
2769	1895, Sept. 2	CARSON, WILLIAM B.	11, Westland Row, Dublin.
2187	1891, Nov. 4	CARSWELL, WILLIAM	Capesthorpe, Chelford, Cheshire.
2943	A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1898, Nov. 14	*CARTWRIGHT, ALFRED STOTT ...	Council Office, Wilmslow, Cheshire.
2188	1891, Nov. 4	CARTWRIGHT, JOSHUA, M.I.C.E.	Peel Chambers, Bury, Lancashire.
1991	1891, Mar. 14	CASTELL, CHARLES SMITH	2, Pont Street, Belgrave Square, S.
1603	1889, Mar. 18	CASTLE, ARTHUR	11, King Edward Street, Oxford.
2137	A. 1891, May 23 F. 1894, Nov. 12	*CASTLE, HAROLD	11, King Edward Street, Oxford.
637	1881, Dec. 19	CASTLE, HENRY JAMES... ..	11, Little College St., Westminster,
1201	A. 1884, May 26 F. 1887, Nov. 14	CASTLE, SYDNEY CHARLES COURTENAY	40, Chancery Lane, W.C., and Neus Auckland Road, Upper Norwood,
278	1872, Mar. 11	CASTLE, WILLIAM HENRY BALDWIN	40, Chancery Lane, W.C.
362	1875, Jan. 4	CAVE, HENRY H.	Estate Office, Rugby, Warwickshire
1480	1888, Apr. 30	CAVE, THOMAS NEWMAN	Horton, Northamptonshire.
1836	1890, Nov. 22	CHALK, HENRY PHILIP	Linton, Cambridgeshire.
2660	A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1896, Feb. 17	*CHAMBERS, THEODORE GERVASE	4, Bloomsbury Place, W.C.
3155	A. 1897, Feb. 17 F. 1899, June 26	*CHAMBERLAIN, GEORGE ARTHUR RADDON	Leamington House, Malvern Worcestershire.
1061	1884, Jan. 28	CHANCELLOR, ALBERT	1, King Street, Richmond, Surrey, 51, Pall Mall, S.W.
219	1870, Jan. 10	CHANCELLOR, FRED., F.R.I.B.A.	20, Finsbury Circus, E.C., and Cl ford, Essex.
3147	1897, Feb. 17	CHAPMAN, GEORGE JAMES	Royal Engineer Office, Brighton.
2189	1891, Nov. 4	CHAPMAN, HENRY JAMES	50, Belgrave Road, S.W.
1800	1890, May 29	CHARLES, RICHARD STAFFORD ...	52, New Broad Street, E.C.
3016	A. 1896, Jan. 21 F. 1901, Nov. 25	*CHART, CHRISTOPHER	Union Bank Chambers, Croydon.
1768	1890, Mar. 24	CHART, ROBERT MASTERS	The Vestry Hall, Mitcham, Surrey

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1891, Nov. 4	CHASEMORE, PHILIP	Ashleigh, Horsham, Sussex.
A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1901, Nov. 25	*CHATELL, FRANCIS LORiot ...	Lower Camden, Chislehurst, Kent.
1891, Jan. 17	CHATELL, DAVID JAMES	29A, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
1891, Nov. 4	CHATTERTON, GEO., M.I.C.E. ...	6, The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.
1895, Sept. 2	CHATTERTON, ROBT. SMITH ...	Belmont, Raheny, Co. Dublin.
1890, Mar. 10	CHESTERTON, SIDNEY RAWLINS ...	22, Lower Phillimore Place, Kensington, W., and 51, Cheapside, E.C.
1884, Apr. 21	CHESTON, CHESTER	Dashwood House, New Broad Street, E.C.
1891, Mar. 14	CHESTON, HORACE, F.R.I.B.A. ...	5, Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C.
1891, Nov. 4	CHETWOOD, STEPHEN	Waltham Abbey, Essex.
1891, Nov. 4	CHEW, HENRY VICTOR... ..	35, Great St. Helen's, E.C.
A. 1899, Oct. 30 F. 1900, Oct. 1	*CHICHESTER, RICHARD HERBERT	Cheswardine, Market Drayton, Salop.
1890, Feb. 24	CHILD, FRED	65 and 66, Chancery Lane, W.C., and 1, Station Road, New Barnet.
1896, Oct. 28	CHILD, HENRY JOHN	Royal Engineer Office, Sheerness-on-Sea, Kent.
1868, July 6	CHINNOCK, FREDERICK GEORGE	11, Waterloo Place, S.W.
A. 1884, Feb. 25 F. 1891, June 29	CHRISTY, ARCHIBALD ERNEST ...	12, Great St. Helen's, E.C.
1887, Jan. 10	CLARE, EDWARD LOVELL	37, Park Square, Leeds, Yorkshire, and 33, Friar Lane, Leicester.
1892, Feb. 26	CLARK, JOHN MCCLARE	Haltwhistle & Hexham, Northumberland.
1889, Dec. 9	CLARK, NATHANIEL	Beamish Park, Beamish, R.S.O., Co. Durham.
1882, Jan. 16	CLARK, SAMUEL	8, New Cavendish Street, W.
1882, Jan. 16	CLARKE, ALFRED DUDLEY	Estate Office, Abberley, Stourport, Worcestershire.
1890, May 29	CLARKE, CHRISTOPHER	Charlcot, Bedale, Yorkshire.
A. 1900, Oct. 30 F. 1901, July 2	*CLARKE, ERNEST SEYMOUR ...	2, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.
1891, Mar. 14	CLARKE, GEORGE ERNEST	12, Coleman Street, E.C.
A. 1884, Jan. 28 F. 1886, Jan. 11	CLARKE, HOWARD CHATFIELD ...	63, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.
1888, Dec. 10	CLARKE, JOHN WILLIAM	Guisborough, Yorkshire.
A. 1883, Dec. 17 F. 1889, Nov. 11	CLARKE, PERCY HENRY	2, Lancaster Place, W.C.
1891, Jan. 17	CLARKE, STANLEY CHATFIELD ...	202, Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C.
1891, Nov. 4	CLARKSON, JOHN, F.R.I.B.A. ...	Ormond Chambers, 28, Great Ormond Street, W.C.
1890, Nov. 22	CLARKSON, WILLIAM	136, High Street, Poplar, E.
A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1900, Oct. 30	*CLARKSON, WILLIAM, JUN.	9 and 10, Fenchurch Street, E.C., and 136, High Street, Poplar, E.
1890, Jan. 6	CLIFTON, JAMES EDWARD, F.R.I.B.A.	Swanage, Dorset.
A. 1884, Mar. 10 F. 1889, Jan. 28	CLIFTON, WILLIAM EDWARD, F.R.I.B.A.	7, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
1886, Mar. 8	CLOUGH-TAYLOR, HORACE GEO. ...	39, Friar Lane, Leicester.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
78	A. 1868, July 13 F. 1875, May 10	CLUTTON, JOHN HENRY	9, Whitehall Place, S.W.
61	A. 1868, July 6 F. 1874, Apr. 13	CLUTTON, RALPH	9, Whitehall Place, S.W.
221	A. 1870, Jan. 10 F. 1875, Dec. 13	CLUTTON, RALPH WILLIAM	Hartswood, Reigate, Surrey.
65	1868, July 13	CLUTTON, ROBERT GEORGE	9, Whitehall Place, S.W.
1285	A. 1885, Dec. 7 F. 1894, May 28	*COALES, HERBERT GEORGE, A.M.I.C.E.	Market Harborough Local Board Office Market Harborough.
713	1882, Jan. 30	COBB, HERBERT MANSFIELD	Higham, Kent, and 53, Lincoln's I Fields, W.C.
1544	1889, Jan. 14	COBHAM, CHARLES	"The Shrubby," Gravesend, Kent, a Local Board Office, Grays, Essex.
1885	A. 1890, Nov. 22 F. 1894, Apr. 16	*COBHAM, GEORGE WILLIAM	1 & 3, Edwin Street, Gravesend, Kent.
3006	1896, Jan. 21	COCHRANE, JOHN	Combermore, Lifford, Co. Donegal.
3661	A. 1900, Oct. 30 F. 1901, July 2	*COCHRANE, WILLIAM JAMES	Carlyon Street, Sunderland, Durham.
2196	1891, Nov. 4	COCKS, SAMUEL ROGER	5, St. Thomas' Street, Ryde, Isle Wight.
3059	1896, Oct. 28	COLEMAN, THOMAS EVERIT... ..	Royal Engineer Office, Milldam Barrac Portsmouth, Hants.
1839	1890, Nov. 22	COLES, SAMUEL HOOD COWPER	Penmyarth, Crickhowell, S. Wales.
769	A. 1882, Feb. 27 F. 1884, Feb. 11	COLGATE, THOMAS... ..	Sheffield Park, Uckfield, Sussex.
2197	1891, Nov. 4	COLLIER, WALTER HENRY	130, Strand, W.C.
1414	A. 1887, Dec. 19 F. 1891, Feb. 2	COLLINGHAM, JOHN CYRIL LEES	6, Mount Street, W.
119	1863, Aug. 17	COLLINS, HENRY HYMAN, F.R.I.B.A.	61, Old Broad Street, E.C.
3083	A. 1896, Oct. 28 F. 1900, May 21	*COLLINS, HORACE	Johannesburgh, South Africa.
826	A. 1882, Dec. 4 F. 1891, Jan. 19	COLLINS, MARCUS E.	61, Old Broad Street, E.C.
1925	1891, Jan. 17	COLYER, FREDERICK, M.I.C.E.	14, Victoria Street, S.W.
3186	1897, Oct. 26	COMBER, PATRICK FORSTALL, M.I.C.E.	19, Lower Leeson Street, Dublin.
1501	1888, Nov. 26	COMBES, CYRUS	Tisbury, Wilts, and Misterton, Cr kerne, Somerset.
2062	1891, May 23	COMMINS, FREDERICK JAMES	7, Bedford Circus, Exeter, Devon.
1926	1891, Jan. 17	CONDER, ALFRED, F.R.I.B.A.	Palace Chambers, 9, Bridge Str S.W.
3174	1897, Oct. 26	CONNOR, GEORGE HARRY ADAMS	Estates Office, Longniddry, N.B.
1564	1889, Jan. 28	COOKE, HENRY	25, Watts Avenue, Rochester, Kent.
1172	1884, May 19	COOPER, ARTHUR LESLIE	17, Friar Street, Reading, Berks.
715	1882, Jan. 30	COOPER, JOHN GROVES... ..	Bideford, Devon.
1927	1891, Jan. 17	COOPER, JOHN ROBERT... ..	35, Old Jewry, E.C., and Queen's Loc West End Lane, West Hampste N.W.
2773	1895, Sept. 2	COOTE, ORLANDO ROBERT	Auburn, Athlone, Ireland.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1895, Sept. 2	COOTE, STANLEY VICTOR, M.A. (Oxon.)	The Orchard House, Wargrave, Berks, & Carrowroe Pk., Roscommon, Ireland.
1891, Jan. 17 1893, Jan. 21	*COPE, HENRY JAMES	100, Jermyn Street, St. James's, S.W.
1891, Nov. 4	COPLAND, WILLIAM ROBERTSON, M.I.C.E.	146, West Regent Street, Glasgow.
1889, Mar. 4	CORBETT, EDWIN WORTLEY MONTAGU	Bute Estate Office, Castle St., Cardiff.
1891, Nov. 4	CORBY, JOSEPH BOOTHROYD ...	15, All Saints' Place, Stamford, Lincoln- shire.
1891, Nov. 4 1892, May 30	*CORDEROY, ATHELSTANE	12, George Street, Plymouth, Devon, & 21, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
1889, Feb. 25	CORDEROY, GEORGE	21, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
1895, Sept. 2	CORDNER, CLEMENT KENNEDY ...	Estate Office, Antrim, Ireland.
1898, Oct. 29	*COTTERELL, ALBERT PLAYER ISAAC	Scottish Buildings, 28, Baldwin Street, Bristol.
1883, Apr. 16 1889, Nov. 11	COUCHMAN, HENRY BOTELER ...	Moor Park Estate Office, Rickmans- worth, Herts.
1883, Apr. 30	COUCHMAN, ROBERT EDWARD ...	35, Paradise Street, Birmingham.
1880, Jan. 5	COVERDALE, FREDERICK JOHN ...	Ingatestone Hall, Essex.
1882, Feb. 13	COVERDALE, HENRY	The Duke of Norfolk's Estates' Office, Sheffield, Yorkshire.
1890, Nov. 22	COWGILL, BRIAN BOLLANS HIRD...	13A, Piece Hall Yard, Bradford.
1897, Oct. 26 1900, Nov. 12	*COWPER, WILLIAM SHAPLAND ...	81, High Street, Sittingbourne, Kent.
1890, Feb. 24	COX, EDWARD SAMUEL... ..	3, New Street, York.
1896, Oct. 28 1909, May 21	*COX, WALTER THEODORE	Grasmere, Tovil, Maidstone, Kent.
1891, Nov. 4	CRANFIELD, WILLIAM BATHGATE	6, Poultry, E.C.
1889, Jan. 25	CRAWTER, JOHN	Cheshunt, Herts.
1883, May 25 1888, Nov. 26	CRAWTER, JOHN, JUN.	Cheshunt, Herts.
1896, Jan. 21	CREAGH, ARTHUR GETHIN	Mallow, Co. Cork.
1897, Oct. 26 1899, May 29	*CRESWELL, WILLIAM THOMAS ...	Royal Engineer Office, Hong Kong, and 12, Bond Road, Barnsley, Yorkshire.
1869, Jan. 25	CRICKMAY, GEORGE RACKSTROW, F.R.I.B.A.	13, Victoria St., S.W., and St. Thomas Street, Weymouth, Dorset.
1889, Dec. 9 1891, Nov. 4	CRICKMAY, JOHN EDWARD	Weymouth, Dorset.
1896, Jan. 6	*CRIER, JOHN THOMAS	12, Hoveden Road, Cricklewood, N.W.
1891, Nov. 4	CROCKETT, EDWIN ARTHUR BRASSEY	Bush Lane House, Cannon Street, E.C.
1881, Feb. 7 1890, Feb. 24	CROFTS, EWAN NEVILLE... ..	Caythorpe, Grantham, Lincolnshire.
1882, Feb. 13	CRONK, EDWYN EVANS	12, Pall Mall, S.W., & Sevenoaks, Kent.
1882, Feb. 13	CRONK, FRANK	12, Pall Mall, S.W., & Sevenoaks, Kent.
1883, Jan. 29	CRONK, WILLIAM HENRY	Sevenoaks, Kent.
1895, Sept. 2	CROSBIE, JAMES DAYROLLES ...	Gurtenard, Listowel, Co. Kerry.
1891, May 23 1898, May 16	*CROSS, ARNOLD CHARLES MARTIN	9, Victoria Street, S.W.

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1751	1890, Mar. 10	CROSS, WILLIAM HASLAM	77, King Street, Manchester.
2206	1891, Nov. 4	CROWTHER, JOHN HERBERT	38, New Street, Huddersfield, York- shire.
2947	A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1899, Oct. 2	*CROWTHER, KESTON NELSON	"Glenthorne," 70, Nightingale Lane, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
2208	1891, Nov. 4	CRUWYS, ROBERT	51, Upper Tulse Hill, S.W.
3175	1897, Oct. 26	CULLEN, ALEXANDER	Brandon Chambers, Hamilton, N.B.
3368	A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1899, Dec. 11	*CULVERHOUSE, CECIL GOLDAR FEARN	9, Whitehall Place, S.W.
1928	1891, Jan. 17	CUMBERLAND, EDWARD ANTHONY	Luton and Leighton Buzzard.
3458	1899, Feb. 16	CUNNINGHAM, ROBERT	Branxholme, Hawick, Roxburghshire, N.B.
1565	1889, Jan. 28	CURREY, PERCIVALL, F.R.I.B.A.	37, Norfolk Street, W.C.
1381	1887, Mar. 21	CURRY, HENRY JOHN	58, High Street, Stockton-on-Tees, Durham.
581	1880, Dec. 13	CURTIS, CHARLES EDWARD	Woodlands, Brockenhurst, Hants.
483	1877, Apr. 16	CURTIS, ROBERT LEABON	119 and 120, London Wall, E.C.
2209	1891, Nov. 4	CUXSON, GEORGE AUSTIN PRYCE, A.R.I.B.A.	5, Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C., and Me- House, Chislehurst Common, Kent.
3218	A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1901, Feb. 11	*DANGERFIELD, THOMAS SAMUEL	19 and 20, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.
987	1883, Dec. 17	DANIEL, HARRY AUGUSTUS HOOD	Hill End, Henbury, near Bristol.
732	1882, Feb. 13	DANN, HENRY	Dartford, Kent.
3293	1898, Feb. 18	DANSKEN, ALEXANDER BROWN	109, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
2210	1891, Nov. 4	DANSKEN, JOHN	241, West George Street, Glasgow.
1666	A. 1889, Dec. 9 F. 1891, Apr. 6	*DARCH, JOHN	55, West Side, Wandsworth Comm- S.W.
2778	1895, Sept. 2	DARLEY, EDMUND SANDERS	5, College Green, Dublin.
2777	1895, Sept. 2	DARLEY, HENRY PONSONBY SHAW	Estate Office, Carrick-on-Shannon, Leitrim.
907	A. 1883, Feb. 26 F. 1891, May 25	DASH, ROLAND ASHFORD	"Parkview," Carshalton, Surrey.
3669	A. 1900, Oct. 30 F. 1901, July 2	*DAUBNEY, CHARLES ARCHIBALD, A.R.I.B.A.	1, Wellington Road, Peckham, S.E.
1527	A. 1888, Dec. 10 F. 1892, July 4	*DAVEY, HENRY THOMAS	Cumberland Villa, St. Anne's, Lew- Sussex.
848	A. 1882, Dec. 18 F. 1890, Nov. 10	DAVID, EDMUND USSHER	Old Bank Chambers, 27, High St., Car- Glamorganshire.
3460	1899, Feb. 16	DAVIDSON, CHARLES	Terrace Buildings, Paisley, Renfr- shire.
3176	1897, Oct. 26	DAVIDSON, JAMES INGLIS	Sangton Mains, Edinburgh, & 175, V- George Street, Glasgow.
2575	A. 1893, Oct. 4 F. 1896, Mar. 2	*DAVIES, CYRIL FROODVALE	Froodvale, Llanwrda, R.S.O., S. Wal-

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1892, Nov. 28	*DAVIES, DAVID THOMAS	11, Serle Street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
1894, Oct. 10	DAVIES, GEORGE HUMPHREYS	8, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.
1873, Feb. 10	DAVIES, JOHN MORGAN	Froodvale, Llanwrda, South Wales.
1891, Nov. 4	DAVIS, ALFRED THOMAS, A.M.I.C.E.	Shirehall, Shrewsbury, Shropshire.
1891, Mar. 14	DAVIS, CHARLES EDWARD, B.A. (London)	Wroxton Estate Office, near Banbury, Oxon.
1882, Mar. 13	DAVIS, CHARLES JAMES	32, Strand, W.C.
1889, Nov. 11	DAVIS, JAMES	32, Strand, W.C.
1877, Dec. 10		
1881, Nov. 14		
1883, Feb. 26	DAW, WILLIAM HERBERT	6, Ironmonger Lane, E.C.
1898, Oct. 29	*DAWSON, GEORGE CROSBIE	Daisyfield, Nuneaton, Warwickshire.
1900, Oct. 1	DAWSON, PERCY JOHN	Mount Sandford, Reigate, Surrey.
1891, Nov. 4	DAY, GEORGE CARLETON	Estate Office, Woodbridge, Shaftesbury, Dorset.
1889, Dec. 9		
1883, Dec. 17	*DAY, WILLIAM, JUN.,	23, High Street, Maidstone, Kent.
1887, Nov. 14		
1882, Jan. 16	DEACON, THOMAS MARK	32, Craven Street, Charing Cross, S.W.
1895, Sept. 2	DEANE, GEORGE B.	Balla Lodge, Castlebar, Co. Mayo.
1892, Nov. 28	*DEBENHAM, FRANK BRIDGEWATER	80, Cheapside, E.C.
1893, Aug. 9	DEBENHAM, FRANK GISSING	Cheshunt Park, Herts, & 80, Cheapside, E.C.
1893, Oct. 4	*DEBENHAM, FREDERIC KERSEY	80, Cheapside, E.C.
1899, Jan. 23		
1891, May 23	*DEBENHAM, HORACE BENTLEY	80, Cheapside, E.C.
1893, Aug. 9		
1891, Nov. 4	DEER, EDWARD	Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire.
1883, Dec. 17	DEMETRIADI, THOMAS MARSDEN	28, John William Street, Huddersfield.
1891, Oct. 15		
1889, Dec. 9	*DENDY, WILLIAM COOPER	Surveyor's Department, Town Hall, Kennington Green, S.E.
1894, Jan. 22		
1891, Jan. 17	DENNISON, JOHN W., F.R.I.B.A....	28, Upperton Gardens, Eastbourne, Sussex.
1895, Sept. 2	DENNY, FRANCIS MCGILLYCUDDY	17, Denny Street, Tralee, Co. Kerry.
1882, Feb. 27	DEW, WILLIAM ARTHUR	Wellfield House, Bangor, Carnarvon- shire.
1895, Sept. 2	DICKINSON, CHARLES, B.A. (Dublin)	36, South Frederick Street, Dublin.
1884, Dec. 8	*DICKSON, THOMAS ARTHUR	Estate Office, Overstone Park, North- ampton.
1885, May 18		
1894, Oct. 30	*DINWIDDY, DONALD	Greenwich, S.E.
1897, May 10		
1883, Feb. 12	DINWIDDY, THOMAS, F.R.I.B.A. ...	Greenwich, S.E.
1869, Feb. 8	DODGSON, WILFRED LONGLEY	The Court, Cleobury North, Bridgnorth, and 55, Broad Street, Ludlow.
1878, Feb. 25		
1884, Apr. 21	DOLL, CHARLES FITZROY, F.R.I.B.A.	5, Southampton Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.

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2217	1891, Nov. 4	DOLLAR, PETER, A.R.I.B.A....	Clock House, Arundel St., Strand, W.
1415	A. 1887, Dec. 19 F. 1891, Dec. 7	*DONE, JOHN JAMES	Cricklewood, N.W.
1250	1885, Feb. 9	DONNE, HENRY	The Abbey Ruins, Bury St. Edmund Suffolk.
2218	1891, Nov. 4	DORNING, ARTHUR HARRY	41, John Dalton Street, Manchester.
493	1878, Jan. 14	DOWNING, FREDERICK	12, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
1997	1891, Mar. 14	DOWNING, HENRY PHILIP BURKE, F.R.I.B.A.	Avalon, Wilton Rd., Merton, Surrey, 12, Little College Street, S.W.
2219	1891, Nov. 4	DOWSETT, CHARLES FINCH	3, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
1841	1890, Nov. 22	DRANSFIELD, HENRY BROOK	12, 13, & 14, Estate Buildings, Hudders- field, Yorkshire.
817	A. 1882, May 22 F. 1884, May 19	DRAPER, ARTHUR THOMAS...	Friar Lane, Leicester.
1348	1887, Jan. 10	DRAY, ALFRED	Town Hall Chambers, Hastings, Sussex
301	1873, Feb. 10	DREW, HENRY	15, Queen Street, Exeter, Devon.
1336	A. 1886, Dec. 6 F. 1888, Nov. 12	*DREW, HENRY ALBAN	15, Queen Street, Exeter, Devon.
1095	A. 1884, Feb. 11 F. 1889, Jan. 14	DREW, JOHN GOULD, B.A. (Oxon) (Member of Council)	15, Queen Street, Exeter, Devon.
2220	1891, Nov. 4	DREWEATT, THOMAS	Newbury, Berkshire.
419	A. 1876, Jan. 10 F. 1878, Feb. 25	DRIVER, CHARLES WILLIAM	St. Andrew's Lodge, Dean Road, Will- den Green, N.W.
582	1880, Dec. 13	DRIVER, ROBERT MANNING	23, Pall Mall, S.W.
684	1882, Jan. 16	DRURY, EDW. DRU, F.R.I.B.A. ...	25, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
1692	A. 1890, Jan. 6 F. 1893, Dec. 4	*DUDLEY, EDGAR	Bedford House, 24, Bedford St., Plymouth Devon.
1802	1890, May 29	DUKE, EDWARD	Dorchester, Dorset.
1803	1890, May 29	DUKE, FREKE GUY RASHLEIGH ...	Bracehead, Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.
2064	1891, May 23	DUKE, HENRY	Dorchester, Dorset.
1779	1890, Apr. 14	DUNCALFE, HENRY GEORGE	81, Darlington Street, Wolverhampton Staffordshire.
2221	1891, Nov. 4	DUNCAN, JAMES MORISON	40 & 42, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
3536	A. 1899, Oct. 30 F. 1900, Oct. 1	*DUNLOP, DUGDALE OAKELEY ...	57, King Street, Manchester.
1931	1891, Jan. 17	DUNN, WILLIAM HENRY	11, St. Helen's Place, E.C.
3674	A. 1900, Oct. 30 F. 1901, Nov. 25	*DUNSTALL, HERBERT HENRY ...	9, New Avenue Road, Chatham, Kent
3148	1897, Feb. 17	DURLACHER, ALEXANDER PERCY	3, Otterburn Villas North, Jesmond Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Northumb- land.
1932	1891, Jan. 17	DUVALL, JOHN WILLIAM	The Grange, Ware, Herts.
2222	1891, Nov. 4	DYBALL, HARVEY	35, Bucklersbury, E.C.
792	1882, Apr. 24	DYER, WILLIAM JOHN	Montpelier Row, Blackheath, S.E.
35	1868, June 15	DYMOND, FRANCIS WILLIAMS ...	21, Southernhay West, Exeter, Devon

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1885, Feb. 9	EADE, ARTHUR W. F., M.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Branson House, Darlington, Durham.
1888, Dec. 10	*EAGLAND, WILLIAM FRANCIS ..	Oakwood Lodge, Epsom, Surrey.
1892, May 30	EAGLE, WILLIAM	Westminster Buildings, 37, Brown St., Manchester.
1889, Feb. 25	EALLES, FRED. ERNST., F.R.I.B.A.	9, Welbeck Street, W.
1883, Jan. 15	EAMES, EDWARD	Compton, Winchester, Hants.
1889, Feb. 25	EARDLEY, JOHN WILLIAM	The Grove, Alfreton, Derbyshire.
1891, Jan. 17	EARLE, THOMAS ALGERNON	90, King Street, Manchester.
1891, Nov. 4	EARNSHAW, JACOB	78, King Street, Manchester.
1891, Nov. 4	*EASON, EDWARD WILLIAM	43, Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C.
1893, Oct. 4	*EASTER, WILLIAM... .. .	Wiggenhall St. German, King's Lynn, Norfolk.
1897, Feb. 8	EAYRS, JOHN THOS., M.I.C.E. ..	Clarence Chambers, Corporation Street, Birmingham.
1896, Oct. 28	EDGEWORTH, THOS. NEWCOMEN...	Kilshrewly, Edgeworthstown, Co. Long- ford.
1900, June 27	*EDMONDS, JOHN	The Estate Office, Drayton House, Thrapston, Northamptonshire.
1891, Mar. 14	EDWARDS, ARTHUR PHIPPEN ..	Hutton, near Weston - Super - Mare, Somerset.
1881, Dec. 19	EGERTON, HUBERT DECIMUS	29, Fleet Street, E.C.
1883, Dec. 17	EGGAR, JAMES ALFRED	9, West Street, Farnham, Surrey.
1895, Oct. 24	*EGGINTON, DENYS	150, Friar Street, Reading, Berks.
1896, Nov. 9	EGGINTON, JOHN	150, Friar Street, Reading, Berks.
1884, May 19	EILOART, FREDERICK EDWARD ..	40, Chancery Lane, W.C.
1879, Jan. 20	ELDRIDGE, HERBERT	28, Martin's Lane, Cannon St., E.C., & 28, Cadogan Place, Belgrave Sq., S.W.
1883, Dec. 3	ELFORD, JOHN	King Street, Poole, Dorset.
1889, Nov. 25	ELGAR, J. EDWARD	Crockshard, Wingham, Kent.
1890, Nov. 22	ELGOOD, FRANK MINSHULL, A.R.I.B.A.	98, Wimpole Street, W.
1892, Feb. 1	ELLEN, FREDERICK CHARLES ..	The Auction Mart, Andover, Hants.
1887, Dec. 19	ELLIOTT, CHARLES... .. .	16, Ermington Terrace, Plymouth, Devon.
1884, Jan. 14	*ELLIS, ALBERT EDWARD	Bedford Chambers, Exeter, Devon.
1892, Nov. 28	*ELLIS, ALFRED CAVE	57, Chancery Lane, W.C.
1896, Mar. 2	*ELLIS, ARNOLD ROBERTSON ..	9, Alfred Place, Plymouth, Devon.
1897, Oct. 26	ELLIS, ERNEST FRANCIS LESLIE...	Estate Office, Bantry, Co. Cork.
1901, Nov. 25	ELLIS, ERNEST HAROLD	Town Hall Chambers, Guildford, Surrey.
1898, Oct. 29	*ELLIS, FRANCIS, JUN.	Trafford Park, Patricroft, near Man- chester.
1902, Jan. 27	ELLIS, FREDERICK... .. .	141, Inverness Terrace, W.
1895, Sept. 2	*ELLIS, HERBERT MOATES	9, Walbrook, E.C.
1880, Mar. 15		
1887, Nov. 14		
1890, Nov. 22		
1894, May 28		
1891, May 23		
1888, Dec. 10		
1890, May 12		

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1365	A. 1887, Jan. 24 F. 1891, Feb. 16	*ELLIS, RALPH STAPLES... ..	29, Fleet Street, E.C.
885	1883, Feb. 12	ELLIS, RICHARD ADAM	45, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
380	1875, Feb. 1	ELLIS, SIR JOHN WHITTAKER, BART.	29, Fleet St., and 18, Old Broad St.,
3060	1896, Oct. 28	ELTON, HERBERT AVERILL	Royal Engineer Office, The Castle, C Town, South Africa
667	A. 1881, Dec. 19 F. 1890, Dec. 8	ELWELL, WILLIAM HENRY	Surveyor's Office, Great Northern R way, King's Cross, N., and Hov House, 4, Arundel Street, Strand, W
3305	1898, Feb. 18	EMERY, ARTHUR JAMES	Horse Guards, Whitehall, S.W.
276	1872, Feb. 26	EMMANUEL, BARROW	2, Finsbury Circus, E.C.
2230	1891, Nov. 4	EVANS, ARTHUR OWEN	Town Hall, Pontypridd, Glamorgansh
1936	1891, Jan. 17	EVANS, GEORGE	Adelphi House, 10, Duke Street, W.
898	1883, Feb. 26	EVANS, ROBERT, F.R.I.B.A.... ..	Eldon Chambers, Wheeler C Nottingham.
2231	1891, Nov. 4	EVANS, WALTER PEARSON	Caldwell, Nuneaton, Warwickshire.
2232	1891, Nov. 4	EVANS, WILLIAM, A.M.I.C.E.	New Walk, Beverley, Yorkshire.
2786	1895, Sept. 2	EVANS, WILLIAM	Gillardstown House, Killucan, Westmeath.
338	A. 1874, Feb. 16 F. 1876, Nov. 27	EVANS, WILLIAM ERNEST	School Gardens, Shrewsbury, Shrops
2000	1891, Mar. 14	EVANS-VAUGHAN, HENRY	St. Peter's Chambers, Bournem Hants.
2664	A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1901, Feb. 11	*EVE, CHARLES GERALD	Kitley Estate Office, Yealmpton, Plymouth, Devon.
1416	A. 1887, Dec. 19 F. 1891, May 25	*EVE, HERBERT TRUSTRAM	2, St. Paul's Square, Bedford.
685	1882, Jan. 16	EVE, JOHN RICHARD	St. Paul's Square, Bedford.
104	1868, Aug. 3	EVE, WILLIAM	10, Union Court, Old Broad Street.
3503	1899, Oct. 30	*EVE, WILLIAM HAROLD	10, Union Court, E.C.
1382	1887, Mar. 21	EVERARD, JOHN BREEDON, M.I.C.E., F.R.I.B.A.	6, Millstone Lane, Leicester.
2665	A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1900, Nov. 12	*EVERINGTON, JOHN	Effingham House, Arundel S Strand, W.C.
2666	A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1895, Nov. 25	*EVES, FRANCIS GEORGE BERTRAM	54, High Street, Uxbridge, Middle
1549	A. 1889, Jan. 14 F. 1892, Nov. 11	*EVES, WILLIAM LIONEL	54, High Street, Uxbridge, Middle
3777	1901, Oct. 29	*EWING, GUY BEAUMONT	Cole Allen, Edenbridge, Kent.
3092	A. 1896, Oct. 28 F. 1901, Nov. 25	*FAIR, ARTHUR EDWARD	Estate Office, Haigh Hall, Wigan, Lancashire.
1510	1888, Dec. 10	FAIR, JAMES STRETTON	Estate Offices, Lytham, and 4, Wi Street, Preston, Lancashire.
1174	1884, May 19	FAIR, THOMAS	Estate Offices, Lytham, Lancashire.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1891, Jan. 17	FAIRCLOUGH, WILLIAM	Leigh, Lancashire, and 60, King Street, Manchester.
1890, Mar. 10	FALCON, MICHAEL... ..	Horstead House, Norfolk.
1884, Jan. 28	FARMER, EDMUND	80, Cheapside, E.C.
1895, Oct. 24 1899, Oct. 2	*FARMER, HUGH CECIL	9, Whitehall Place, S.W.
1891, Nov. 4	FARNAN, HENRY RICHARD	79, Coleman Street, E.C.
1890, Mar. 10	FARRAR, SIDNEY HOWARD M.I.C.E.	54, Old Broad Street, E.C., and Port Elizabeth, Johannesburg, S. Africa.
1895, Sept. 2	FARRELL, EDWARD FRANCIS	Moynalty, Kells, Co. Meath.
1891, Mar. 14	FARRER, JOHN (Member of Council)	Oulton, near Leeds, Yorkshire.
1891, Nov. 4	FARTHING, WALTER THOMAS	46, Strand, W.C.
1891, Jan. 17	FARWELL, FREDERICK GEORGE	11, Laura Place, Bath, Somersetshire.
1896, Oct. 28	FAWCETT, JOHN MORTIMER	26, Albion Street, Leeds, Yorkshire.
1884, Jan. 14	FAYERMAN, GEORGE METCALFE	88, The Parade, Leamington, Warwickshire.
1895, Oct. 24	*FENN, ANDREW THOMAS CRANAGE	The Lodge, Bromfield, Shropshire.
1887, Dec. 19	FENN, JOHN	The Hall, Ardleigh, and 146, High Street Colchester, Essex.
1890, Feb. 10	FENN, THOMAS	Downton Castle, Ludlow, Shopshire.
1880, Jan. 19 1887, Apr. 18	FENNING, HERBERT SAMUEL	Fairfield, Ashburnham Road, Bedford.
1891, Mar. 14	FENWICK, THOMAS, M.I.C.E.	Leeds, Yorkshire.
1883, Nov. 12	FERRIS, GEORGE	Milton Manor, Pewsey, Wilts.
1895, Sept. 2	FETHERSTONHAUGH, THEODORE	Grouse Lodge, Moate, Co. Westmeath.
1882, Dec. 18	FIDDIAN, WILLIAM... ..	Old Bank Offices, Stourbridge, Worcestershire.
1873, Jan. 27	FIELD, FRANCIS HAYWARD	11, King Edward Street, Oxford.
1883, Jan. 29	FIELD, JAMES FREDERICK	54, Borough High Street, S.E.
1895, Oct. 24	*FIELDS-CLARKE, GEORGE THOMAS	Estate Office, Southill Park, Biggleswade, Beds.
1891, Nov. 4	FINN, ADOLPHUS	High Street, Lydd, Kent.
1892, Nov. 28 1896, May 11	*FINN, FRED., JUN.	Queen Street, Deal, Kent.
1891, Nov. 4 1894, Oct. 10	*FINN, HERBERT ARCHIBALD	Egham, Surrey.
1883, Apr. 16 1889, Jan. 14	FISHER, CHARLES BROWNING	Hill Crest, Market Harborough, Leicestershire.
1893, Oct. 4 1896, Mar. 2	*FITT, HARRY CHARLES	42, Arlington Road, Ealing, W.
1896, Jan. 21	FITZGERALD, JAS. H. B. PENROSE	The Estate Office, Middleton, Co. Cork.
1895, Sept. 2	FITZGERALD, PETER DAVID	66, George Street, Limerick.
1895, Sept. 2	FITZGERALD, ROBERT JOHN	Ballyard House, Tralee, Co. Kerry.
1895, Sept. 2	FITZHERBERT, HENRY CORRY	Millbrook, Abbeyleix, Queen's County.
1899, Oct. 30	*FLETCHER, BANISTER FLIGHT	29, New Bridge Street, E.C.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
2582	A. 1893, Oct. 4 F. 1897, June 28	*FLETCHER, HERBERT PHILLIPS, F.R.I.B.A., A.M.I.C.E.	29, New Bridge St., Ludgate Circus,
1465	1888, Mar. 5	FLETCHER, THOMAS	Estate Office, Dunkenhalth, Clayto Moors, near Accrington, & 46, Fi gate, Preston, Lancashire.
749	A. 1882, Feb. 13 F. 1891, June 29	FLINT, WILLIAM HURST	11, Searle St., Lincoln's Inn Fields,
1731	1890, Feb. 24	FODEN, EDWARD ANTROBUS	Teddesley Estate Office, Penkridge, S
2794	1895, Sept. 2	FORBES, ARTHUR	Earls Vale, Cavan, Ireland.
2067	1891, May 23	FORBES, CHARLES MANSFELDT	14, New Street, York.
2238	1891, Nov. 4	FORD, LAWTON ROBERT	St. Thomas's Chambers, 24, Rai Approach, London Bridge, S.E.
2518	A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1895, May 13	*FORD, SOLOMON, A.R.I.B.A.	3, South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C.
610	1881, Dec. 19	FORREST, ROBERT	Windsor Estate Office, St. Fagans, Cardiff.
551	1879, Dec. 8	FORSHAW, EDWARD	Hanley, Staffordshire, and Spring Stramshall, Uttoxeter, Staffordsh
1844	1890, Nov. 22	FORSYTH, THOMAS HILLS	39, Northumberland St. Newcastle- Tyne, Northumberland.
3294	1898, Feb. 18	FORTUNE, GEORGE ROBERT... ..	Charleton Estate Office, Colinsb Fife, N.B.
1039	1884, Jan. 14	FOSBERY, WILLIAM THOMAS EXHAM... ..	Warwick.
279	1872, Mar. 11	FOSTER, CHARLES ROLLS	54, Pall Mall, S.W.
1531	A. 1888, Dec. 10 F. 1892, Oct. 12	*†FOSTER, FRANK, A.R.I.B.A.	8, Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C.
2519	A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1895, Nov. 1	*FOSTER, JAMES HERBERT FURMEDGE... ..	9, Craig's Court, Charing Cross, S.
687	1882, Jan. 16	FOULKES, SEPTIMUS GIFFORD	Tring, Herts.
3187	1897, Oct. 26	FOWLER, ALFRED MOUNTAIN, M.I.C.E.	1, St. Peter's Square, Mancheste 35, Old Queen Street, S.W.
686	1882, Jan. 16	FOWLER, FREDERICK	St. James' Street, Sheffield, Yorks
1806	1890, May 29	FOWLER, GERARD EDMUND... ..	Colmore House, 21, Waterloo S Birmingham.
1807	1890, May 29	FOWLER, HENRY	63, Dale St., Manchester, & Colton Clifton Road, Rugby, Warwick
832	1882, Dec. 18	FOWLER, HENRY	6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
1780	1890, Apr. 11	FOWLER, REGINALD WILLIAM	3, Hartshead, Sheffield, Yorkshire.
1403	1887, Dec. 19	FOWLER, RICHARD	118, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
1605	1889, Mar. 18	FOWLER, SYDNEY, A.R.I.B.A.	9, Craig's Court, Charing Cross, S
2240	1891, Nov. 4	FOWLER, WILLIAM	69, Temple Row, Birmingham.
2241	1891, Nov. 4	FOX, CHARLES JAMES	7, Rawson Street, Halifax, Yorks
1845	1890, Nov. 22	FOX, EDWIN	99, Gresham Street, E.C.
2669	A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1899, Oct. 2	*FOX, FREDERICK RUSSELL	The Imperial Hotel, Barnstaple, I
2422	1891, Nov. 4	FRAMPTON, ALFRED, A.R.I.B.A.	62 and 63, Basinghall Street, E.C.
2243	1891, Nov. 4	FRANCE, ARTHUR ALDERSON	99, Swan Arcade, Bradford, Yorks
2244	1891, Nov. 4	FRANCE, CHARLES... ..	99, Swan Arcade, Bradford, Yorks

Date of Election or of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1889, Jan. 14	FRANCIS, GEORGE FUTVOYE ...	Eaton Chambers, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.
1890, Mar. 10	FRANCIS, LEON ALBERT	8, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.
1890, May 29	FRANKLIN, ARTHUR THOMAS ...	25, Ludgate Hill, E.C.
1891, Nov. 4	*FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN BELGROVE	21, Market Hill, Luton, Beds.
1895, Feb. 18	FRANKLIN, THOMAS FREDERICK	25, Ludgate Hill, E.C.
1890, May 29	FRANKS, MATTHEW HENRY ...	Westfield, Mountrath, Queen's County.
1895, Sept. 2	FRANKS, MATTHEW HENRY, JUN.	Westfield, Mountrath, Queen's County.
1895, Sept. 2	*FRASER, THOMAS SMELLIE... ..	209, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
1896, Jan. 21	FRASER, WILLIAM... ..	209, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
1897, June 28	FRASER, WILLIAM... ..	209, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
1891, Jan. 17	FRASER, WILLIAM... ..	209, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
1894, Dec. 10	FRASER, WILLIAM... ..	209, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
1884, Feb. 25	FREEMAN, SYDNEY	The Broadway, Tunbridge Wells, Kent
1890, Apr. 11	FREEMAN, SYDNEY	and 28, Queen Street, E.C.
1896, June 2	FRENCH, SAVAGE	2, South Mall, Cork, Ireland.
1895, Sept. 2	FREND, CAUSABOND WILLIAM ...	Parsonstown, King's County.
1895, Sept. 2	FREND, HENRY	Mitchelstown, Co. Cork.
1884, Dec. 8	FREUER, WILLIAM... ..	West Rudham, King's Lynn, Norfolk.
1902, Feb. 21	FRITCHLEY, EDWIN WOLLASTON...	6, Sirdar's Palace, Hummum Street, Fort Bombay.
1891, May 23	FROST, FREDERIC CORNISH ...	Teignmouth, Devon.
1875, Jan. 18	FRY, GEORGE FREDERICK	46, London Road, Dover, Kent.
1898, Oct. 29	*FRY, JOSEPH HARRY	64, Craven Park, Willesden, N.W.
1882, Feb. 13	FRYER, GEORGE	Conservancy Buildings, Whitefriargate, Hull, & Rose Villa, Bishop Wilton, nr. York.
1884, Jan. 14	FULLER, HARRY	83, High Street, Croydon.
1883, May 21	FULLER, HERBERT HENRY	15, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.
1888, Nov. 26	FULLER, HERBERT HENRY	15, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.
1884, Mar. 10	FULLER, THOMAS ALFRED	The College, All Saints', Derby.
1891, Apr. 20	FULLER, THOMAS ALFRED	The College, All Saints', Derby.
1882, Mar. 13	FURBER, HERBERT	2, Warwick Court, Gray's Inn, W.C.
1887, Dec. 19	*FURBER, PERCY NORMAN	6, Great Winchester Street, E.C.
1898, May 2	*FURBER, PERCY NORMAN	6, Great Winchester Street, E.C.
1884, Jan. 28	FURBER, WILLIAM... ..	2, Warwick Court, Gray's Inn, W.C.
1897, Oct. 26	*FURMEDGE, JOHN HARRIS	Estate Office, Lucknam, Chippenham, Wilts.
1901, Jan. 11	*FURMEDGE, JOHN HARRIS	Estate Office, Lucknam, Chippenham, Wilts.
1899, Feb. 16	FYFE, JOHN WILLIAM	221, West George Street, Glasgow.
1876, Jan. 10	GAIRDNER, EDWARD JAMES ...	43, Chancery Lane, W.C.
1895, Sept. 2	GALBRAITH, HUGH	21, Westland Row, Dublin.
1896, Oct. 28	GALBRAITH, SAMUEL HAUGHTON, M.A., B.E. (Dublin)	Royal Engineer Office, Devonport Devonshire.
1891, Nov. 4	GALE, ARTHUR JOHN, F.R.I.B.A.	4, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.
1891, Mar. 14	GALE, ERNEST SEWELL... ..	Falcon Court, 32, Fleet Street, E.C.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
3683	A. 1900, Oct. 30 F. 1901, Nov. 25	*GALE, HARRY	Goring-on-Thames, Oxfordshire.
761	1882, Feb. 27	GALE, JOSEPH JOHN	Market Place, Wallingford, Berks.
55	1868, July 6	GALSWORTHY, FREDERICK THOMAS (<i>Vice-President</i>) ...	11, Waterloo Place, S.W.
1713	1890, Feb. 10	GAMBLE, SIDNEY GOMPERTZ, A.M.I.C.E.	Metropolitan Fire Brigade, Southw Bridge Road, S.E.
1606	1889, Mar. 18	GANDY, JAMES	22, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.
3377	A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1899, Nov. 13	*GARDINER, ROBERT STRACHAN ...	23, Pall Mall, S.W.
2520	A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1895, Mar. 4	*GARDNER, GILBERT	Crawley, Sussex.
2954	A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1898, Nov. 14	*GARNER, JOHN STANLEY	64, High Street, Weston-Super-M Somersetshire.
2246	1891, Nov. 4	GARRARD, NORTON BURROUGHS	Cranley Hall, Eye, Suffolk.
2798	1895, Sept. 2	GARRETT, JAMES HUGH MOORE	Corriewood, Castlewellan, Co. Down
2247	1891, Nov. 4	GARROOD, THOMAS WILLIAM M.	172, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
2799	1895, Sept. 2	GARVEY, TOLER ROBERT	Thornvale, Moneygall, King's Count
2800	1895, Sept. 2	GARVEY, TOLER ROBERT, JUN. ...	Estates Office, Parsonstown, King's C
1810	1890, May 29	GATE, ALFRED JOSEPH	20, Mecklenburgh Square, W.C.
3540	A. 1899, Oct. 30 F. 1901, July 2	*GATE, HENRY ARTHUR ARMYTAGE	20, Mecklenburgh Square, W.C.
688	1882, Jan. 16	GATER, CALEB WILLIAM	Salisbury, Wilts.
1203	A. 1884, May 26 F. 1889, Jan. 14	GAYFORD, HENRY JOHN	Raynham Estate Office, East Raynl Norfolk.
1643	1889, Dec. 9	GAZE, THOMAS WILLIAM	Frenze Hall, Diss, Norfolk.
3501	1899, Oct. 30	GEDDES, ANDREW DONALD	Royal Engineer Office, Belfast, Irela
935	1883, Apr. 30	GERMAN, GEORGE	Packington House, Ashby-de-la-Ze Leicestershire.
2521	A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1895, May 11	*GERMAN, GEORGE, JUN.	Huntingdon House, Ashby-de-la-Zou
2070	1891, May 23	GERMAN, HARRY	Market Street, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Loughborough.
887	1883, Feb. 12	GERMAN, JOHN	Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire
3684	A. 1900, Oct. 30 F. 1902, Jan. 27	*GIBBON, EDWARD ACTON	The Cottage, Waterford, Ireland.
1204	A. 1886, Jan. 11 F. 1890, Nov. 10	GIBBON, WM. JACOMB, A.R.I.B.A.	57, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
1068	A. 1889, Dec. 9 F. 1893, May 8	*GIDDY, OSMAN HORTON	4, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.
381	1875, Feb. 1	GILBERT, WILLIAM HENRY SAINSBURY	70, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.
3462	1899, Feb. 16	GILCHRIST, JOHN	70, Wellington Street, Glasgow.
3765	1901, Feb. 21	GILCRIEST, JOHN FAWCETT ...	General Valuation Office, 6, Ely I Dublin.
1621	1889, Apr. 29	GILLART, DAVID	Towyn, Merionethshire.
3463	1899, Feb. 16	GILLESPIE, JOHN	Blackhall, Paisley, Renfrewshire.
1466	1888, Mar. 5	GILPIN-BROWN, WILLIAM DUNDAS	Starton, Kenilworth, Warwickshire
213	1869, Dec. 6	GIRDWOOD, JAMES	18, Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.
2249	1891, Nov. 4	GIVEN, MAXWELL	Town Surveyor's Office, Colerain Derry, and Portrush, Co. Antrim

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1876, Jan. 24	GLASIER, GEORGE HENRY BROUGHAM	7, St. James's Street, S.W.
1890, Jan. 27	GLEED, RICHARD CUMMINGS ...	8 & 9, Martin's Lane, Cannon St., E.C.
1897, Oct. 26	GLENDINNING, GEORGE ROBERT	Hatton Mains, Kirknewton, Midlothian.
1895, Sept. 2	GLOSTER, THOMAS EDWARD ...	Collon, Co. Louth.
1894, Oct. 30	*GLOVER, HENRY ALEXANDER ...	21, Dahomey Street, Streatham, S.W.
1898, June 27		
1896, Oct. 28	*GOADBY, HOWARD	1 & 2, Station Yard, Twickenham.
1900, Oct. 1		
1895, Sept. 2	GODLEY, ARCHIBALD	Killygar, Killeshandra, Co. Cavan.
1891, Nov. 4	GODSELL, GEORGE HERBERT ...	Palace Chambers, King St., Hereford.
1897, Oct. 26	*GOLDSMITH, DOUGLAS FLEET ...	Lavant Street, Petersfield, Hants.
1900, Feb. 12		
1891, Mar. 14	GOLDSMITH, WILLIAM	40, Old Broad Street, E.C.
1891, Nov. 4	GOODACRE, JOHN, F.R.I.B.A. ...	5, Friar Lane, Leicester.
1888, Dec. 10	GOODACRE, ROBT. J., F.R.I.B.A.	Friar Lane, Leicester.
1883, Dec. 17	GOODCHILD, JOSIAH	59, Tollington Park, N.
1889 Jan. 14	GOODWYN, LEONARD WILLIAM ...	8, Granville Chambers, Granville Place, Portman Square, W.
1902, Feb. 21	*GORDON, ALEXANDER	107, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
1873, May 19		
1878, Mar. 11	GORE, SPENCER W.	10, Little College Street, Westminster.
1891, Jan. 17	GOTT, CHARLES, M.I.C.E.	8, Charles Street, Bradford, Yorkshire.
1891, Nov. 4	GOTT, CHARLES HENRY	8, Charles Street, Bradford, Yorkshire.
1889, Jan. 28	GOTT, FRANK	3, East Parade, Leeds, Yorkshire.
1877, Feb. 12		
1882, Dec. 18	GOTTO, FREDERICK EDWARD ...	Stony Stratford, Bucks.
1897, Feb. 17		
1897, May 31	*GOULDING, ARTHUR	41, Moorgate Street, E.C.
1880, Apr. 12	GOULDING, WILLIAM PURDHAM ...	41, Moorgate Street, E.C.
1891, May 23	GOULDSMITH, GEORGE WALLER ...	2, Pont Street, Belgrave Square, S.W.
1891, May 23	GOVER, ARTHUR SUTTON, F.R.I.B.A.	4, Queen Street Place, E.C.
1891, Nov. 4	GOVER, JOHN RICHARD	44, Great Dover Street, Borough, S.E.
1890, Nov. 22	GRADWELL, ARTHUR RICHARD ...	29, Victoria St., Blackburn, Lancashire.
1891, Nov. 4	GRAHAM, ARTHUR GORE	"Brynawel," Usk, Monmouthshire.
1875, Jan. 18	GRAHAM, WILLIAM	Bank Chambers, Newport, Monmouth- shire.
1884, Dec. 8	GRAIN, ARTHUR TRESS	2, St. Andrew's Hill, Cambridge.
A. 1882, Dec. 4	GRANT, JAMES	Penrallt, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire.
F. 1885, Jan. 12		
1885, Mar. 9	GRAVES, WALTER, F.R.I.B.A. ...	Winchester House, Old Broad St., E.C.
1891, Nov. 4	GREAVES, JOHN OLDROYD	69, Westgate, Wakefield, Yorkshire.
A. 1890, Nov. 22	*GREEN, ALEXANDER ERNEST ...	Colonial House, 155, Fenchurch St., E.C.
F. 1894, Jan. 22		
A. 1891, May 23	*GREEN, EDMUND HORACE	28 and 29, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.
F. 1897, May 31		
A. 1893, Oct. 4	*GREEN, FREDERICK ALGERNON ...	28 and 29, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.
F. 1897, May 31		
1882, Jan. 16	GREEN, JAMES	22, Chancery Lane, W.C.
1897, Feb. 17	GREENWOOD, JOSEPH	Royal Engineer Office, Colchester, Essex.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
3150	1897, Feb. 17	GREGORY, ALFRED	44, Charing Cross, S.W.
2955	A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1896, June 26	*GREGSON, GEORGE ERNEST	11, Chapel Street, Preston, Lancashire
2257	1891, Nov. 4	GREGSON, WILLIAM	Baldersby, S.O., Yorks.
1087	1884, Feb. 11	GRELLIER, HARLEY MAIR	6, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W., and Epsom Surrey.
371	1875, Jan. 18	GREY, CHARLES GREY, M.A. (Durham)	Ballycourcey, Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford
2673	A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1896, May 11	*GRIFFIN, ALFRED	30, Coleman Street, E.C.
2073	1891, May 23	GRIFFIN, HAROLD	54, High Street, Battersea, S.W.
1714	1890, Feb. 10	GRIFFITHS, EDWARD	9, Victoria Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.
1736	1890, Feb. 24	GRIFFITHS, WILLIAM	Gelley-Wernen Estate, Llanelly, Carmarthen- shire.
2258	1891, Nov. 4	GRIGGS, ROBERT, A.R.I.B.A.	11, Gray's Inn Square, W.C.
1611	1889, Apr. 1	GRIMLEY, EDWIN FEARN	40, Temple Street, Birmingham.
1612	1889, Apr. 1	GRIMLEY, THOMAS	40, Temple Street, Birmingham.
3379	A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1901, Dec. 9	GRIPPER, JOSEPH EDWARD	Pier Hotel Chambers, Herne Bay, Kent
2486	1892, Feb. 26	GROGAN, HENRY THOMAS	101, Park Street, Grosvenor Square, W.
1811	1890, May 29	GROSE, VINCENT J., F.R.I.B.A.	13, Railway Approach, S.E.
1727	A. 1890, Feb. 10 F. 1893, Jan. 23	*GROVER, ARTHUR	11, Cecil Court, Charing Cross Rd., W.
2674	A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1899, Jan. 23	*GROVER, PHILIP GORDON	Barham, Canterbury, Kent.
2260	1891, Nov. 4	GRUNING, EDWARD A., F.R.I.B.A.	25, Gresham House, Old Broad St., E.
1737	1890, Feb. 24	GUDGEON, GEORGE EDWARD	Estate Agency Offices, Winchester, Han
1550	A. 1889, Jan. 14 F. 1900, May 21	*GUNTER, JAMES	Estate Office, Glasbury, Radnorshire.
433	1876, Mar. 20	GWYTHYR, WILLIAM WARLOW, F.R.I.B.A.	26, Bedford Row, W.C.
2262	1891, Nov. 4	HABGOOD, HENRY CHARLES	Witney, Oxfordshire.
347	1874, Mar. 16	HADDOCK, ROLAND	Richmond Chambers, Bournemouth Hants.
1870	A. 1889, Dec. 9 F. 1893, Aug. 9	*HADLEY, FRANK	59A, Temple Row, Birmingham.
2523	A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1896, Oct. 1	*HAIGH, THOMAS FREDERICK	2, Friar Lane, Leicester.
2263	1891, Nov. 4	HALE, RAYMOND HENRY	33, Old Queen Street, S.W.
619	1881, May 2	HALL, ERNEST	56, Commercial Rd., Portsmouth, Han
3098	A. 1896, Oct. 28 F. 1897, June 28	*HALL, JOHN HERBERT	6, South St., Albert Square, Manchester 2, Dunham Road, Altrincham, Cheshire.
1619	A. 1889, Apr. 1 F. 1891, Dec. 7	*HALL-JONES, FREDERICK	Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street S.W., and 35, The Broadway, Ealing
923	1883, Apr. 16	HALL, WALTER	38, Chancery Lane, W.C.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1886, Jan. 11	*HALL, WILLIAM TIMOTHY ...	College Hill, Shrewsbury.
1891, June 29	HALLETT, WILLIAM BROWN ...	11, Queen Victoria, Street, E.C., and 278, Holloway Road, N.
1884, May 26		
1895, Sept. 2	HAMILTON, ARTHUR ...	40, Lower Dominick Street, Dublin.
1895, Sept. 2	HAMILTON, EDWARD CHETWOOD, MAJOR	Woodstock Estate Offices, Inistioige, Co. Kilkenny.
1890, Feb. 24	HAMILTON, JOHN ...	23 and 24, Wormwood Street, E.C.
1898, Feb. 18	HAMILTON, ROBERT ...	Lands Valuation Office, Greenock, Ren- frewshire.
1897, Feb. 17	HAMMOND, ROBERT WILLIAM ...	Royal Engineer Office, Gibraltar.
1891, May 23	*HAMPTON, GEORGE FREDK. WM.	1, Cockspur Street, S.W.
1896, Jan. 6		
1891, Nov. 4	HAMPTON, WILLIE THOMAS ...	Swan St., Loughboro', Leicestershire.
1890, Jan. 6	HANKINSON, THOMAS JAMES ...	Richmond Chambers, Bournemouth, Hants.
1883, Feb. 12	*HANSELL, REGINALD GODDARD	5, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.
1889, Jan. 11		
1885, Jan. 26	HANSON, AMOS ...	3, Windle Street, Cowley Hill, St. Helen's, Lancashire.
1891, Nov. 4	HANSON, JOHN HENRY, A.M.I.C.E.	20, Ramsden Street, Huddersfield, York- shire.
1881, Dec. 19	HARDCASTLE, FREDERICK HENRY APPLETON, A.R.I.B.A. ...	5, Old Queen Street, S.W.
1877, Mar. 26	HARDING, EDWARD ERNEST ...	66, Cannon Street, E.C.
1882, Dec. 18		
1881, Dec. 19	HARDING, SIDNEY LONGHURST ...	St. Albans, Herts.
1895, Sept. 2	HARDMAN, EDWARD CHAMBRÉ ...	14, Molesworth Street, Dublin.
1888, Apr. 30	HARDY, RICHARD THOMAS ASH	Land Agency and Estate Offices, Carter Street, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire.
1889, Apr. 1	HARGRAVES, STEPHEN ...	Brabyns Estate Office, Manor House, Marple, Cheshire.
1891, Mar. 14	HARLE, JOHN JOSEPH ...	Tortworth Estate Office, Falfield, Gloucester.
1891, Nov. 4	HARPUR, WILLIAM, M.I.C.E. ...	Town Hall, Cardiff, Glamorganshire.
1878, Jan. 28	HARRINGTON, GEORGE FREDERICK	16, Abchurch Lane, E.C.
1883, Oct. 11		
1883, Dec. 17	HARRIS, JAMES ...	Winchester, Hants.
1897, Oct. 26	*HARRISON, CHARLES ...	179, Hornington Street, Burton-upon- Trent, Staffordshire.
1894, Oct. 30	*HARRISON, GEORGE JOHN ROBERTSON... ..	30, Larkhall Rise, Clapham, S.W.
1901, Apr. 29		
1890, Feb. 24	HARRISON, JAMES THOMAS ...	Town Hall Offices, Buckingham.
1897, Oct. 26	*HARRISON, JOHN EDWARD ...	Estate Office, Allestree, near Derby.
1899, Dec. 11		
1891, May 23	HARRISON, RICHARD CREESE, F.R.I.B.A. ...	103, Cannon Street, E.C.
1890, May 29	HARSTON, ARTHUR ...	15, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
1898, Feb. 18	HART, PATRICK CAMPBELL, A.M.I.C.E. ...	134, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
3464	1899, Feb. 16	HART, JOHN	Cowie Mains, Stonehaven, Kincardine shire.
263	1871, Feb. 27	HART, WILLIAM FREDERICK ...	Lambeth Waterworks, Brixton Hill S.W.
2730	1895, Mar. 6	HARTLEY, HENRY	Bristow Chambers, 8, Harrington Street Liverpool.
2806	1895, Sept. 2	HARVEY, JAMES GEO. MOREWOOD	Northern Bank Buildings, Londonderry
523	A. 1878, Dec. 9 F. 1890, Jan. 6	HARVEY, JOHN JAMES SAYER ...	80, Castle Street, Canterbury, Kent.
1551	A. 1889, Jan. 14 F. 1891, Oct. 15	HASKINS, WILLIAM ALBION... ..	12, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
312	1873, May 19	HASLAM, DRYLAND	Friar Street Chambers, Reading Berks.
1672	A. 1889, Dec. 9 F. 1893, Aug. 9	*HASLAM, DRYLAND, JUN.	Friar Street Chambers, Reading Berks.
962	A. 1883, May 25 F. 1889, Apr. 1	*HASLUCK, LANCELOT GERALD ...	Green Hill Park, New Barnet, Herts.
2268	1891, Nov. 4	HAWKER, HARRY EDWIN	St. Peter's Chambers, Bournemouth Hants.
1472	1888, Mar. 19	HAWKINS, CHARLES	Downham Market, Norfolk.
1608	1889, Mar. 18	HAWLEY, SIR HENRY MICHAEL, BART.	Tumby Lawn, Boston, Lincolnshire.
2269	1891, Nov. 4	HAYNES, HENRY	Estate Office, Clifton, Nottingham.
1513	1888, Dec. 10	HAYTON, JOSEPH WILLIAM	9, Bank Street, Carlisle, Cumberland.
1968	A. 1891, Jan. 17 F. 1894, Apr. 2	*HAYWARD, FREDERICK GEORGE...	Market Square, Dover, Kent.
644	1881, Dec. 19	HAYWARD, HENRY	Dover, Kent.
3233	A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1900, June 27	*HAYWARD, THOMAS WILLIAM ALFRED	Borough Surveyor, Sudbury, Suffolk.
1254	1885, Feb. 23	HAYWOOD, WILLIAM MATTHEWS	9, West Street, Hereford.
1673	A. 1889, Dec. 9 F. 1891, May 25	*HEAD, JOHN GEORGE	7, Upper Baker Street, N.W.
3383	A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1901, Apr. 29	*HEALING, OSWALD JUDD	6, Parkhill Road, Haverstock Hill, N.V.
833	1882, Dec. 18	HEARD, HERBERT	Shepton Mallet, Somerset.
2807	1895, Sept. 2	HEARN, CHARLES RICHARD ...	Annaghroe House, Caledon, Co. Tyrone
2677	A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1898, Mar. 7	*HEASLER, HOLLAND CHARLES ...	Verandah Cottage, Hill Rise, Richmond Surrey.
2270	1891, Nov. 4	HEATH, HENRY	34, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
692	1882, Jan. 16	HEATON, GEORGE HERBERT ...	Endon, near Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffs.
617	1881, Apr. 4	HEBBLETHWAITE, LOUIS	Conservancy Buildings and Anlaby Road Hull, Yorkshire.
1327	1886, Dec. 6	HEDLEY, JOHN HUNT	7, Ashbrook Terrace, Sunderland.
1088	1884, Feb. 11	HEDLEY, ROBERT WILKIN	41, Parliament St. S.W., & 31A, Colm Row, Birmingham.
1740	1890, Feb. 24	HEELIS, WILLIAM	26, Budge Row, E.C.
1328	1886, Dec. 6	HENDRIKS, HENRY	43, Cannon Street, Birmingham, and Craig's Court, Charing Cross, S.W.
3465	1899, Feb. 16	HENRY, JAMES	Lands Valuation Office, City Chambers Glasgow.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1887, Mar. 7	HEPPER, JOHN	East Parade, Leeds, Yorkshire.
1884, Dec. 8	HERBERT, ALLAN	The Market Place, Andover, Hants.
1896, June 2	*HERN, SAMUEL	94, St. Mary Street, Cardiff, Glamorgan shire.
1888, Jan. 9	HESKETT, WILLIAM JAMES	St. Andrew's Churchyard, Penrith, and Viaduct Chambers, Carlisle, Cumber- land.
A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1895, Dec. 9 1895, Sept. 2	*HEWARD, ERNEST JAMES HEWSON, GEORGE RAWDON MAURICE	52, Wickham Road, Brockley, S.E. Dromahair, Co. Leitrim.
1890, Feb. 10	HICKMAN, THOMAS	College Court, Shrewsbury, Shropshire.
1891, May 23	HICKSON, STEPHEN WESTBY	Telephone Buildings, 31, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
1884, Jan. 28	HIGGINS, FREDERIC	Alford, Lincolnshire.
A. 1889, Dec. 9 F. 1891, May 25	*HIGGINS, GEORGE	12, Finchley Rd., St. John's Wood, N.W.
1891, May 23	HILL, THOMAS NELSON	180, Hope Street, Glasgow.
1886, Mar. 22	HILL, WILLIAM BURROUGH	62, Above Bar, Southampton, Hants.
A. 1886, Jan. 25 F. 1890, Mar. 24	HILLIARD, GEORGE EDWARD	Chelmsford, Essex.
1887, Apr. 18	HILTON, JOHN	30, Budge Row, E.C., and 17, Montpelier Row, Blackheath, S.E.
1891, May 23	HINCKS, HENRY THORP	Wigston Hall, Leicester.
1891, Nov. 4	HINDLE, JOHN	24, Bank Street, Bradford, Yorkshire.
A. 1900, Oct. 30 F. 1901, Nov. 25	*HINDMARSH, RALPH FREDERICK	69, Osborne Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland.
1891, Nov. 4	HINDS, HENRY	57, Queen Street, Ramsgate, Kent.
A. 1881, Dec. 19 F. 1883, Nov. 12	HINE, GEORGE ERNEST	5, Waterloo Place, S.W.
1883, Feb. 26	HINE, GEORGE THOMAS	35, Parliament Street, S.W., and Victoria Street, Nottingham.
1890, Apr. 14	HIPPISLEY, EDWIN MAGGS	4, Chamberlain Street, Wells, Somerset.
1890, Apr. 14	HIPPISLEY, WILLIAM JOHN	12, Chamberlain Street, Wells, Somerset.
1882, May 22	HITCHCOX, WILLIAM	Bank Chambers, Newport, Monmouth- shire.
1890, Mar. 24	HOBBS, JOHN	Estate Office, Ashford, Kent.
1878, Dec. 9	HOBGEN, FRANCIS NEALE	East Street, Chichester, Sussex.
1891, May 23	HOBGEN, THOMAS CECIL	Highleigh, Sidlesham, near Chichester, Sussex.
1883, Feb. 12	HOBSON, FREDERICK WILLIAM	79, Coleman Street, E.C.
1891, Mar. 14	HOBSON, HARRY	Swinefleet, near Goole, Yorkshire.
1901, Oct. 29	*HOBSON, WILLIAM ROBERT	7, Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C.
1878, Dec. 9	HODSON, GEORGE, M.I.C.E.	Loughborough, and Abbey Buildings, Princes Street, Westminster, S.W.
1895, Sept. 2	HODSON, GILBERT NEVILLE	Hollybrooke, Bray, Co. Wicklow.
1895, Sept. 2	HODSON, RICHARD EDMOND, M.A. (Dublin)	Coolfadda House, Bandon, Co. Cork.
1891, Nov. 4	HODSON, WILLIAM	7, Finsbury Square, E.C.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
2081	1891, May 23	HOGGARTH, ARTHUR	Kendal, Westmoreland.
2082	1891, May 23	HOGGARTH, EDWIN	69, Highgate, Kendal, Westmoreland.
793	1882, Apr. 21	HOLBECHE, ROBERT NEVILLE ...	21, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.
357	1874, Nov. 16	HOLDEN, JOHN, F.R.I.B.A.	5, St. James's Square, Manchester.
1155	1884, May 5	HOLIDAY, FREDERICK DEAN ...	Bicester, Oxfordshire.
2587	A. 1893, Oct. 4 F. 1897, Feb. 8	*HOLIDAY, PERCY CAVE	Bicester, Oxfordshire.
8387	A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1901, July 2	*HOLL, MACKINTOSH MELENG ...	Sywell, Northamptonshire.
893	A. 1883, Feb. 12 F. 1880, Nov. 11	HOLLAND, THOMAS JAMES, JUN...	14, Raleigh Gardens, Brixton Hill, S.W.
2277	1891, Nov. 4	HOLLINGSWORTH, ARTHUR AUGUSTUS	Bishop's House, 1, Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C.
3190	1897, Oct. 26	*HOLLIS, WALTER DAWSON	26, Park Row, Leeds, Yorkshire.
2278	1891, Nov. 4	HOLLOWAY, HARRY HOWNAM ...	Market Harborough, Leicestershire.
2279	1891, Nov. 4	HOLMAN, GEORGE EDWARD	6, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
1272	1885, Nov. 9	HOLME, JOHN	Owlet Ash, Milnthorpe, Westmoreland.
2009	1891, Mar. 11	HOLMES, MONTAGU	33, Paternoster Row, E.C.
2811	1895, Sept. 2	HOLMES, WILLIAM EDEN	69, Dann Street, Dublin.
2280	1891, Nov. 4	HOLT, GEORGE HY., A.M.I.C.E. ...	20, Richmond Terrace, Blackburn, Lancashire.
2281	1891, Nov. 4	HOMAN, FRANKLIN GEORGE	184, Eastgate, Rochester, Kent.
1595	A. 1889, Feb. 25 F. 1897, May 31	*HOMAN, HUBERT FRANKLIN	184, Eastgate, Rochester, Kent.
1741	1890, Feb. 24	HONEYBALL, FRED. THOMAS ...	Deal, Kent.
3101	A. 1896, Oct. 28 F. 1900, Dec. 10	*HOOB, THOMAS	Birdbrook, Halstead, Essex.
3040	1896, June 2	*HOOD, WALTER RICHARD	37, Walbrook, E.C.
3547	A. 1899, Oct. 30 F. 1901, July 2	*HOOLEY, ARTHUR JOHN	The College, All Saints', Derby.
1446	A. 1888, Jan. 23 F. 1896, Jan. 6	*HOOPER, CECIL HENRY	Highlands, Swanley, Kent.
2964	A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1899, Nov. 13	*HOOPER, EDGAR WILFRED	Conway, North Wales.
3548	A. 1899, Oct. 30 F. 1900, Oct. 1	*HOPE, ARTHUR ERNEST	Great Eastern Railway Land Agent's Office, Liverpool Street Station, E.C.
1097	A. 1884, Feb. 11 F. 1889, Jan. 28	HOPE, WILLIAM ELLIOTT	7, East India Avenue, Leadenhall St., E.C.
1644	1889, Dec. 9	HOPKINS, ALFRED JAMES	37, Mortimer St., Cavendish Square, W.
2282	1891, Nov. 4	HOPKINSON, ALFRED, A.M.I.C.E.	15, Agar Street, Bury, Lancashire.
2010	1891, Mar. 14	HORNE, EDMUND	High Street, Hounslow, Middlesex.
794	1882, Apr. 24	*HORNE, WILLIAM EDGAR (Member of Council)	85, Gresham Street, E.C., and 8 Delahay Street, S.W.
1390	1887, May 9	HORNOR, CHARLES JARED	32, Prince of Wales' Road, Norwich Norfolk.
1391	1887, May 9	HORNOR, FRANCIS	Queen Street, Norwich, Norfolk.
1826	1890, May 29	HORSEY, FREDERICK JOHN TERRY	11, Billiter Square, E.C.
174	1869, Feb. 22	HORSFALL, RICHARD (Member of Council)	22A, Commercial St., Halifax, Yorkshire.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1890, Mar. 10	HORSFALL, RICHARD EDGAR ...	22A, Commercial St., Halifax, Yorkshire.
1891, Nov. 4	HORSFIELD, J. NIXON	2, Penrhyn Road, Kingston-on-Thames.
1895, Sept. 2	HOSFORD, EDWARD HENRY POE	76, George Street, Limerick, Ireland.
1891, Nov. 4	HOUGHTON, FREDERICK	68, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.
1891, Nov. 4	HOUGHTON, JOHN POUNDS	26, The Avenue, Kew, and Richmond.
1899, Oct. 30	*HOUGHTON, THOMAS MARCUS ...	21, Union Road, Clapham Road, S.W.
1891, Jan. 17	HOUGHTON, WILLIAM	58, Old Broad Street, E.C.
1889, Feb. 25	HOVENDEN, HENRY EDWARD ...	30, Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C.
1891, May 23	HOWARD, HARRY	Town Offices, Littlehampton, Sussex.
1898, Feb. 18	HOWATT, WILLIAM	146, Buchanan Street, Glasgow.
A. 1869, Feb. 8 F. 1883, Mar. 12	HUBBERSTY, HENRY ALFRED ...	Buxton, Derbyshire.
1883, Apr. 30	HUDSON, ARTHUR BYRNE	17, Godliman Street, E.C.
1891, May 23	HUDSON, EDW. WM., A.R.I.B.A....	76, Fellows Rd. N.W., & Hove, Sussex.
1884, Mar. 10	HUDSON, JAMES	Penrith, Cumberland.
1889, Mar. 18	HUGMAN, CHARLES EADY	9, Craig's Court, Charing Cross, S.W.
1895, Sept. 2	HUMPHREYS, DANIEL PEARD ...	80, South Mall, Cork, Ireland.
1881, Dec. 5	HUMPHREYS, HENRY	Woodhouse, Loughborough, Leicester- shire.
1891, May 23	HUMPHREYS, JOHN HENRY ...	Woodhouse, Loughborough, Leicester- shire.
1891, May 23	HUNT, FREDERICK COPE	6, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.
1891, Nov. 4	HUNT, FRED. WM. H., F.R.I.B.A.	30, York Place, Portman Square, W.
1874, May 11	HUNT, HENRY ARTHUR	45, Parliament Street, S.W.
1869, Mar. 8	HUNT, JOSIAH... ..	6, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
1891, May 23	HUNT, THOMAS	Baldock Street, Ware, Herts.
1895, Sept. 2	HUNT, WILLIAM LEWIS	83, George Street, Limerick, Ireland.
1895, Sept. 2	HUNT, WILLIAM POWER	81, George Street, Limerick, Ireland.
1891, Jan. 17	HUNTER, CECIL	Cricklewood, Middlesex.
1891, Nov. 4	HURRELL, JOHN WEYMOUTH ...	25, Brazennose Street, Manchester.
A. 1883, Dec. 17 F. 1891, Jan. 5	HUSKINSON, THOMAS WILLIAM ...	Epperstone Manor, Nottingham.
1874, Jan. 19	HUSKINSON, WILLIAM LAMBE ...	The Manor House, Epperstone, Notts.
1895, Sept. 2	HUSSEY, MAURICE F.	Ufford Hall, Stamford, Lincolnshire.
A. 1884, May 19 F. 1889, Dec. 9	HUSSEY, ROBERT	Eastfields, near Lichfield, Staffordshire.
1895, Sept. 2	HUSSEY, SAMUEL MURRAY	18, Elvaston Place, S.W., and Edenburn Gortalea, Co. Kerry.
1895, Sept. 2	HUTCHINS, SAMUEL NEWBURGH...	Ardnagashel, Bantry, Co. Cork.
1880, Jan. 19	I'ANSON, EDWARD BLAKEWAY, F.R.I.B.A.	7A, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.
1884, Apr. 21	INGE, CHARLES HENRY	Broom Leasoe, Whittington, Lichfield Staffordshire.

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851	A. 1882, Dec. 18 F. 1891, Aug. 4	INGRAM, HENRY LAW	10, Little College Street, Westminster.
305	A. 1873, Feb. 10 F. 1882, Jan. 16	INGRAM, WALTER FIELDE	2, St. Andrew's Place, Lewes, and 1 Preston Street, Brighton, Sussex.
1834	1882, Dec. 18	INMAN, MARSHALL NISBET	7, Bedford Row, W.C.
2290	1891, Nov. 4	INMAN, WILLIAM NUTTER	126, Maida Vale, W.
2291	1891, Nov. 4	IRELAND, EDWIN BENJAMIN	Guestwick, East Dereham, Norfolk.
2819	1895, Sept. 2	IRVINE, HY., LIEUT.-COL.	Oatlands, Omagh, Co. Tyrone.
3191	1897, Oct. 26	*ISTED, SAMUEL EVELAND	Royal Engineer Office, North Camp Aldershot, Hants.
1942	1891, Jan. 17	JACKSON, BENJAMIN WHITEHEAD	7, Rawson Street, Halifax, Yorkshire.
570	1880, Feb. 16	JACKSON, CHARLES	23, Brazennose Street, Manchester.
1943	1891, Jan. 17	JACKSON, SAMUEL	Tanfield Chambers, Bradford.
1404	1887, Dec. 19	JACKSON, WILLIAM TRESS	117, High Street, Sittingbourne, Kent.
2293	1891, Nov. 4	JAMES, CHRISTIAN HUGH	Rudchester, Wylam-on-Tyne, Northum- berland.
2820	1895, Sept. 2	JAMESON, ROBT. WILLIAM	Estates Office, Foynes, Co. Limerick.
2684	A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1899, June 26	*JARMAN, WILLIAM	149, Seven Sisters Rd., Finsbury Pk., I.
2527	A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1898, Oct. 3	*JARMAN, FRANK WILMOT	4, High Street, Croydon.
1302	1886, Jan. 25	JEANS, MARK	Marlborough, Wilts.
2588	A. 1893, Oct. 4 F. 1895, Nov. 25	*JEFFREE, SYDNEY	9, Southampton St., Bloomsbury Sq., W.
12967	A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1897, May 31	*JENKIN, ARTHUR PEARSE	Trewirgie, Redruth, Cornwall.
2294	1891, Nov. 4	JENKINS, OSWALD	57, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
2589	A. 1893, Oct. 4 F. 1895, Nov. 25	*JENKINSON, JOHN	1, Princes Street, Westminster, S.W.
3160	A. 1897, Feb. 17 F. 1899, Mar. 20	*JENKINSON, WILLIAM ERIC LEIGH	6, Moorgate Street, E.C.
736	1882, Feb. 13	JENKINSON, WILLIAM WILBER- FORCE	6, Moorgate Street E.C.
2685	A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1897, Nov. 8	*JENNER, WILLIAM	1, Western Road, Hove, Brighton, Susse
3048	A. 1896, June 2 F. 1900, June 27	*JENNINGS, FITZ-LAURENCE PER- CIVAL DUDLEY	Old Post Office Chambers, Bournemouth Hants.
2012	1891, Mar. 11	JENNINGS, WILLIAM JOSEPH	4, St. Margaret's St., Canterbury, Ke
13062	1896, Oct. 28	JEROME, THOMAS STROUD	Mandora, Effingham Road, Surbito Surrey, and Horse Guards, Whiteha S.W.
992	1883, Dec. 17	JEUDWINE, WILLIAM WYNNE	Chesterfield, Derbyshire.
2529	A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1896, Nov. 23	*JOHNSON, BERNARD MARR	9, Whitehall Place, S.W.
963	A. 1883, May 25 F. 1886, Jan. 26	*JOHNSON HENRY	35, Coleman Street, E.C.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1895, Sept. 2	JOHNSON, JOCELYN OTWAY	Kilganon, Enniskerry, Co. Clare.
A. 1887, Dec. 19 F. 1894, May 28	*JOHNSTON, WALTER HENRY... ..	County Offices, Auditors' Department, Preston, Lancashire
1899, Feb. 16	JOHNSTONE, JAMES	Alloway Cottage, Ayr, Ayrshire.
1895, Sept. 2	JOHNSTONE, JOHN BRETT	Ballycastle, Co. Antrim.
1891, Nov. 4	JOLLY, JOHN HAWKINS... ..	1, Dalton Terrace, The Mount, York.
A. 1888, Feb. 20 F. 1891, May 25	*JONAS, HARRY MARSHALL	27, Market Place, Cambridge.
A. 1869, Apr. 5 F. 1878, Feb. 25	JONAS, HENRY	23, Pall Mall, S.W.
1885, Apr. 20	JONES, CHARLES, M.I.C.E.	The Lodge, Culmington Road, Ealing, W.
1882, Mar. 13	JONES, CHARLES FREDERICK	Eldon Chambers, 30, Fleet Street, E.C.
A. 1896, Oct. 28 F. 1898, Dec. 12	*JONES, ERNEST JOEL	53, Maida Vale, W.
1890, Jan. 27	JONES, FRANCIS WILLIAM	2, Frewin Court, Corn Market St., Oxford.
A. 1883, May 25 F. 1886, Nov. 8	*†JONES, HENRY ARTHUR	49, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.
1890, Nov. 22	JONES, ISAAC M., A.M.I.C.E.	The Town Hall, Chester.
A. 1881, Dec. 19 F. 1891, May 25	JONES, THOMAS	1, Princes Street, Westminster, S.W.
1887, Jan. 10	JONES, WALTER BUTLER CLOUGH	Mynydd, Ednyfed, Criccieth, North Wales.
1891, Mar. 14	JONES, WILLIAM EDWARD	Anglesey Estate Office, Craig, Llanfair, P.G., Anglesey.
1891, Nov. 4	JOPLING, JOSEPH	Wallington, Surrey.
1891, Nov. 4	JOSELAND, CHARLES	Bank Buildings, Kidderminster, Wor- cestershire.
1888, Mar. 5	JOSEPH, DELISSA, F.R.I.B.A.	Portland House, Basinghall Street, E.C.
1884, Feb. 25	JOYCE, JOHN HALL	Blackfordby, near Burton-on-Trent, Staf- fordshire.
A. 1875, Dec. 13 F. 1887, Mar. 21	KAYE, JOHN EDWARD	Bretton Lodge, Wakefield, Yorkshire.
1896, Jan. 21	KEANE, MARCUS	Beech Park, Ennis, Co. Clare.
1884, May 26	KEDGLEY, CHARLES	Hibernia Chambers, London Bridge, S.E.
1901, Feb. 21	*KELLY, JOHN GEORGE... ..	West View, Pontefract, Yorkshire.
1880, Nov. 8	KEIRLE, ROBERT, F.R.I.B.A.	Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.
1895, Sept. 2	KELLY, RICHARD HENRY	21, The Mall, Waterford.
A. 1890, Nov. 22 F. 1892, July 4	*KEMP-SMITH, JAMES FRED	Orsett, Essex.
1890, Feb. 10	KENNEDY, JAMES	25, Bedford Row, W.C.
1884, May 26	KENT, GEORGE EDWARD	"Normanhurst," Cavendish Road, South- sea, Hants.

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2299	1891, Nov. 4	KENWRICK, GEORGE	83, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
2300	1891, Nov. 4	KERL, WILLIAM JAMES	4, Old Jewry, E.C., & Beckenham, Kent.
3240	A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1901, Apr. 29	*KERR, JOHN MURRAY	Summerfield Park, Llanidloes, Mon. gomeryshire.
3332	1898, Oct. 29	*KERRUISH, WILLIAM MALTBY	21, Athol Street, Douglas, Isle of Man.
1614	1889, Apr. 1	KERSEY, ALEX. H., F.R.I.B.A.	21, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
1850	1890, Nov. 22	KIDWELL, JOHN	St. Margaret's Bank, Rochester, Kent.
2824	1895, Sept. 2	KINCAID, JAMES STEWART (Member of Council)	7, Leinster Street, Dublin.
2825	1895, Sept. 2	KINCAID, JOSEPH WESTBY	7, Leinster Street, Dublin.
1125	A. 1884, Mar. 10 F. 1888, Dec. 10	*KING, ALFRED	12, Princes Street, Westminster, S.W.
873	1883, Jan. 29	KING, FRANK HULME	Horsham, Sussex.
1192	1884, May 26	KING, HENRY	Stourbridge, Worcestershire.
2301	1891, Nov. 4	KING, JOHN BUSBY	Albert Park, Abingdon, Berks.
1193	1881, May 26	KING, THOMAS	Pembroke House, Portsmouth, Hants.
191	1869, Mar. 22	KING, SIR WILLIAM DAVID, D.L.	Stratford Lodge, Southsea, Hants.
3105	A. 1896, Oct. 28 F. 1901, Feb. 11	*KINGSFORD, PERCY HAMILTON	24, High Street, Canterbury, Kent.
808	1882, May 8	KINGSTON, SAMUEL	Spalding, Lincoln.
1502	1888, Nov. 26	KIRBY, EDMUND, F.R.I.B.A.	5, Cook Street, Liverpool.
3021	A. 1896, Jan. 21 F. 1900, Nov. 26	*KIRK, JOHN WRIGHT	23, Palace Street, Westminster, S.W.
3298	1898, Feb. 18	KIRKWOOD, CHARLES	67, West Regent Street, Glasgow.
2303	1891, Nov. 4	KITTOW, JOHN	West Holm, Launceston, Cornwall.
2487	1892, Feb. 26	KNIGHT, EDGAR WALSH	48, South Street, Greenwich, S.E.
2530	A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1901, Nov. 25	*KNIGHT, GEORGE EDWARD	2, West Chislehurst Park, Eltham, S.I.
3063	1896, Oct. 28	KNIGHT, HENRY ST. JOHN	Royal Engineer Office, Island Brid Barracks, Dublin.
2826	1895, Sept. 2	KNIGHT, MAURICE CHARLES	The Grange, Ballymena, Co. Antri Ireland.
853	A. 1882, Dec. 18 F. 1889, Dec. 9	KNOWLES, HENRY	Egerton House, The Spa, Gloucester.
2827	1896, Sept. 2	KNOX, ALBERT FREDERIC	Estate Office, Ballina, Co. Mayo.
2830	1896, Sept. 2	KNOX, ALBERT HENRY	Estate Office, Ballina, Co. Mayo.
3178	1897, Oct. 26	KNOX, ALEXANDER	53, Bothwell Street, Glasgow.
2828	1895, Sept. 2	KNOX, EDWARD ERNEST	8, Milward Terrace, Bray, Ireland.
2829	1895, Sept. 2	KNOX, ERNEST HENRY	Greenwood Park, Crossmolina, R.S. Co. Mayo.
2831	1895, Sept. 2	KOUGH, THOMAS	Estate Office, Kilkenny, Ireland.
2305	1891, Nov. 4	LACEY, JOHN TURK	10, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.
3467	1899, Feb. 16	LAING, DAVID TAYLOR	20, Bridge Street, Glasgow.
2971	A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1899, June 26	*LAKE, CUTHBERT JOSEPH	25, Bucklersbury, E.C.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1895, Oct. 24 1896 Oct. 1	*LAKIN-SMITH, ERNEST	Colmore House, 21, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
1889, Jan. 14 1891, Dec. 7	*LAMBERT, GODFREY CHARLES ...	10, Basinghall Street, E.C.
1891, Nov. 4	LAMMIE, GEORGE	138, Hope Street, Glasgow.
1887, Dec. 5	LANCASTER, CHARLES HOLLAND	Union Offices, Brougham Terrace, West Derby Road, Liverpool.
1893, Oct. 4 1899, Oct. 2	*LANCASTER, JOHN ROY	85, Gresham Street, E.C.
1891, May 23	LANE, ERNEST LACAN	81, Old Christchurch Rd., Bournemouth, Hants.
1890, Jan. 6	LANG, CHARLES AUGUSTUS	3, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.
1898, Oct. 29 1899, June 26	*LANG, CHAS. FREDK. DASHWOOD	3, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.
1882, Feb. 27	LANGRIDGE, GEORGE (Member of Council)	The Broadway, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
1889, Dec. 9	LARMUTH, GEORGE HORATIO ...	Wilton Chambers, 10, St. Ann's Square Manchester.
1891, Mar. 14	LATTER, HUGH ROBINSON	The Town Hall, Bromley, Kent.
1868, Nov. 9	LAURANCE, JOHN	Shortacre, Peterborough, Northampton- shire.
1891, May 23	LAWRANCE, WALTER	13, Hart Street, Bloomsbury Sq., W.C.
1891, Jan. 17	LAWRENCE, ARTHUR	Great Marlow, Bucks.
1883, Dec. 17 1889, Nov. 11	LAWRENCE, WILLIAM ROBERT ...	57 & 58, Chancery Lane, W.C.
1891, Jan. 17 1895, Mar. 4	*LEANING, HENRY JOHN	28, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
1888, Feb. 20	LEANING, JOHN	28, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
1894, Oct. 30 1895, Nov. 25	*LEANING, WILLIAM ARTHUR ...	30, Telford Avenue, Streatham Hill, S.W.
1894, Oct. 30	*LEATHER, GEORGE HERBERT ...	Central Bank Chambers, Leeds, York- shire.
1897, Oct. 26 1900, Oct. 1	*LEATHER, WILLIAM BEAUMONT ...	The Hollies, Leeds, Yorkshire.
1895, Oct. 24 1900, Nov. 12	*LEE, ERNEST EDWARD ARTHUR	29, Basinghall Street, E.C.
1874, Feb. 2	LEE, FREDERICK	12, Little College Street, S.W.
1887, Jan. 10 1893, Nov. 13	*LEE, JOHN WILFRID	Town Hall, Haverstock Hill, N.W.
1889, Mar. 18	LEE, PHILIP SHIRLING	35, Craven Street, W.C., and Oaklands, Woodford, Essex.
1891, May 23	LEE, SYDNEY WILLIAMS, F.R.I.B.A.	63, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
1884, Feb. 11	LEE, WILLIAM	143½, High Street, Guildford, Surrey.
1895, Oct. 24	*LEEDER, ERNEST HOLTHAM ...	46, Waterloo Street, Swansea, Glamor- ganshire.
1891, Mar. 14	LEGARD, DIGBY CHARLES	Highbington Hall, Lincoln.
1882, Dec. 18	LEMON, JAMES, M.I.C.E., F.R.I.B.A.	Southampton, Hants.
1882, Jan. 30	LEPPER, JOHN HARRAGE	10, Market Square, Bromley, Kent.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
298	A. 1873, Jan. 27 F. 1882, Apr. 21	LERMIT, ALFRED WILLIAM... ..	Singapore, Straits Settlement.
647	1881, Dec. 19	LIGHTFOOT, FRANCIS LOWRY, B.A. (Oxon.)	23, Abingdon Street, S.W.
901	1883, Feb. 26	LIGHTFOOT, HENRY LE BLANC, M.A. (Oxon.)	Corpus Christi College, Oxford.
1646	1889, Dec. 9	LINAKER, CHARLES EDWARD ...	Frodsham, Cheshire.
1405	1887, Dec. 19	LISTER-KAYE, CHARLES WILKIN- SON	Osberton, Worksop, Notts.
2310	1891, Nov. 4	LITTLE, WILLIAM	Hutton Hall, Penrith, Cumberland.
949	A. 1883, May 21 F. 1888, Apr. 16	LITTLE, WILLIAM DAVIS	Middleton Stoney, Bicester, Oxon.
2311	1891, Nov. 4	LITTLEWOOD, LIONEL	26, Great James St., Bedford Row, W.
2093	1891, May 23	LLEWELLIN, DAVID MORGAN ...	Glanwern Offices, Pontypool.
2831	1895, Sept. 2	LLOYD, AVERELL	Benburd, Moy, Co. Tyrone.
3399	A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1901, Dec. 9	LLOYD, DONALD	63, Sidney Street, Cambridge.
2488	1892, Feb. 26	LLOYD, GEORGE HAMILTON, A.M.I.C.E.	Care of T. Scrivener, Esq., Unit African Lands, 20, Bucklersbury, E
648	1881, Dec. 19	LOCK, WILLIAM HENRY	Instow, North Devon.
3468	1899, Feb. 16	LOCKHART, PETER	Estate Office, Corby Castle, Carli and Blackwood House, Ecclefech Dumfriesshire.
393	1875, Mar. 15	LOFTS, HENRY	130, Mount St., Grosvenor Square, W
1164	A. 1884, May 5 F. 1891, June 29	LOFTS, HENRY FAIRLAM	130, Mount St., Grosvenor Square, W
3469	1899, Feb. 16	LOGAN, JAMES	Coltness, Wishaw, Lanarkshire.
3565	A. 1899, Oct. 30 F. 1900, Nov. 12	*LOMAS, ALBERT DANIEL	Estate Department, Lancashire a Yorkshire Railway, Manchester.
2462	A. 1891, Nov. 4 F. 1895, July 8	*LONGSDON, ERNEST MOREWOOD ...	Town Hall, Bakewell.
1138	1884, Apr. 21	LOOKER, JOHN	Hinton Lodge, Cavendish Avenue, C bridge, and High Street, Huntingt
2314	1891, Nov. 4	LORING, JOHN	The Cottage, Doddington, Nantw Cheshire.
1396	1887, Nov. 14	LOVEGROVE, HENRY, A.R.I.B.A....	18, Foxgrove Road, Beckenham, K and 124, High Street, Shoreditch,
5814	1890, May 29	LOVEYS, ARTHUR CLAMPITT ...	Moretonhampstead, Devon.
1126	A. 1884, Mar. 10 F. 1891, Feb. 16	LOW, ROBERT JOHN	49, Finsbury Pavement, E.C., & Albans, Hertfordshire.
738	1882, Feb. 13	LOWE, CHARLES HARLOWE, M.I.C.E.	30, Somerset Street, Portman Squar
2532	A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1897, June 28	*LUCAS, JOHN ARCHIBALD	Guildhall Chambers, High Street, Ex Devonshire.
1648	1889, Dec. 9	LUCAS, WILLIAM EDWARD	Bexley, Kent.
1742	1890, Feb. 24	LUDLOW, WALTER ROBERT	Dorridge, Knowle, Warwick, and New Street, Birmingham.
3567	A. 1899, Oct. 30 F. 1900, June 27	*LUKER, DYNELEY	19, Basinghall Street, E.C.

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1891, May 23	LYNAM, CHARLES, F.R.I.B.A. ...	Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire.
1898, Feb. 18	LYONS, FRANCIS OLIVER	102, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.
1890, Feb. 24	LYWOOD, EDWIN	Norman Court, Clatford, Andover, Hants.
1891, Nov. 4	MACCALLUM, ALEXANDER DUNCAN	12, St. Vincent Place, Glasgow.
1899, Feb. 16	MCCALLUM, JAMES	Town Hall, Motherwell, Lanarkshire.
A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1895, Sept. 23	*MCCARTHY, HENRY ROBERT ...	67, Crouch Hill, N.
1900, Oct. 30	MCCAW, GEORGE TYRRELL, B.A., (Dublin)	6, Ely Place, Dublin, Ireland.
1896, June 2	M'CLINTOCK, ARTHUR	Downshire Office, Hillsborough, Co. Down.
1895, Sept. 2	MCCLINTOCK, CHARLES EDWARD LIEUT.-COL.	Glendaragh, Crumlin, Co. Antrim.
1891, Nov. 4	MCCRACKEN, WILLIAM	Englesea House, Crewe.
1895, Sept. 2	MCCULLAGH, JAMES W.	Glasslough, Co. Monaghan.
1895, Sept. 2	MCDONALD, ALLAN, M.A., (Dublin)	Glenarm, Co. Antrim.
1899, Feb. 16	MACDONALD, RANALD	Clung Castle, Aberdeen.
1899, Feb. 16	MACDONALD, RANALD RODERICK	16, Union Terrace, Aberdeen.
1891, May 23	MACDOUGALL, ROBERT	138, West Regent Street, Glasgow.
1891, Nov. 4	MCINTYRE, PETER	Gwydyr Ucha, Llanrwst, North Wales.
1889, Apr. 1	MACIVER, COLIN	23, Bold Street, Warrington, Lancashire.
1899, Feb. 16	MACKAY, WILLIAM	Freswick Estates Office, Thurso, Caith- ness-shire.
1899, Feb. 16	MACKENZIE, DONALD FALCONER	Estate Office, Mortonhall, Liberton, Midlothian.
1889, Apr. 29	MCLEAN, DONALD	Dunrobin Estate Office, Golspie, Suther- landshire.
1899, Feb. 16	MACLENNAN, WILLIAM	Grainbank, Kirkwall, Orkney Islands.
1895, Oct. 24	*MACNICOLL, DOUGLAS HENRY ...	Derwas, Abergele, Denbighshire.
1899, Feb. 16	MACPHERSON, WILLIAM	Montrose Estates Office, Catter House, Drymen, Stirlingshire.
A. 1893, Oct. 4 F. 1896, Oct. 1	MADDOX, HARRY EDWARD	Cottesmore, Gainsborough Gardens, Hampstead Heath, N. W.
1891, Nov. 4	†MADGE, JOHN	Somerset House, Chard, Somersetshire.
1896, Jan. 21	MAHON, GEORGE GILBERT	The Rent Office, Ahascragh, Co. Galway.
1897, Oct. 26	MAKINS, WILLIAM ALEXANDER ...	79, West Regent Street, Glasgow.
1891, Nov. 4	MALLET, WILLIAM ROBERT	8, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.
1869, Jan. 25	MANN, CHARLES JOHN	29, Great George Street, S.W.
1891, Nov. 4	MANN, JABEZ, A.M.I.C.E.	Sevenoaks, Kent.
1890, Apr. 14	MANN, JAMES BAGSHAW	12, Lower Grosvenor Place, S.W.

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1554	A. 1889, Jan. 14 F. 1893, Feb. 6	*MANN, ROBERT BAGSHAW	29, Great George Street, S.W.
1946	1891, Jan. 17	MANNERS, HENRY ALFRED	Buckminster Park, near Grantham, colnshire.
1616	1889, Apr. 1	MARGERESON, CHARLES FREDERIC	New Square, Chesterfield, Derbyshire.
1362	1887, Jan. 24	MARGETTS, JOHN WILLIAM... ..	12, High Street, Warwick.
1947	1891, Jan. 17	MARKS, HYMAN	19, Ludgate Hill, E.C.
2839	1895, Sept. 2	MARMION, THOMAS HENRY	Estates Office, Cappelquin, Co. Waterfo
192	1869, Mar. 22	MARR, JAMES	8, Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.
3639	1900, Oct. 30	*MARRIOTT, ARTHUR SUTCLIFFE	West Park Street, Dewsbury, Yorkshi
470	A. 1877, Jan. 15 F. 1889, Dec. 9	MARRIOTT, GEORGE WHARTON ...	35, Egerton Crescent, S.W.
3162	A. 1897, Feb. 17 F. 1899, July 13	*MARSHALL, ARTHUR GEORGE ...	Birkbeck Bank Chambers, Chanc Lane, W.C.
626	A. 1881, Nov. 14 F. 1884, Nov. 10	MARSHALL, LIONEL HASLER	Chippenham, Wilts.
1785	1890, Apr. 14	MARSHALL, PETER	3, Hartshead, Sheffield, Yorkshire.
2631	A. 1894, Feb. 23 F. 1897, Oct. 4	*MARTIN, ALFRED JOHN	Box 3904, Johannesburg, B.S.A.
976	1883, Nov. 12	MARTIN, GEORGE DENNIS	3, Pall Mall East, S.W.
434	1876, Mar. 20	MARTIN, GILSON	Chatsworth, Chesterfield, Derbyshire.
1555	A. 1889, Jan. 14 F. 1896, Jan. 6	*MARTIN, HEBER GAMBLING	Littleport, Isle of Ely, Cambridgeshi
364	1875, Jan. 4	MARTIN, HOWARD (Member of Council)	27, Chancery Lane, W.C., and Elst Nutfield, Surrey.
1649	1889, Dec. 9	MARTIN, ROBERT FREWEN... ..	Mountsorrel, Loughborough, Leiceshire.
2595	A. 1893, Oct. 4 F. 1898, Mar. 21	*MARTIN, SAMUEL	27, Chancery Lane, W.C.
1533	A. 1888, Dec. 10 F. 1892, July 4	*†MARTIN, THOMAS	Hampden House, N.W.
1589	1889, Feb. 25	MARVIN, ALBERT EDWARD	Marl Hill, Carisbrooke, Isle of Wigh
3478	1899, Feb. 16	MARWICK, THOMAS PURVES	43, York Place, Edinburgh.
1598	1889, Mar. 4	MASON, CHARLES	Westgate, Louth, Lincolnshire.
1091	1884, Feb. 11	MASON, WILLIAM ARTHUR... ..	31A, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
1288	A. 1885, Dec. 7 F. 1888, Nov. 12	*MASSIE, FRANK, A.M.I.C.E.	Tetley House, Kirkgate, Wake Yorkshire.
696	1882, Jan. 16	MASTERMAN, GEORGE HUGHES ...	35, Coleman Street, E.C.
3715	A. 1900, Oct. 30 F. 1901, Nov. 25	*MATHER, JAMES	Strabane, Brodick, N.B.
994	1883, Dec. 17	MATHEWS, GEORGE SPENCER, M.A. (Cantab.) (Member of Council)	15, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
995	1883, Dec. 17	MATHEWS, JOSEPH DOUGLASS, F.R.I.B.A.	11, Dowgate Hill, E.C.
2596	A. 1893, Oct. 4 F. 1896, Apr. 13	*MATHEWS, LEWIS OSLER, M.A. (Cantab.)	15, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
3570	A. 1899, Oct. 30 F. 1900, Oct. 1	*MATTHEWS, DOUGLAS SAMUEL ...	650, Fulham Road, S.W.
2840	1895, Sept. 2	MAUDE, ANTHONY FRITZ	Drumadreary, Irvinestown, Fermanagh.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1895, Sept. 2	MAUDE, CHRISTOPHER HUGH ...	Lenaghan, Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh.
1895, Sept. 2	MAUNSELL, RICHARD EDWARD ...	9, Ely Place, Dublin.
1887, Jan. 10	*MAXWELL, FRANCIS WILLIAM ...	41, Corporation Street, Manchester.
1890, Jan. 6		
1895, Sept. 2	MAXWELL, HENRY PERCEVAL ...	Lansdowne Lodge, Kenmare, Co. Kerry.
1898, Oct. 29	*MAXWELL, JOSEPH ARCHIBALD...	36, Oxford Road, Banbury, Oxon.
1897, Oct. 26	MAY, FRANCIS JOHN CHARLES...	Town Hall, Brighton, Sussex.
1891, Nov. 4	MAY, THOMAS HENRY	Haslin House, Harpur Hill, Buxton, Derbyshire.
1891, Jan. 17	MEADE, THOMAS DE COURCY, M.I.C.E.	The Town Hall, Manchester.
1892, Nov. 28		
1893, Aug. 9	*MELLENFIELD, JAMES HENRY ...	517, Hackney Road, N.E.
1891, May 23	MELLER, WILLIAM GALLOWAY ...	22, Cooper Street, Manchester.
1879, Dec. 8	MELLERSH, ALFRED WILLIAM ...	Godalming, Surrey.
1891, Jan. 17	MELLOR, THOMAS HENRY	1, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.
1887, Mar. 7	MENZIES, WILLIAM	Golspie, Englefield Green, Surrey.
1894, Oct. 30		
1897, June 28	*MERCER, CHARLES EDWARD ...	Estate Office, S.E. Railway, Tooley St., London Bridge Station, S.E.
1891, Jan. 17		
1894, Dec. 10	*MERRY, ARTHUR WALKER ...	17, High Street, Leighton Buzzard.
1891, May 23	MERRY, THOMAS	2, Guildhall Road, Northampton.
1894, Oct. 30	*MESSENGER, HENRY	77, Chancery Lane, W.C.
1882, Feb. 27	MESSENGER, WILLIAM HARRY ...	Town Hall Chambers, Guildford, Surrey.
1884, Dec. 8	*†MICHELMORE, ALFRED	Berry Pomeroy Estate Office, Totnes Devon.
1888, Nov. 12	MIDDLETON, REGINALD EMPSON...	17, Victoria Street, S.W.
1891, Nov. 4	MIGOTTI, ALPHONZO, A.R.I.B.A.	4, St. George's Mansions, Red Lion Square, W.C.
1882, Jan. 16	MILLAR, CHARLES WILLIAM ...	46, Pall Mall, S.W.
1891, Nov. 4	MILLAR, WILLIAM GALT	Friar Street, Reading, Berks.
1891, Nov. 4	MILLARD, EDWARD	47, Finsbury Circus, E.C.
1896, Oct. 28	*MILLER, JOHN EZRA, A.M.I.C.E.	12, Belle Vue Road, Sunderland.
1884, May 19	MILLS, SAMUEL MEALING	Orford Hill, Norwich, Norfolk.
1886, Feb. 22	MILLS, WILLIAM EDWARD	49, Hamilton Square, Birkenhead, Cheshire
1891, Nov. 4	MILLYARD, JOHN WILLIAM ...	Estate Office, Saltmarshe Castle, Bromyard, Herefordshire.
1891, Nov. 4		
1892, Oct. 12	*MITCHELL, GEORGE SHARMAN ...	Upper Adhurst, Petersfield, Hants.
1884, Dec. 8		
1890, Nov. 10	*MIXER, EDWARD	44, Charing Cross, S.W.
1890, Feb. 10	MONCKTON, HENRY PERCIVAL, F.R.I.B.A.	32, Walbrook, E.C.
1891, Nov. 4	MONIER - WILLIAMS, STANLEY FAITHFULL, A.R.I.B.A.	Broadway House, The Broadway, Walham Green, S.W.
1891, Jan. 17	MONTAGU, HENRY HAVELOCK ...	36, Coleman Street, E.C.
1890, Mar. 24	MOODY, THOMAS	30, Cockspur Street, S.W.

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1576	1889, Feb. 11	MOORE, ALFRED	144, Mile End Road, E., and 7, Leadehall Street, E.C.
1165	A. 1884, May 5 F. 1888, May 14	*MOORE, HAROLD EDWARD	41, Bedford Row, W.C.
2331	1891, Nov. 4	MORGAN, BENJAMIN BRAUFORD	6, Bank Street, Norwich, Norfolk.
1772	1890, Mar. 24	MORRIS, CHARLES	The Lodge, Radcliffe-on-Trent, Notts, 27, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham.
1443	1888, Jan. 23	MORRIS, EDWARD HENRY	Chirbury, Salop.
2101	1891, May 23	MORRIS, GEORGE FIELD	67 and 68, Cheapside, E.C.
2332	1891, Nov. 4	MORRIS, HAROLD GEORGE	67 and 68, Cheapside, E.C.
1119	1884, Mar. 10	MORRIS, HERBERT	Lewes, Sussex.
2538	A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1894, Oct. 10	*MORRIS, RICHARD PERCIVAL	Bloomsbury Mansion, Hart Street, W.
2699	A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1899, Oct. 2	*MORRIS, WILLIAM HENRY	Monksfield, Chirbury, Shropshire.
1127	A. 1884, Mar. 10 F. 1891, Jan. 5	MOSS, THOMAS WALTER	7, Gray's Inn Place, Gray's Inn, W.C.
1895	A. 1890, Nov. 22 F. 1893, Apr. 10	*MOULD, GRAHAM HARLEY	25, Great James St., Bedford Row, W.
3065	1896, Oct. 28	MOXON, HERBERT WILLIAM	Building Works Department, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, S.E.
965	A. 1883, May 25 F. 1891, Oct. 15	MOYES, JOHN HELENUS	66, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.
2145	A. 1891, May 23 F. 1892, May 30	*MÜLLER, JOHN JOSEPH, A.R.I.B.A.	19, Bedford Road, Crouch End, N.
2017	1891, Mar. 14	MUNDY, HERBERT	Manvers Street, Trowbridge, Wilts.
2334	1891, Nov. 4	MUNDY, THOMAS EDWARD, A.R.I.B.A.	12, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C.
2335	1891, Nov. 4	MUNRO, DANIEL	39, Hope Street, Glasgow.
765	1882, Feb. 27	MUNRO, PHILIP	2, St. Stephen's Chambers, New Bald Street, Bristol.
3325	1898, Oct. 29	MURDOCK, ROBERT	91, Maxwell Road, Glasgow.
2845	1895, Sept. 2	MURPHY, JAMES FRASER, MAJOR	Estate Office, Boyle, Co. Roscommon
1406	1887, Dec. 19	MURRAY, GILBERT	Orchardlee, Girvan, Ayrshire.
3479	1899, Feb. 16	MURRAY, JOHN CAMPBELL	Pollock Estate Office, 53, Bothwell Glasgow.
3480	1899, Feb. 16	MURRAY, JOSEPH	Camperdown Estates Office, Dryburgh, Forfarshire.
1952	1891, Jan. 17	MURRAY, WILLIAM	School Board Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C.
3481	1899, Feb. 16	MURRAY, WILLIAM WATSON	Catter House, Drymen, Stirlingshire
809	1882, May 8	MYNORS, WALTER CHARLES TOWERS	Little Ingestre, Stafford.
2336	1891, Nov. 4	MYRES, JOHN JAMES, A.M.I.C.E.	15, Chapel Street, Preston, Lancash

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1889, Feb. 25	NAPIER, HENRY BURROUGHS ...	Ashton Court Estate Office, Long Ashton, Clifton, Bristol.
1869, Jan. 25	NASH, ALFRED JAMES	Farnham, Surrey.
1882, Mar. 13	NEALE, GEORGE JAMES	13, Lowndes Street, Belgravia, S.W.
1891, Mar. 11	NEAME, FREDERICK	Macknade, Faversham, Kent.
1879, Feb. 3	NEATE, ARTHUR WEBB	Albion House, Newbury, Berks, and Hungerford.
1882, Apr. 24		
1898, Oct. 29	*NESBITT, JOHN OSCAR	12, Limefield Terrace, Rushford Park, Levenshulme, Manchester.
1900, Feb. 12		
1891, Nov. 4	NEVETT, FRANCIS WALTER	34, Brackenbury Road, Preston, Lanca- shire.
1889, Dec. 9	NEVETT, THOMAS	41, Fishergate, Preston, Lancashire.
1891, May 23	NEW, EDW. VORLEY, A.R.I.B.A.	62, George Street, Portman Square, W.
1890, Feb. 10	NEWILL, ROBERT HENRY	Lydbury North, Shropshire.
1885, Dec. 7	NEWMAN, ARTHUR HARRISON, F.R.I.B.A.	19A, Tooley St., London Bridge, S.E.
1882, Dec. 18	NEWMAN, CHARLES HENRY	6, Old Jewry, E.C.
1889, Nov. 11	NEWMAN, FRANCIS	Ryde, Isle of Wight.
1872, Dec. 9		
1892, Nov. 28	*NEWMAN SAMUEL FRANK	33 and 34, Savile Row, W.
1894, Oct. 10		
1891, Nov. 4	NEWMAN, THOMAS HARRY	Rayne, Essex.
1880, Jan. 19	NEWMARCH, HENRY CHARLES ...	61, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
1886, Apr. 12	NEWPORT, GEORGE BELLINGHAM	Rockview, Inistioge, Co. Kilkenny.
1895, Sept. 2	NEWSON, HARRY CARSS	57, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
1882, Feb. 13	*NEWTON, EDWIN BENNETT BRIER- LEY, A.M.I.C.E.	Town Hall, Paddington, W.
1896, Oct. 28		
1899, Mar. 20	NEWTON, THOMAS EDWIN	Bank Chambers, Winchester, Hants.
1883, Dec. 17		
1889, Nov. 11	NICHOLLS, EDWARD ALFRED ...	Royal Engineer Office, Colombo, Ceylon.
1901, Oct. 29		
1891, Nov. 4	NICHOLSON, WILLIAM ABERNETHY	105, Cheapside, E.C.
1898, Feb. 18	NISBET, JOHN	Royal Societies Club, 63, St. James Street, S.W.
1892, Feb. 26	NOCK, BENJAMIN BOWEN	48, Queen Street, Wolverhampton, Staf- fordshire.
1891, Jan. 17	*NOCKOLDS, ALFRED GEORGE ...	Saffron Walden, Essex.
1901, Apr. 29	NOCKOLDS, MARTIN	Saffron Walden, Essex.
1875, Apr. 26		
1885, Mar. 23	NOEL, BYRON BRUCE	Ockham, Ripley, Surrey.
1876, Mar. 20	NORMAN, JAMES MAURICE	Uxbridge, Middlesex.
1894, Feb. 23	*NORMAN, JAMES NOEL	Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W.
1900, May 21		
1890, Feb. 10	NORMAN, WILLIAM HORACE ...	34, Great George Street, S.W.
1868, July 20	NORTH, GEORGE	Palace Chambers, 9, Bridge Street, S.W.
1883, May 25	*NORTH, GEORGE FREDERIC ...	Strathfield Saye, Mortimer, Berks.
1889, Jan. 28	NORTHCROFT, HENRY	8, St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross, W.C.
1891, Mar. 14	NORTON, THOMAS HERBERT, B.A. (Oxon.)	10, Little College Street, Westminster.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
255	1871, Feb. 13	NOTLEY, RICHARD ALBERT... ..	80, Cornhill, E.C.
698	1882, Jan. 16	NOTLEY, ROBERT PLEDGE, F.R.I.B.A.	35, Bucklersbury, E.C.
676	A. 1881, Dec. 19 F. 1887, Feb. 7	NOTTAGE, WILLIAM GRIGGS	Land Registry (Survey Department) 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.
2847	1895, Sept. 2	NUNN, WILLIAM BOLTON	George Street, Wexford, & Castlebridge
2978	A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1898, May 2	*NUTTALL, HERBERT	20, Market Street, Bury, Lancashire.
2465	A. 1891, Nov. 4 F. 1894, Oct. 10	*OAKLEY, CHRISTOPHER PERCIVAL	10, Waterloo Place, S.W.
2020	1891, Mar. 14	OAKLEY, EDWARD BENJAMIN	Westville, Parkstone, Dorset.
1975	A. 1891, Jan. 17 F. 1892, Dec. 5	*OAKLEY, JOHN HUBERT	10, Waterloo Place, S.W.
3577	A. 1899, Oct. 30 F. 1901, Apr. 29	*O'BRIEN, DONOUGH RICHARD	16, Upper Mallow Street, Limerick Ireland.
1976	A. 1891, Jan. 17 F. 1894, Jan. 22	*OGDEN, MICHAEL GUY	80, Coleman Street, E.C., and 4, High Street, Wimbledon, S.W.
3219	A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1899, Oct. 2	*OGILVIE, ROBERT MATHEWSON	10, Boltro Rd., Hayward's Heath, Sussex
3775	1901, Oct. 29	OLDRIEVE, WILLIAM THOMAS	H.M. Office of Works, S.W.
1468	1888, Mar. 5	OLDROYD, LINLEY... ..	5, Oxford Place, Leeds, Yorkshire.
2341	1891, Nov. 4	OLIPHANT, GEORGE A. J.	Chatley House, Norton St. Philip, Bath
2342	1891, Nov. 4	OLIVER, CHARLES EDWARD	Selby Lodge, Consett, Co. Durham.
1306	1886, Feb. 22	ORGILL, JOHN BERWICK	21, Hart St., Bloomsbury Square, W.C.
2343	1891, Nov. 4	ORR, CECIL, A.R.I.B.A.	Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow.
3051	A. 1896, June 2 F. 1899, June 26	*OSENTON, CHARLES	Leatherhead, Surrey.
1896	A. 1890, Nov. 22 F. 1890, Jan. 6	*OSENTON, GEORGE, JUN.	Oxted, Surrey.
2850	1895, Sept. 2	OWEN, ARTHUR JOHN	Shanvaghey, Ballacolla, Queen's County
1721	1890, Feb. 10	OWEN, HENRY	Dana Chambers, Shrewsbury, Shropshire
1098	A. 1884, Feb. 11 F. 1890, Jan. 6	OWEN, THOMAS HENRY RULE	High St., Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire
183	1869, Mar. 8	OWEN, THOMAS RULE	High St., Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire
1628	1889, Nov. 11	OWEN, WILLIAM SCOTT	Cefngwifed, near Newtown, Montgomery shire.
2021	1891, Mar. 14	PAGE, GEORGE FREDERICK... ..	Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on-Thames.
1042	1884, Jan. 14	PAGE, ROBERT, F.R.I.B.A.	9, Denman Street, London Bridge. S.E.
2702	A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1898, Jan. 24	*†PAGE, STANLEY HATCH	6, Queen Street, Ramsgate, Kent.
406	A. 1875, Nov. 8 F. 1881, Apr. 4	PAIN, COARD SQUAREY... ..	14, North John Street, Liverpool.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1893, Oct. 4		
1897, June 28	*PAIN, GEORGE LLOYD	Tunley Farm, near Bath, Somersetshire.
1883, May 25	*PAIN, JAMES	48, West Street, Fareham, Hants.
1894, Oct. 10		
1891, Nov. 4	PAIN, WILLIAM, F.R.I.B.A.	63, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
1888, Dec. 10		
1892, Oct. 12	*†PALAMOUNTAIN, JOSEPH WM. ...	Cloverley Estate Office, Whitechurch, Salop.
1892, Feb. 26	*PALMER, WILLIAM EDWARD	
1901, July 2	KING, A.R.I.B.A.	Huntingdon Lodge, New Malden, Surrey.
1886, May 3	PARK, WILLIAM PHILIP	18, Winekley Street, Preston, Lanes.
1887, Mar. 21	PARKER, CHARLES ALFRED	21, Finsbury Circus, E.C., and Woodham Mortimer Place, Maldon, Essex.
1885, May 18	PARKER, JOHN, A.M.I.C.E.	Mansion House, Hereford.
1891, Nov. 4	PARKER, STANLEY	427, Edgware Road, W.
1880, Jan. 19	PARKER, THE HON. CECIL THOMAS	
1888, Jan. 9		Eccleston, Chester.
1890, Nov. 22	PARKER, WILLIAM HENRY	3, Foregate Street, Worcester.
1890, Nov. 22	PARKIN, WILLIAM	Babworth, Retford, Notts.
1883, Jan. 15	PARMETER, FRANK	Middle Lees, Clitheroe, Lancashire.
1891, May 23	PARNACOTT, ALFRED	93, York Road, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E., & The Ferns, Laurel Grove, Penge, S.E.
1883, Mar. 12	PARR, SAMUEL	New Broad Street House, E.C.
1891, Mar. 14	PARR, SAMUEL GEORGE	New Broad Street House, E.C.
1889, Dec. 9	*PARRIS, CHARLES JOHN	65, High Street, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, and Beechwood, Crowborough, Sussex.
1893, Nov. 13		
1887, Dec. 19	*PARRY, RICHARD, A.M.I.C.E. ...	82, Victoria Street, S.W.
1891, Mar. 16		
1894, Oct. 30	*PARRY, RICHARD FREDERICK ...	Cheddar, Somersetshire.
1900, Oct. 1		
1888, Nov. 26	PARSONS, FRANK DONISTHORPE ...	Perth Cottage, Merriott, Somersetshire.
1890, Nov. 22	PARSONS, FREDERICK CECIL	163, North Street, & 9, Marine Parade, Brighton.
1890, Mar. 10	PARSONS, HENRY JOHN DONNE ...	21, Southernhay West, Exeter.
1883, May 25	PARSONS, ROBERT MAURICE PETERS	
1888, Dec. 10		Misterton, Crewkerne, Somersetshire.
1890, Nov. 22	*PARTRIDGE, EDWARD JOHN	Bank Chambers, 39, George Street, Rich- mond, Surrey, & 50, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
1894, Oct. 10		
1896, Oct. 28	*PATCH, SHIRLEY HUTCHINS ...	The Chestnuts, Havelock Road, Addis- combe.
1899, Mar. 20		
1890, Feb. 24	PATERSON, CHARLES	Canford Estate Office, Wimborne, Dorset- shire.
1883, May 25	*PAULL, ALAN	6, Quality Court, Chancery Lane, W.C.
1888, May 14		
1880, Dec. 13	PAYNE, ALEXANDER, F.R.I.B.A. ...	Norfolk House, Victoria Embankment, W.C.
1882, Jan. 30	PAYNE, FREDERICK	10, Market Square, Bromley, Kent.
1893, Oct. 4	*PEARCE, FRED W.	Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Twickenham.
1898, Jan. 24		

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
2350	1891, Nov. 4	PEARCE, JOHN GRIGG	North Curry, near Taunton, Somerset shire.
3117	A. 1896, Oct. 28 F. 1901, Feb. 11	*PEARSE, OCTAVIUS BURROUGHS	The Bourne, Tettenhall, Wolverhampton
2351	1891, Nov. 4	PEARSE, WILLIAM	Stoliford, Modbury, Devon.
2981	A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1896, Oct. 1	*PEARSON, HARRY JOHN, A.R.I.B.A.	Architectural Department, Local Govern- ment Board, Whitehall, S.W.
2603	A. 1893, Oct. 4 F. 1898, Jan. 10	*PEARSON, HOWARD	The Croft, St. Alban's, Hertford, & 1 Gray's Inn Place, W.C.
1270	1885, May 18	PECK, WILLIAM ROLAND	1, Cockspur Street, S.W.
2353	1891, Nov. 4	PEIRSON, GEORGE BRODRICK ...	Baldersby, S.O., Yorkshire.
2354	1891, Nov. 4	PEIRSON, HENRY THOMAS	Brancepeth, Co. Durham.
2106	1891, May 23	PELLS, ARTHUR	Beccles and Lowestoft, Suffolk.
1651	1889, Dec. 9	PEMBERTON, CHARLES OLIVER PAGET	69, Temple Row, Birmingham.
21	1868, June 15	PENFOLD, JOHN WORNHAM, F.R.I.B.A. (<i>Honorary Secretary</i>)	30, Great George Street, S.W.
2852	1895, Sept. 2	PENROSE, JAMES EDWARD	Estate Office, Lismore Castle, Lismore.
3013	1896, Jan. 21	PENROSE, WILLIAM ROBERT ...	Estate Office, Rose Lane, Waterford.
452	1876, May 8	PEPPERCORN, JOHN HUTCHINSON	Manor House, Eaton Socon, St. Neots
2355	1891, Nov. 4	PERKINS, JOSEPH	Frisby-on-the-Wreake, Leicester.
1341	A. 1886, Dec. 6 F. 1891, May 25	*PERKINS, WALTER FRANK	The Auction Mart, Southampton, Han
2100	1891, May 23	PERRIAM, ALFRED JOSEPH	43, Cannon St., E.C., & "Verona House" Station Avenue, Herne Bay, Kent.
2356	1891, Nov. 4	PETHER, HARRY	8, Craig's Court, Charing Cross, S.W.
1252	1885, Feb. 9	*PETO, JAMES WINDER	6, Market Place, Reading, Berks.
428	1876, Feb. 21	PHILLIPS, FREDERICK HAMILTON	Beechcroft, Temple Ewell, near Dov Kent.
1652	1889, Dec. 9	PHILLIPS, WILLIAM EDWIN	Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on-Thames
1043	1884, Jan. 14	PICKERING, WILLIAM CLOVES ...	Rhewl House, Mostyn, Flintshire.
2357	1891, Nov. 4	PIERCEY, HENRY ONSLOW	The Elms, Lowthorpe.
1617	1889, Apr. 1	PIERSON, CHARLES	29, Cooper Street, Manchester.
968	A. 1883, May 25 F. 1886, Nov. 8	*PILDITCH, PHILIP EDWARD ...	2, Pall Mall East, Charing Cross, S. and Weybridge, Surrey.
1899	A. 1890, Nov. 22 F. 1901, July 2	*PINDER, RICHMOND	49, Upper Baker Street, N.W.
3253	A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1900, Oct. 1	*PINEGER, JAMES REGINALD ...	6, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, "
1704	1890, Jan. 27	PINKS, EDWIN CHARLES	Parliament Mansions, Victoria St., S
3119	A. 1896, Oct. 28 F. 1897, Oct. 4	*PINNEY, FREDERICK WYLBORNE DIGBY	6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
2023	1891, Mar. 14	POPPEL, JOHN	19, St. Hilda's Terrace, Whitby, Y- shire.
2359	1891, Nov. 4	PORTER, JOHN MERRY	The Estate Office, Colwyn Bay, N. Wales.
2360	1891, Nov. 4	POSTON, HENRY	39, Lombard Street, E.C.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
A. 1891 Jan. 17 F. 1894, Nov. 12 1891, Nov. 4	*POTTER, HERBERT GEORGE... POTTS, JAMES... ..	28, Rosslyn Hill, Hampstead, N.W. Estate Office, Workington, Cumber- land.
1870, Jan. 24	POUNDLEY, JOHN EDWARD	Kerry, Newtown, Montgomeryshire.
A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1898, Oct. 3	*POWELL, CHARLES REGINALD EVENDEN	Okehampton Park Estate Office, Oke- hampton, Devon.
1890, Nov. 22	POWELL, FREDERICK ATKINSON, F.R.I.B.A.	344, Kennington Park Road, S.E., and Agincourt Square, Monmouth.
A. 1883, Dec. 17 F. 1891, Mar. 2	POWELL, HUBERT JOHN	Hill Lodge, Lewes, Sussex.
A. 1874, Feb. 16 F. 1880, Nov. 22	POWELL, REGINALD HENRY	St. Swithun's Lane, High Street, Lewes, Sussex.
1896, June 2	POWELL, ROBERT	Estate Office, Westport, Co. Mayo.
A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1896, June 26	*PRALL, HERBERT ALEXANDER	Martin's Bank Chambers, Dartford, and 150, Eastgate, Rochester, Kent.
1891, Nov. 4	PREEDY, FREDERIC	Caldecote, St. Neots, Huntingdonshire.
A. 1888, Dec. 10 F. 1892, Dec. 5	*PRESTON, SAMUEL DAVID	Town Hall, Camberwell, S.E.
1890, Apr. 14	PRICE, FRANCIS HOLBORROW GLYNN	Longlands Place, Swansea, Glamorgan- shire.
1891, Nov. 4	PRICE, JOHN, M.I.C.E.	The Council House, Birmingham.
A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1895, Nov. 1	*PRICE, RICHARD ARNOLD	18, Rodenhurst Road, Clapham Park, S.W.
1891, May 23	PRIDMORE, ALBERT EDWARD	2, Broad Street Buildings, E.C., and 28, High Street, Watford, Herts.
1890, Nov. 22	PRIDMORE, ARTHUR STIRLING	140, Junction Road, N.
A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1899, Mar. 20	*PRITCHARD, HERBERT ALFRED	14, Warwick Road, Earl's Court, S.W.
1890, May, 29	PRITCHETT, ELLIS HERBERT	Regent Circus, Swindon, Wilts.
A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1900, Oct. 1	*PUGH-JONES, DAVID	Excelsior Chambers, Tonypandy, Gla- morganshire
1885, Nov. 9	PUNCHARD, FREDERICK	Underley Estate Office, Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmoreland.
A. 1890, Jan. 6 F. 1895, Feb. 18	*PUNCHARD, FREDERICK BURT	Enville Estate Office, near Stourbridge.
1895, Sept. 2	PURCELL, WILLS W.	Dromore, Mallow, Co. Cork.
A. 1884, Jan. 28 F. 1889, Jan. 28	PURCHASE, EDWARD KEYNES	Mansion House Chambers, 11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
1898, Feb. 18	PURDIE, ANTHONY	241, West George Street, Glasgow.
A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1897, Jan. 11	*PURVIS, CHARLES JAMES	Deptford Bridge, S.E.
1895, Sept. 2	QUIN, RICHARD	9, Crosthwaite Park West, Kingstown Ireland.
1895, Sept. 2	QUIN, WILLIAM THOMAS CUFFE...	Kilbeggan, Co. Westmeath.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
3727	A. 1900, Oct. 30 F. 1901, Nov. 25	*RAFFETY, HAROLD VEZEY... ..	30, High Street, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire,
2635	A. 1894, Feb. 23 F. 1896, Oct. 1	*RAFFETY, HERBERT WILLIAM	55, Pall Mall, S.W.
1462	1888, Feb. 20	RAIKES, COLONEL GEORGE WHITTINGTON	Ragley Estate Office, Alcester, Redditch.
3066	1896, Oct. 28	RAVES, BERTRAM ADAMS, A.M.I.C.E.	Royal Engineer Office, Valletta, Malta.
902	1883, Feb. 26	RAWLENCE, ERNEST ALFRED	Newlands, Salisbury, Wilts.
2026	1891, Mar. 11	RAWLENCE, JAMES EDWARD	The Canal, Salisbury, Wilts.
1859	1890, Nov. 22	RAWLINS, HENRY ADAIR, A.R.I.B.A.	46, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
2367	1891, Nov. 4	RAWLINS, WILLIAM	45, King William Street, E.C.
134	1868, Oct. 26	RAYNBIRD, HUGH EDWARD	Basingstoke, Hants.
1516	1888, Dec. 10	REA, JOHN MARCUS BEAUMONT... ..	8, Winckley Street, Preston, and Lytham, Lancashire.
3329	1898, Oct. 29	REA, JOHN TODD	Royal Engineer Office, Curragh Camp, Co. Kildare, Ireland.
1139	1884, Apr. 21	READ, GEORGE HUNTLY	27, Albany Street, N.W.
2109	1891, May 23	REBBECK, EDWARD WISE	Stafford Lodge, Bournemouth, Hants.
2368	1891, Nov. 4	REBBECK, THOMAS WARREN	Gervis Place, Bournemouth, Hants.
1860	1890, Nov. 22	REES, ITHEL TREHARNE, M.I.C.E.	Guildhall Chambers, Cardiff, Glamorganshire.
584	1880, Dec. 13	REES, WILLIAM ANDREW	7, Cornhill, E.C.
544	1879, Apr. 28	REES, WILLIAM GEORGE	Holly House, Newport, Monmouthshire.
2369	1891, Nov. 4	REES, WILLIAM JOHN	The Laurels, Swansea, Glamorganshire.
2370	1891, Nov. 4	REEVE, KINGSNORTH	27, High Street, Rye, Sussex, and High Street, Lydd, Kent.
3121	A. 1896, Oct. 28 F. 1897, Oct. 4	*†REFFELL, CHARLES ARTHUR	8, Alwyne Villas, Maybury Rd., Woking Surrey.
3334	1898, Oct. 29	*REID, ARTHUR FLETCHER	5, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.
937	1883, Apr. 30	RENDELL, ARTHUR STEPHEN	Market Terrace, Newton Abbot, Devon
3071	1896, Oct. 28	*RENTON, GEORGE	1, Albert Street, Harrogate, Yorkshire.
802	A. 1882, Apr. 24 F. 1890, Jan. 27	REX, FRANCIS HERBERT	311, Kentish Town Road, N.W.
453	A. 1876, May 8 F. 1881, Dec. 6	RICH, ROBERT	Didcot, Berks.
890	1883, Feb. 12	RICHARDS, ALFRED	Tottenham, N., and 18, Finsbury Circus E.C.
2027	1891, Mar. 14	RICHARDS, GEORGE EDWARD	Stour Lodge, Wimborne, Dorset.
2110	1891, May 23	RICHARDS, WILLIAM	Tottenham, N., and 18, Finsbury Circus E.C.
3122	A. 1896, Oct. 28 F. 1901, Apr. 29	*RICHARDSON, ARTHUR BAYLIFFE	83, Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C.
1955	1891, Jan. 17	RICHARDSON, CHARLES	15, Barn Hill, Stamford, Lincolnshire.
1746	1890, Feb. 24	RICHARDSON, GEORGE	5, Lonsdale Street, Carlisle, Cumberland.
1817	1890, May 20	RICHARDSON, JAMES	15, Barn Hill, Stamford, Lincolnshire.

† Special Sanitary Science Certificate.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1876, Dec. 18	RICHARDSON, JOHN, M.I.C.E. ...	Well Royd, Rawdon, Leeds, Yorkshire.
A. 1891, Nov. 4 F. 1892, May 30	*RICHARDSON, OLIVER ARCHER ...	Sun Fire Office, Threadneedle St., E.C.
1890, Jan. 27	RICHMOND, WALTER COLERIDGE...	Ivy Rock, Vicar's Cross, Chester.
1873, Feb. 10	RICKMAN, THOMAS MILLER, A.R.I.B.A. (<i>Past-President</i>) ...	8, Montague Street, Russell Sq., W.C.
1891, Nov. 4	RIDDETT, WILLIAM HAMMOND ...	Townhall Chambers, Ryde, Isle of Wight
1883, Apr. 2	RIDDLE, FREDERICK HENRY BRIMBLE	14, Pont Street, Belgrave Square, S.W.
A. 1899, Oct. 30 F. 1900, June 27	*RIDLEY, PERCY EDWARD	34, Gorst Road, Wandsworth Common S.W.
1891, Mar. 14	RIGDEN, FRANCIS	Salisbury, Wilts.
1891, May 23	RIGG, CHARLES	24, High Street, Cardiff, Glamorganshire
1888, Dec. 10	RIGHTON, EDWARD GRANTHAM...	High Street, Evesham, Worcestershire.
1891, Nov. 4	RIX, GEORGE KERRY	Somerleyton, near Lowestoft, Suffolk.
1899, Feb. 16	ROBB, WILLIAM JOHNSTON...	53, Bothwell Street, Glasgow.
A. 1876, Jan. 24 F. 1890, Nov. 10	ROBERTS, CHARLES QUINCEY ...	61, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
1895, Sept. 2	ROBERTS, EDWARD USSHER ...	The Rent Office, Longford, Ireland.
1890, Feb. 10	ROBERTS, HENRY CROYDON ...	78, King William Street, E.C.
1868, Aug. 17	ROBERTS, RICHARD	42, New Broad Street, E.C.
1900, Oct. 30	ROBERTS, SAMUEL	Royal Engineer Office, Gibraltar.
1898, Feb. 18	ROBERTSON, WALTER WOOD ...	3, Parliament Square, Edinburgh.
A. 1882, Feb. 13 F. 1891, May 25	ROBEY, ROBERT	Oaklands, East Tytherley, Romsey, Hants.
A. 1892, Feb. 26 F. 1895, Nov. 1	*ROBINS, PHILIP SEYMOUR	5, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.
1881, Jan. 24	ROBINS, WILLIAM H., A.M.I.C.E.	82A, New Street, Birmingham.
1887, Jan. 10	ROBINSON, CHARLES EDWARD ...	36, Coleman Street, E.C.
1891, May 23	ROBINSON, EDMUND ARTHUR ...	Lee-on-the-Solent, Gosport, Hants.
1891, Nov. 4	ROBINSON, GEORGE EDWARD ...	9, Tacketts Street, Blackburn, Lanca shire.
1881, Apr. 4	ROBINSON, HENRY, M.I.C.E. ...	Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street S.W.
1895, Sept. 2	ROBINSON, HENRY ARTHUR ...	Roundstone, Galway.
A. 1891, Nov. 4 F. 1894, Oct. 10	*ROBINSON, HENRY HERBERT ...	8, New Court, Carey Street, W.C.
1895, Sept. 2	ROBINSON, JAMES DODWELL, MAJOR	Seamount, Sligo, Ireland.
1895, Sept. 2	ROBINSON, RICHD. ST. GEORGE...	Seamount, Sligo, Ireland.
A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1898, Oct. 3	*ROBINSON, THEODORE RICHARD...	25, Campden Hill Gardens, Kensington, W
1895, Sept. 2	ROBINSON, WILLIAM GODFREY ...	Roughan Park, Dungannon, Co. Tyrone.
1872, Dec. 9	ROBSON, EDWARD ROBERT, F.R.I.B.A.	Palace Chambers, 9, Bridge Street, S.W. and 2, The Paragon, Blackheath, S.E.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
2863	1895, Sept. 2	ROCHFORD, WILLIAM	Cahir Abbey, Cahir, Co. Tipperary.
1453	1888, Feb. 6	RODERICK, JOHN	2, Temple Row West, Birmingham.
1747	1890, Feb. 24	RODHAM, JOHN	16, Finkle Street, Stockton-on-Tees Durham.
2864	1895, Sept. 2	ROE, WILLIAM JAMES, B.A. (Dublin)	11, Westland Row, Dublin.
2865	1895, Sept. 2	ROGERS, HARRY	The Hill, Monaghan, Ireland.
3125	A. 1896, Oct. 28 F. 1897, June 28	*ROGERS, HORACE MORDAUNT ...	50, Belgrave Road, South Belgravia, S.W.
1225	1884, Dec. 8	ROGERS, WILLIAM BENNETT ...	78, Gloucester Road, South Kensington S.W.
1570	1889, Jan. 28	ROKER, MITCHEL JOHN	Snowdenham, West Cliff Road, Bournemouth.
361	A. 1874, Dec. 7 F. 1876, Jan. 24	ROLLESTON, SIR JOHN FOWKE LANCELOT, M.P. (Past President)	5, Waterloo Place, S.W., and Grey Friars, Leicester.
969	A. 1885, May 25 F. 1889, Jan. 28	*ROLLESTON, WILLIAM GUSTAVUS STANHOPE	Grey Friars, Leicester.
1344	A. 1886, Dec. 6 F. 1887, Nov. 14	*ROODS, ALFRED	8, New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
3126	A. 1896, Oct. 28 F. 1900, May 21	*ROOK, JOSEPH TAYLOR	23, Spencer Street, Carlisle, Cumberland.
2113	1891, May 23	ROOKE, ALFRED BRADLEY	11, Great James St., Bedford Row, W.
2376	1891, Nov. 4	ROONEY, SAMUEL	Cefn Mably Chambers, 9, Quay St., Cardiff.
1681	A. 1889, Dec. 9 F. 1891, Jan. 5	ROPER, JOHN SIMPSON, A.M.I.C.E.	32, Market Square, Lancaster.
980	A. 1883, Nov. 12 F. 1887, Jan. 10	ROPER, WILLIAM	Kentish Buildings, Tunbridge Wells Kent.
1483	1888, Apr. 30	ROSE, THOMAS	21, Prince of Wales Road, Norwich Norfolk.
3335	1898, Oct. 29	*ROWLAND, JOSEPH SAMUEL ...	Bridge Chambers, Burton-on-Trent Staffs.
940	A. 1883, Apr. 30 F. 1890, Jan. 27	ROWLANDSON, CHRISTOPHER ...	The College, Durham.
2114	1891, May 23	ROYCE, DAVID NEEDHAM	Oakham, Rutland.
2115	1891, May 23	ROYCE, JOHN	Oakham, Rutland.
2029	1891, Mar. 14	RUAULT, JOHN GUSTAVE PETER ...	17, Southampton St., Bloomsbury, W.C.
2030	1891, Mar. 14	RUDKIN, ARTHUR JOHN	St. Ann's, Bromley, Kent.
2378	1891, Nov. 4	RUMBALL, AUBREY	St. Alban's, Herts.
970	A. 1883, May 25 F. 1890, Jan. 6	*RUNDLE, EDWARD COLLINS ...	Bedford Office, Tavistock, Devon.
1023	A. 1883, Dec. 17 F. 1889, Feb. 25	RÜNTZ, ERNEST AUGUSTUS ...	10, 11, and 12, Walbrook, E.C.
315	A. 1873, Dec. 8 F. 1875, Nov. 8	RUSHWORTH, EDMUND WALTER ...	22, Savile Row, W.
2031	1891, Mar. 14	RUSSELL, MURRAY LAWRENCE ...	3, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.
1547	1889, Jan. 14	RUTHERFORD, JAMES AUGUSTINE	Estate Office, Highclere Park, Newbury
998	1883, Dec. 17	RUTLEY, CHARLES	11, Dowgate Hill, E.C.
1818	1890, May 29	RUTLEY, FRANK	11, Dowgate Hill, E.C.
2866	1895, Sept. 2	RUTTLEDGE, FRANCIS	Coolbawn, Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1895, Sept. 2	RUTTLEDGE, THOMAS HENRY BRUEN	42, North Great George St., Dublin, Ireland.
1891, Nov. 4	RYAN, WILLIAM PATRICK	1, Metal Exchange Buildings, Whitting- ton Avenue, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
A. 1876, Dec. 18 F. 1880, Nov. 8	RYDE, ARTHUR LYON	29, Great George Street, S.W.
1876, Jan. 24	SADLER, GEORGE WILLIAM ...	467, High Street, Cheltenham, Gloucester- shire.
A. 1884, Dec. 8 F. 1894, May 28	*SADLER, GEORGE WILLIAM, JUN., A.R.I.B.A.	Duchy of Lancaster Office, Lancaster Place, W.C.
1871, Feb. 13	ST. QUINTIN, PERRY	50, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
A. 1876, Mar. 20 F. 1889, Nov. 25	ST. QUINTIN, RICHARD SAMUEL	50, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
1888, Dec. 10	SALTER, WILLIAM HERBERT ...	The Hall, Attleborough, Norfolk.
1890, Apr. 14	SAMPLE, CHAS. HERBERT, B.A. (Cantab.)	Matfen, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland.
1888, Jan. 9	SAMPLE, THOMAS	Bothal Castle, near Morpeth, Northum- berland.
1890, Apr. 14	SAMPLE, WILLIAM COLLINGS ...	Tritlington Hall, Morpeth, Northumber- land.
A. 1889, Dec. 9 F. 1891, Oct. 15	SAMPSON, WILLIAM	Beauchief Abbey, near Sheffield.
1887, Mar. 21	SAMUEL, WILLIAM JOHN	Newport Pagnell, Bucks.
1891, May 23	SANCTUARY, CAMPBELL FORTES- CUE STAPLETON	Mangerton, Melplash, Dorset.
1875, Apr. 26	SANDAY, GEORGE HENRY	Highfield, Uxbridge.
1895, Sept. 2	SANDERS, CHARLES STEWART ...	Sanders Park, Charleville, Co. Cork.
1895, Sept. 2	SANDERS, ROBERT MASSY DAWSON	Sanders Park, Charleville, Co. Cork.
A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1899, Mar. 20	*SANDFORD, CHARLES SIDNEY ...	16, St. James Row, Sheffield, Yorkshire.
1899, Feb. 16	SANDFORD-THOMPSON, WILLIAM JAMES	Balmanno, Marykirk, Kincardineshire.
A. 1890, Jan. 6 F. 1892, Nov. 11	*SAUNDERS, CHARLES HERBERT...	150, Finchley Road, Hampstead, N.W.
1869, Feb. 22	SAUNDERS, EDWARD	48, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.
1891, Nov. 4	SAUNDERS, MARTIN L., A.R.I.B.A.	4, Coleman Street, E.C.
1891, Mar. 14	SAUNDERS, RUTLAND	48, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.
A. 1884, April 21 F. 1899, Oct. 2	*SAUNDERS, SAMUEL BROWN ...	"Pencairn," Manorgate Road, Kings- ton-on-Thames.
1891, Nov. 4	SAUNDERS, THEODORE RIDLEY ...	Belgrave Chambers, Ventnor, Isle of Wight.
1868, Aug. 17	SAVILL, ALFRED (Member of Council)	39, New Broad Street, E.C., & Chigwell, Essex.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
782	A. 1882, Mar. 13 F. 1889, Mar. 18	SAVILL, ALFRED, JUN.	39, New Broad Street, E.C.
1902	A. 1890, Nov. 22 F. 1893, Aug. 9	*SAVILL, EDWIN	39, New Broad Street, E.C.
3306	1898, Feb. 18	SAYER, GEORGE WILLIAM	Royal Engineer Office, The Barrack Great Brook Street, Birmingham.
867	A. 1883, Jan. 15 F. 1892, Feb. 1	SCAMMELL, THOMAS	1, St. Stephen Street, Bristol, Gloucestershire.
2713	A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1899, Oct. 2	*SCOTT, ARCHIBALD LACY	Abbot's Bridge, Bury St. Edmund Suffolk.
2384	1891, Nov. 4	SCOTT, AUGUSTUS FREDERIC	24, Castle Meadow, Norwich.
1385	1887, Mar. 21	SCOTT, HENRY LACY	Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk.
2870	1895, Sept. 2	SCOTT, JOHN RUSSELL	60, Mountjoy Square, Dublin.
3034	1896, June 2	SCOTT, JOHN WILLIAM	Roslevan, Ennis, Co. Clare.
3180	1897, Oct. 26	SCOTT, ROBERT	115, Wellington Street, Glasgow.
3621	1900, Feb. 23	*SCOTT-SMITH, ARTHUR COURTNEY	10, Gandy Street, Exeter, Devon.
629	A. 1881, Dec. 5 F. 1882, Apr. 24	SCOVELL, JOHN	29, St. Margaret's Road, Oxford.
755	A. 1882, Feb. 13 F. 1889, Mar. 4	SCRIVEN, CHARLES HERBERT	Agency Office, Thong, Gravesend, Kent.
1861	1890, Nov. 22	SCRIVEN, RICHARD GEORGE	Castle Ashby, Northampton.
2647	1894, Oct. 30	*SCRUBY, WILLIAM THOMAS	Post Office Terrace, Cambridge.
1706	1890, Jan. 27	SEBASTIAN-SMITH, CHARLES	Shipley, Derby, & Friar Lane, Leicester.
3129	A. 1896, Oct. 28 F. 1899, Oct. 2	*SECKER, JOHN EUSTACE	Estate Office, Warrington, Lancashire.
3259	A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1900, May, 21	*SEDGWICK, ALFRED SYDNEY EDWARD	26, Alexandra Parade, Weston-Super-Mare, Somersetshire.
3260	A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1902, Jan. 27	*SEEL, ROBERT HAROLD	Theatre Royal Chambers, Cardiff, Carmarthenshire.
534	1879, Mar. 3	SELBY, CHARLES FREDERIC	21, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
1723	1890, Feb. 10	SELBY-BIGGE, CHARLES P. O.	Didlington Estate Office, Brandon Norfolk.
1863	1890, Nov. 22	SENIOR, HARRY SAMUEL	Sturminster Newton, Dorset.
3130	A. 1896, Oct. 28 F. 1897, June 28	*SEXTON, GEORGE ALEXANDER	Bank Chambers, 42, High Road, Kilburn N.W.
823	A. 1882, Nov. 13 F. 1886, May 3	SEYMOUR, RICHARD ARTHUR HAMILTON	46, Earl Street, Maidstone, Kent.
1049	A. 1884, Jan. 14 F. 1891, Mar. 16	SHACKLE, EDWARD NEILD	7, Hobart Place, S.W.
3301	1898, Feb. 18	SHARP, JOHN GRANT	74, Buchanan Street, Glasgow.
431	1876, Mar. 6	SHAW, JOHN (Past-President.)	College Place, Derby.
950	A. 1883, May 21 F. 1890, Mar. 10	SHAW, JOHN, JUN.	The College, All Saints', Derby.
3261	A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1898, Oct. 3	*SHEARBURN, HARRY, B.A. (Cantab.)	Munstead, Godalming, Surrey.
1819	1890, May 29	SHELMERDINE, HENRY	Estate Offices, Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, Hunt's Bank, Manchester.
1316	1886, May 3	SHERRIN, JOHN LESTER	40, Old Broad Street, E.C.
706	A. 1882, Jan. 16 F. 1887, Dec. 5	SHERWIN, JOSEPH HENRY	10, Little College Street, Westminster.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1891, May 23	SHILCOCK, JAMES	Hitchin, Herts, & 15, Basinghall St., E.C.
1891, Nov. 4	SHONE, ISAAC, A.M.I.C.E.	47, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
A. 1877, Jan. 29 F. 1880, Nov. 8	SHOPPEE, CHAS. HERBERT, F.R.I.B.A.	22, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1900, June 27	*SHUFFLEBOTHAM, JOHN HENRY ...	Staplegrave, Taunton, Somerset.
A. 1881, Jan. 24 F. 1883, May 21	*SILCOCK, THOMAS BALL, B.S.C. (Lond.)	9, Miles's Buildings, Bath.
1882, Jan. 30	SIMMONDS, FREDERICK	Parkside, Englefield Green, Surrey.
1889, Dec. 9	SIMMONS, CHARLES	Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire.
A. 1882, May 8 F. 1889, Nov. 11	SIMMONS, CHARLES FRANKLIN ...	Basingstoke, Hants, & Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire.
A. 1882, Nov. 13 F. 1891, Aug. 4	SIMMONS, WILLIAM ANKER ...	Henley-on-Thames and Basingstoke, Hants.
1883, Feb. 26	SIMMS, WALTER	27, Albany Street, N.W.
1899, Feb. 16	SIMPSON, GEORGE	Town Hall, Leith, Edinburgh.
1888, May 14	SIMPSON, ROBERT THOMAS ...	Horsecroft, Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk.
1891, Nov. 4	SINGLE, ARTHUR	83, The Grove, Stratford, E.
A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1897, May 31	*SKIPPER, HENRY HERBERT ...	Admiralty (Director of Works Depart- ment), 21, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.
1891, Nov. 4	SKITT, ARTHUR	Glenbrook, Trent Rd., Brixton Hill, S.W.
A. 1896, June 2 F. 1898, Oct. 3	*SKRIMSHIRE, SAMUEL	174, Piccadilly, W.
A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1901, Feb. 11	*SKUES, CHARLES AYRE MAC- KENZIE	9 and 10, Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.
1891, Nov. 4	SLADE, JAMES BENJAMIN	67 and 68, Cheapside, E.C.
A. 1890, Nov. 22 F. 1892, Nov. 14	*SLATER, CHARLES FREDERICK ...	51, Cheapside, E.C.
A. 1894, Feb. 23 F. 1900, Feb. 12	*SLY, JOSEPH TOWNSON	Estate Agency Offices, Rickmansworth, Herts.
A. 1896, Oct. 28 F. 1900, Oct. 1	*SLY, WILLIAM	Estate Office, Somerset House, White- haven, Cumberland.
1897, Oct. 26	SMELLIE, GEORGE	167, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1900, Oct. 1	*SMITH, CHARLES GORDON	56, Cannon Street, E.C., and 33, West Bank, Stamford Hill, N.
1889, May 13	SMITH, EDWARD	54, Amwell Street, E.C.
1888, Apr. 30	SMITH, FRANK	104, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
1891, Nov. 4	SMITH, FRANK ADAMS, A.M.I.C.E.	35, New Broad Street, E.C.
A. 1893, Oct. 4 F. 1895, July 8	*SMITH, FRANK BRAYBROOKE ...	Arkley, Bray, near Maidenhead, Berk- shire.
A. 1888, Dec. 10 F. 1890, Jan. 27	*SMITH, FRANK WILLIAM	Beauchamp Hill, Milverton, Leamington, Warwickshire.
1891, Mar. 14	SMITH, FREDERIC ELLISON	Tanfield Chambers, Bradford, Yorkshire.
1891, Nov. 4	SMITH, FREDERICK JOHN	21, Portland Street, Southampton, Hants.
1891, Mar. 14	SMITH, FREDERICK ROBERT ...	13, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
1889, Dec. 9	SMITH, GEORGE	Boughton-Monchelsea, Kent.
1891, May 23	SMITH, GEORGE ALFRED	78, Parchment Street, Winchester, Hants.

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2871	1895, Sept. 2	SMITH, GEORGE YOUNG	Rochlow, Omagh, Co. Tyrone.
1864	1890, Nov. 22	SMITH, HARRY RUSSELL	Exchange Buildings, Bradford, Yorkshire.
400	A. 1875, Apr. 26 F. 1881, Jan. 21	SMITH, HENRY HERBERT	Chippenhams, Wilts, & 7, Whitehall Place, S.W.
2391	1891, Nov. 4	SMITH, JOHN MOORE	14, Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C.
1487	1888, May 14	SMITH, JOHN THOMPSON	Tattondale, Knutsford, Cheshire.
2118	1891, May 23	SMITH, PERCY PYNE CALDECOTT	63, Holland Road, Kensington, W.
1820	1890, May 29	SMITH, SIDNEY	Southwater, Horsham, Sussex.
2872	1895, Sept. 2	SMITH, SIDNEY EDWARD, B.A. (Dublin)	Derryvale, Roscrea, Co. Tipperary.
2392	1891, Nov. 4	SMITH, SIDNEY ROBERT JAMES, F.R.I.B.A.	14, York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C.
3265	A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1900, Nov. 12	*SMITH, SYDNEY ARTHUR	22, Chancery Lane, W.C.
894	A. 1883, Feb. 12 F. 1889, Feb. 25	SMITH, WHEATER	15, Cheapside, Bradford, Yorkshire.
1256	1885, Feb. 23	*SMITH, WILLIAM	Upper Farm, Abbot's Salford, Evesham, Worcestershire.
1372	1887, Feb. 21	SMYTH-RICHARDS, GEORGE COBLEY	Estate Office, Castle Hill, near Soham, Devonshire.
1494	1888, Nov. 12	SNELLING, HENRY	19 & 20, Walbrook, E.C., & Sidcup, Kent.
2991	A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1900, Oct. 1	*SOUTHORN, CHARLES HERBERT	38, The Parade, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire.
2607	A. 1893, Oct. 4 F. 1896, Nov. 9	*SOWELS, WILLIAM CLOWES	The Rookery, Thetford, Norfolk.
1821	1890, May 29	SPACKMAN, CHARLES CHANTREY	6, Terrace Walk, Bath, Somersetshire.
96	1868, July 27	SPACKMAN, HENRY	6, Terrace Walk, Bath, Somersetshire.
3182	1897, Oct. 26	SPROAT, ROBERT	Lennox Plunton, Kirkecudbright.
42	1868, June 15	SQUAREY, ELIAS PITTS (Past-President)	The Moot, Downton, Salisbury, and Great George Street, S.W.
1822	1890, May 29	SQUAREY, NEWELL WILLIAM PITTS	Bemerton, Salisbury, and 15, Great George Street, S.W.
1067	1884, Jan. 28	SQUIRE, RICHARD	2, Pont Street, Belgrave Square, S.W.
1277	1885, Dec. 7	STACEY, HARRIE	Station Road, Redhill, Surrey.
2393	1891, Nov. 4	STALLARD, ALFRED EDWIN	West Street, Havant, Hants.
2394	1891, Nov. 4	STALLARD, WILLIAM	Sunny Lodge, Malvern Link, and Esplanade Office, Madresfield, Malvern Link.
2992	A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1899, Mar. 20	*STANDEN, ARTHUR CARNEGIE	29, Fleet Street, E.C.
2395	1891, Nov. 4	STANFORD, CHARLES MAURICE	23, High Street, Colchester, Essex.
3269	A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1901, July 2	*STANFORD, GEORGE	20, Waldeck Road, Ealing, W.
2036	1891, Mar. 14	STANGER, SAMUEL ARTHUR	21, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
2120	1891, May 23	STANHAM, GEORGE GORDON	100B, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
1437	1888, Jan. 9	STANLEY-DODGSON, STANLEY DICKINSON	Estate Office, Somerset House, Whitehall, Cumberland.
2609	A. 1893, Oct. 4 F. 1894, Oct. 10	*STAPLEDON, ERNEST ALLEN	Bridge Chambers, Bideford, North Devon.
1707	1890, Jan. 27	START, JOSEPH WILLIAM	Cups Chambers, High Street, Colchester, Essex.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1891, Nov. 4	STEDMAN, CHARLES MASON ...	3, Epirus ^c Mansions, Walham Green, S.W.
1877, Jan. 15	STENNING, ALEXANDER ROSE, F.R.I.B.A. (<i>Member of Council</i>)	121, Cannon Street, E.C.
A. 1879, Jan. 6 F. 1882, Nov. 13	STEPHENSON, CHARLES WILLIAM	38, Parliament Street, S.W.
1890, May 29	STEVENS, CHARLES VIVIAN ...	60, Pall Mall, S.W.
1891, Nov. 4	STEVENS, JOHN WM., A.R.I.B.A.	21, Bridge Street, E.C.
1884, May 26	STEVENS, WILLIAM CHARLES ...	22, Savile Row, W.
1897, Oct. 26	STEVENSON, ALLAN	14, Cathcart Street, Ayr, ^t N.B.
1891, Mar. 14	STEVENSON, EDMD. HERBERT, M.I.C.E.	38, Parliament Street, S.W.
1868, July 27	STEWART, HERBERT THOMAS ... (<i>Vice-President</i>)	45, Parliament Street, S.W.
1895, Sept. 2	STEWART, EDWARD P., CAPT. ...	21, Westland Row, Dublin.
1895, Sept. 2	STEWART, GEORGE FRANCIS ...	Summerhill, Killiney, Co. Dublin.
A. 1899, Oct. 30 F. 1901 July 2	*STEWART, GEORGE PAKENHAM ...	21, Westland Row, Dublin, Ireland.
A. 1900, Oct. 30 F. 1901, July 2	*STEWART, HENRY PAKENHAM ...	6, Leinster Street, Dublin, Ireland.
1898, Oct. 29	*STEWART, SAMUEL PARR	Arbury, Nuneaton, Warwickshire.
1895, Sept. 2	STEWART, WILLIAM THOMAS ...	6, Leinster Street, Dublin.
1891, Mar. 14	STIRTON, THOMAS... ..	Ablington House, Figheldean, Salisbury, Wiltshire.
1883, Apr. 30	STOCK, HENRY, F.R.I.B.A.	9, Denman Street, London Bridge, S.E.
1891, May 23	STOCKS, FREDERICK WILLIAM ...	Telephone Exchange Buildings, Barons Quay, Northwich, Cheshire.
1895, Sept. 2	STOKES, RICHARD... ..	60, Dawson Street, Dublin.
1881, Dec. 19	STONER, ALFRED	Boston House, 63 & 64, New Broad Street, E.C.
1889, Mar. 4	STOOKE, JAMES	Courtenay Street, Newton Abbot, Devon.
1896, June 2	STOPFORD, THE HON. GEORGE FREDERICK WILLIAM	The Estate Office, Gorey, Co. Wexford.
1891, Nov. 4	STOPHER, THOMAS	Winchester, Hants.
A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1898, June 27	*STROUTS, LEWIS HERBERT... ..	Belgrave Place, St. Mary Cray, Kent.
1884, Feb. 25	STRUDWICK, HAYWARD JAMES...	Falcon Court, 32, Fleet Street, E.C.
A. 1875, Dec. 13 F. 1891, June 29	STRUTT, THE HON. EDWARD GERALD (<i>Member of Council</i>)	21, Finsbury Circus, E.C., & Whitelands, Hatfield Peverel, Chelmsford, Essex.
1895, Sept. 2	STUDDERT, R. R.	Hazlewood, Quin, Co. Clare.
1888, May 14	STUDDY, THOMAS EDWARD ...	Estate Office, Basing Park, Alton, Hants.
1868, July, 20	STURGE, ROBERT FOWLER... ..	33, Corn Street, Bristol, Gloucestershire.
1868, June 15	STURGE, WILLIAM... .. (<i>Past-President</i>)	33, Corn Street, Bristol, Gloucestershire.
1901, Oct. 29	*STURT, CHARLES EDWIN	114-115, Cheapside, E.C.
1891, Nov. 4	SURRIDGE, JOSEPH SMITH	Coggeshall, Essex.
1891, Nov. 4	SUTHERS, JAMES	Union Offices, Hull Street, Todmorden, Yorks.

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3432	A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1900, Nov. 12	*SUTTON, FREDERICK STANLEY ...	74, New Kent Road, S.E.
2402	1891, Nov. 4	SWAIN, ERNEST	26, High Street, Notting Hill Gate, W.
2403	1891, Nov. 4	SWAIN, FRANK	170, High Street, Notting Hill Gate, W.
1427	A. 1887, Dec. 19 F. 1892, Feb. 1	SWETENHAM, HENRY	Hawarden, Chester.
2878	1895, Sept. 2	SWINEY, WILLIAM D.	Moyagh, Ramelton, Co. Donegal.
1257	1885, Feb. 23	SWORDER, HUGH	High Street, Epping, Essex.
2879	1895, Sept. 2	SYNGE, EDWARD	Rathe, Kingscourt, Co. Cavan.
1824	1890, May 29	TABBERER, BENJ., F.R.I.B.A. ...	13, Basinghall Street, E.C.
2880	1895, Sept. 2	TAILYOUR, ALEXANDER	Estate Office, Arklow, Co. Wicklow.
2881	1895, Sept. 2	TALBOT-CROSBIE, WM. DAVID ...	Cloonea, Mount Talbot, Roscommon.
2717	A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1897, Jan. 25	*TALLENT, EDWIN JAMES	Brent Pelham, Buntingford, Herts.
3302	1898, Feb. 18	TANNAHILL, ROBERT DUNLOP ...	Lands Valuation Office, Kilmarnock.
1317	1886, May 3	TANNER, HENRY, F.R.I.B.A. ...	H.M. Office of Works, Storey's Gate Westminster, S.W.
2882	1895, Sept. 2	TANNER, KEARNS DEANE, MAJOR	32, Upper Fitzwilliam Street, Dublin.
1115	A. 1884, Feb. 25 F. 1888, Dec. 10	TANNER, WILLIAM	The Leys, Bryngwn Road, Newport Monmouthshire.
771	A. 1882, Feb. 27 F. 1889, Nov. 11	TAPP, ARTHUR	1, Prince's Street, Westminster, S.W. and Southend-on-Sea, Essex.
2404	1891, Nov. 4	TASKER, HENRY HUGH	43, Penton Street, Pentonville, N.
2883	1895, Sept. 2	TATLOW, JOHN GARNETT	14, South Frederick Street, Dublin.
2884	1895, Sept. 2	TATLOW, TISSINGTON WILLIAM GARNETT	Estate Offices, 14, South Frederick Street Dublin.
2405	1891, Nov. 4	TAYLOR, ARTHUR WILLIAM ...	159, High Street, Putney, S.W.
3067	1896, Oct. 28	TAYLOR, EDGAR CHARLES	Royal Engineer Office, Singapore Straits Settlements.
1364	1887, Jan. 24	TAYLOR, EDWARD FERGUSON ...	New Barnet, Herts, and 70 & 72, Chancery Lane, W.C.
2548	A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1895, Nov. 1	*TAYLOR, HARRY WILLIAM	St. Nicholas Chambers, Amen Corner Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland
2923	1895, Sept. 2	TAYLOR, J. GODFREY L.	Grangeville, Fethard, Co. Waterford
1471	A. 1888, Mar. 5 F. 1891, July 6	TAYLOR, JOHN HERBERT	12, Hanover Square, W.
678	A. 1881, Dec. 19 F. 1887, Feb. 7	TAYLOR, JOHN WALTON, F.R.I.B.A.	St. John Street, Grainger Street W Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland
1026	A. 1883, Dec. 17 F. 1889, Nov. 11	TAYLOR, MATTHEW	Northchapel, Petworth, Sussex.
1825	1890, May 29	TAYLOR, RICHARD FREDERICK ...	3, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.
3184	1897, Oct. 26	TAYLOR, ROBERT	70, Bath Street, Glasgow.
2406	1891, Nov. 4	TAYLOR, SAMUEL	Nuttall, Nottingham.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1891, Nov. 4	TAYLOR, THOMAS WALTERS ...	25, Brazennose Street, Manchester.
1899, Oct. 30	*TAYLOR THOS. WILLIAM HARRIS	Estates Office, Killerton, Exeter, Devon.
A. 1894, Feb. 23 F. 1894, Oct. 10	*TEE, SAMUEL CLIFFORD	50, Moorgate Street, E.C.
A. 1891, Nov. 4 F. 1894, Oct. 10	*TEMPLE, FREDERICK WILSON ...	48, Sandgate Road, Folkestone, Kent.
1895, Sept. 2	TENER, EDWARD SHAW	The Square, Loughrea, Co. Galway.
1884, Jan. 28	TWSON, EDWARD	80, Cheapside, E.C.
A. 1882, Dec. 18 F. 1885, Jan. 12	TWSON, EDWARD ARTHUR ...	80, Cheapside, E.C.
A. 1893, Oct. 4 F. 1898, Oct. 3	*THEAKSTON, WILLIAM PEASE ...	Huntingdon.
A. 1832, Apr. 24 F. 1890, Nov. 10	THEOBALD, HENRY	6, South St., Finsbury Pavement, E.C. and 19, Cranbrook Gardens, Cran- brook Road, Ilford, Essex.
1883, Apr. 16	THEOBALD, HENRY WELLS DEW- HURST	110, Great Russell Street, W.C.
A. 1896, June 2 F. 1898, June 6	*THEOBALD, JOHN MEDOWS	110, Great Russell Street, W.C.
A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1901, Jan. 14	*THOMAS, CHARLES JOHN HOWELL	The Laurels, Swansea, Glamorganshire.
1891, Nov. 4	THOMAS, GEORGE	Queen's Chambers, Cardiff, Glamorgan- shire.
1890, Mar. 10	THOMAS, GLEGGE	Cheshire Lines Committee, Central Station, Liverpool.
A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1901, July 2	*THOMAS, ILLTYD	17, Quay Street, Cardiff, Glamorganshire.
1891, Nov. 4	THOMAS, JOHN HENRY	78, Gloucester Rd., S. Kensington, S.W.
1882, Dec. 18	THOMPSON, ARTHUR EDMUND ...	Leadenhall Buildings, E.C.
1891, Nov. 4	THOMPSON, FRANCIS WILLIAM ...	18, Wood Street, Bolton, Lancashire.
1891, Nov. 4	THOMPSON, GEORGE WILLIAM A.M.I.C.E.	8, Belmont Road, Wallington, Surrey.
1900, Oct. 30	THOMPSON, ROBERT JAMES... ..	The Treasury, Whitehall, S.W.
1888, Mar. 19	THORNE, ARNOLD, F.R.I.B.A. ...	Cross Street, Barnstaple, Devon.
A. 1882, Feb. 13 F. 1889, Nov. 25	THORPE, CHRISTOPHER	Spital, Chesterfield, Derbyshire.
1891, May 23	THORPE, JOHN	Nailstone, Nuneaton, Leicestershire.
A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1895, July 8	*THRING, DOUGLAS THEODORE ...	Boughton House, near Kettering, North- amptonshire.
A. 1892, Feb. 26 F. 1900, Nov. 12	*THURGOOD, ALBERT EDWARD ...	Town Hall Chambers, Guildford, Surrey.
A. 1880, Dec. 13 F. 1887, Nov. 14	THURNALL, JOHN EDWARD	Royston, Herts.
1878, Jan. 14	THURFIELD, THOMAS HOWELLS	The Grange, Much Wenlock, Shropshire
1868, June 15	THYNNE, EDWARD LEWIS	9, Victoria Street, S.W.
1884, Jan. 28	THYNNE, GUY HARRY	9, Victoria Street, S.W.
1890, Nov. 22	TIDMAN, EDWARD	Connaught Mansions, 34, Victoria Street, S.W.
1887, Feb. 21	TINDALL, CHARLES WILLIAM ...	Wainfleet, R.S.O., Lincolnshire.
1895, Sept. 2	TISDALL, HY. CHICHESTER	21, Lincoln Place, Dublin.

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2413	1891, Nov. 4	TODD, RICHARD	Englefield, near Reading, Berks.
1241	1885, Jan. 12	TODD, WILLIAM HENRY, M.J.C.E.	County Buildings, Hull, Yorkshire.
1438	1888, Jan. 9	TOMLINSON, THOMAS	2, St. James's Street, Derby.
1600	1889, Mar. 4	TOMPSETT, WILLIAM ROBERT ...	Meadhurst, Tonbridge, and Stone Castle Farm, Paddock Wood, Kent.
766	1882, Feb. 27	TOOTELL, CHARLES	13, King Street, Maidstone, Kent.
767	1882, Feb. 27	TOOTELL, JOSEPH	13, King Street, Maidstone, Kent.
473	1877, Jan. 29	TOOTELL, RICHARD WILLIAM ...	11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
2550	A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1896, Feb. 3	*TORY, JOHN EDWARD	Dorchester, Dorset, & Yeovil, Somerset
447	1876, Apr. 24	TOWER, BROWNLOW RICHARD CHRISTOPHER	Bridgewater Estate Office, Ellesmere Salop.
2736	A. 1895, Mar. 6 F. 1898, Oct. 3	*TOWNEND, WILLIAM	Park Farm, Seacroft, near Leeds, Yorkshire.
2888	1895, Sept. 2	TOWNSEND, ROBERT UNIAKKE FITZGERALD	18, South Mall, Cork, Ireland.
2890	1895, Sept. 2	TOWNSHEND, CHARLES LOFTUS ...	15, Molesworth Street, Dublin.
2892	1895, Sept. 2	TOWNSHEND, JAMES RICHARD CLARKE	23, South Frederick Street, Dublin.
2894	1895, Sept. 2	TOWNSHEND, THOMAS COURTNEY	23, South Frederick Street, Dublin.
2893	1895, Sept. 2	TOWNSHEND, THOMAS LOFTUS ...	15, Molesworth Street, Dublin.
2414	1891, Nov. 4	TRAFFORD, FREDERICK CHARLES	100, Jermyn Street, St. James's, S.W.
972	A. 1883, May 25 F. 1886, Nov. 8	*TREADWELL, HENRY JOHN	2, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.
2895	1895, Sept. 2	TRENCH, ARTHUR	Dromkeen, Cavan, Ireland.
2896	1895, Sept. 2	TRENCH, GEO. FREDERIC, B.A. (Dublin)	Estate Office, Ardfert, Co. Kerry.
2897	1895, Sept. 2	TRENCH, JAMES CURRIE	Coolgraney, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.
2899	1895, Sept. 2	TRENCH, PHILIP FRANCIS CHEVENIX	30, Kildare Street, Dublin.
3437	A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1901, Nov. 25	*TRENT, WILLIAM EDWARD ...	48, Buxton Road, Stratford, E.
415	1891, Nov. 1	TREPLIN, ERNEST C.	Stoke Court, Taunton, Somersetshire.
1001	1883, Dec. 17	TRETHEWY, HENRY	Silsoe, Ampthill, Beds.
1292	1886, Jan. 11	TRIST, JOHN WILLIAM	3, Great St. Helen's, E.C.
355	1874, May 11	TROLLOPE, CHARLES BROWN ...	Broad Sanctuary Chambers, Toth Street, Westminster, S.W.
592	A. 1880, Dec. 13 F. 1891, Jan. 19	TROLLOPE, HENRY CHARLES ...	7, Hobart Place, S.W.
1131	A. 1884, Mar. 10 F. 1891, Aug. 4	TRUMPER, JOHN ALFRED	23, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
2040	1891, Mar. 14	TUBBS, WALTER BURNELL	17 and 18, Basinghall Street, E.C.
2470	A. 1891, Nov. 4 F. 1896, Jan. 6	*TUCKETT, PERCIVAL FOX	2, Basinghall Street, E.C.
2416	1891, Nov. 4	TURNER, ALEXANDER HENRY ...	199, Piccadilly, W.
1495	1888, Nov. 12	TURNER, CHARLES	Oakhurst, East Grinstead, Sussex.
2900	1895, Sept. 2	TURNER, FREDERICK ADOLPHUS BRABAZON	The Estate Office, Gorey, Co. Wexford

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1883, Feb. 26	TURNER, FREDERICK JOHN	Mansfield-Woodhouse, Mansfield, Notts.
1890, Nov. 22	TURNER, JOSEPH HARLING	Portland Estate Offices, Kilmarnock.
1891, May 23	TURNER, THOMAS NEVE	2, Somerset Road, Ealing, W.
1888, Dec. 10	TURNER, THOMAS WARNER	Welbeck Abbey, Worksop, Notts.
1885, Jan. 26	TURNOR, EXSUPERIUS WESTON ...	The Green, Stafford.
1890, Nov. 22	TURTON, EDWARD JAMES	Horkstow, Barton-on-Humber, Lincolnshire.
1898, Oct. 29	*TUTT, EDWIN THOMAS	Market Place, Amptill, Beds.
A. 1890, Jan. 6 F. 1893, Aug. 9	*TYLER, JAMES WILLIAM	45, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.
1895, Sept. 2	TYNDALL, ALBERT HENRY	Ballyanne House, New Ross, Co. Wexford.
1895, Sept. 2	TYRRELL, GARRETT CHARLES, M.A. (<i>Dublin</i>)	Ballinderry, Carbery, Co. Kildare.
A. 1900, Oct. 30 F. 1901, July 2	*UPSDALE, ANDREW REED	738, Romford Road, Manor Park, E.
1883, Feb. 26	VAIZEY, JOHN GEORGE... ..	Bocking, Braintree, Essex, & 44, Bedford Row, W.C.
1891, May 23	VALLANCE, ROBT. F., F.R.I.B.A.	Mansfield, Notts.
1895, Sept. 2	VANDELEUR, CECIL ERNEST	Estate Office, Mallow, Co. Cork.
1895, Sept. 2	VEREKER, HENRY ROBERT... ..	Summerville, Westport, Co. Mayo.
1876, Feb. 21	*VERNON, ARTHUR (<i>President</i>) ...	Borshams, High Wycombe, Bucks, and 29, Cockspur Street, S.W.
1895, Sept. 2	VERNON, ARTHUR POMEROY	1, Wilton Place, Dublin.
1895, Sept. 2	VERNON, FANE	Pembroke Estate Office, Wilton Place, Dublin.
1891, Nov. 4	†VERNON-INKPEN, GEORGE CHAS.	75, King's Road, Southsea, Hants.
1895, Sept. 2	VERSCOYLE, WILLIAM HENRY FOSTER... ..	Woodley, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.
A. 1878, Jan. 28 F. 1883, Oct. 11	VIGERS, LESLIE ROBERT (<i>Member of Council</i>)	4, Frederick's Place, E.C.
A. 1880, Dec. 13 F. 1885, Nov. 9	VIGERS, MARTIN	52, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
1868, June 15	VIGERS, ROBERT (<i>Past-President</i>)	4, Frederick's Place, E.C., and 4, Whitehall Court, S.W.
1888, Nov. 12	VILLAR, JAMES	1A, Cambray, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.
A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1898, Dec. 12	*VINTEN, HAROLD BERTRAM	72, High Street, Ramsgate, Kent.
1889, Mar. 4	WACHER, THOMAS... ..	Upper Bridge Street, Canterbury, Kent.
1891 May 23	WADE, GEORGE TEMPEST	Halford Street, Leicester.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
2418	1891, Nov. 4	WADLING, HY. JOHN, F.R.I.B.A.	Lamb Building, Temple, E.C.
2419	1891, Nov. 4	WADMORE, BEAUCHAMP, A.R.I.B.A.	8, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.
1618	1889, Apr. 1	WAGSTAFFE, THOMAS ROGERS ...	11, Devonshire Road, Balham, S.W., and 109, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
843	1882, Dec. 18	WAINWRIGHT, CHARLES RAWLINSON	Shepton Mallet, Somerset.
1631	1889, Nov. 25	WAINWRIGHT, THOMAS TAYLOR (Member of Council)	13, Union Court, Castle St., Liverpool.
1392	1887, May 9	WALCOTT, LYONS RODEN SYMPSON	Garvery, Bush Hill Park, Enfield, N. and 1, Gray's Inn Place, W.C.
1869	1890, Nov. 22	WALKER, FRANCIS ELLIOTT... ..	Estate Office, Escrick, York.
2421	1891, Nov. 4	WALKER, GEORGE BOOTH	Wainfleet, Lincolnshire.
3485	1899, Feb. 16	WALKER, GEORGE JAMES	3, Golden Square, Aberdeen.
743	1882, Feb. 13	WALKER, HERBERT, A.M.I.C.E., F.R.I.B.A.	Albion Chambers, King Street, Nottingham.
3486	1899, Feb. 16	WALKER, JOHN	74, Bath Street, Glasgow.
2127	1891, May 23	WALKER, JOSEPH	Lenton Avenue, The Park, Nottingham.
1773	1890, Mar. 24	WALKER, JOSHUA	Market Place, Retford, Notts.
659	1881, Dec. 19	WALKER, SAMUEL	22, Moorgate Street, E.C.
1072	1884, Jan. 28	WALL, GEORGE YOUNG	Exchequer Buildings, Durham.
2420	1891, Nov. 4	WALLACE, GEORGE	Municipal Offices, 197, High Holborn W.C.
3487	1899, Feb. 16	WALLACE, THOMAS DOUGLAS ...	Callendar Park, Falkirk, Stirlingshire.
3326	1898, Oct. 29	WALLACE, WILLIAM SYDNEY SMITH	"Bardeunock," Moniaive, Dumfriesshire.
1028	A. 1883, Dec. 17 F. 1897, May 31	*WALLIS, JOHN DAVID	57, King Street, Manchester.
785	1882, Mar. 27	WALMISLEY, ARTHUR THOMAS, M.I.C.E.	9, Victoria Street, S.W., and Harbour Board Offices, Dover, Kent.
2042	1891, Mar. 14	WALMISLEY, JOSEPH WILLIAM, F.R.I.B.A.	7, King's Terrace, Southsea, Hants.
3307	1898, Feb. 18	WALMSLEY, ARTHUR TINDAL ...	Royal Engineer Office, Buncrana, near Londonderry.
1828	1890, May 29	WANKLYN, PHILLIP ENDELL ...	Dixton, near Monmouth.
1407	1887, Dec. 19	WARD, DANIEL	8, Courtenay Street, Plymouth, and Hewton, Brecalston, Devon.
1724	1890, Feb. 10	WARD, FELIX JOHN	The Gardens, Lydbury North, Shropshire.
1469	1888, Mar. 5	WARD, FRANK	Burnville, Tavistock, North Devon.
1029	A. 1883, Dec. 17 F. 1889, Nov. 11	WARD, GEORGE	"Lyndhurst," 2, Stowe Road, Goshawk Road, W.
2909	1895, Sept. 2	WARD, THE HON. SOMERSET ...	Isle o' Valla House, Downpatrick.
660	1881, Dec. 19	WARE, CHAS. EDWIN, M.I.C.E. ...	Gandy Street Chambers, Exeter.
1141	1884, Apr. 21	WARING, CHARLES EDWARD ...	15, The Walk, Cardiff, Glamorganshire.
1871	1890, Nov. 22	WARING, HERBERT FULLER ...	46, Earl Street, Maidstone, Kent.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
A. 1899, Oct. 30 F. 1901, July 2	*WARMINGTON, HERBERT ANDREW CROMARTIE	11, Waterloo Place, S.W.
1889, Nov. 25	WARNER, HENRY	Faringdon, Alton, Hants.
A. 1869, Mar. 8 F. 1875, Apr. 12	WARNER, WILLIAM HENRY	130, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, W.
1895, Sept. 2	WARNOCK, THOMAS ARCHIBALD	Portaferry, Co. Down.
A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1902, Apr. 28	*WATERFIELD, HORACE CLARE ...	Cobham, Kent.
1891, Nov. 4	WATERMAN, ALBERT JAMES ...	20, Week Street, Maidstone, Kent.
1883, Jan. 29	WATERMAN, JAMES	Tenterden and Ashford, Kent.
1891, Mar. 14	WATERS, EDWARD	The Canal, Salisbury, Wilts.
A. 1882, Feb. 13 F. 1887, Mar. 7	WATERS, WILLIAM RICHARD ...	123, King's Road, Brighton, Sussex.
A. 1884, Feb. 11	WATKINS, ROBERT ARUNDEL ...	Castle Combe, Chippenham, Wilts.
F. 1889, Mar. 4 1868, June 15	WATNEY, DANIEL (Past President)	33, Poultry, E.C.
1891, Jan. 17	WATNEY, DENDY	4A, Frederick's Place, E.C.
A. 1883, May 21 F. 1887, Feb. 21	WATNEY, WALTER DANIEL	9, Whitehall Place, S.W.
1889, Dec. 9	WATSON, ALFRED	Holmlea, Weybridge, Surrey.
1895, Sept. 2	WATSON, ARTHUR B., LL.B., M.A. (Dublin)	11, Montpelier Parade, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.
1880, Mar. 1	WATSON, HERBERT EDWARD ...	New Grove, Petworth, Sussex, and 6, Lendal, York.
A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1899, Nov. 13	*WATSON, HERBERT JOHN	6, Lendal, York.
A. 1884, Dec. 8 F. 1895, Sept. 23	*WATSON, JAMES BRUCE	Estate Office, Shirburn, Wallingford.
1891, Nov. 4	WATSON, JOHN	Cogan Chambers, Bowlalley Lane, Hull.
A. 1885, Dec. 7 F. 1894, May 28	*WATSON, JOHN, JUN.	Wentbridge Lodge, Pontefract, Yorks.
1895, Sept. 2	WATSON, WILLIAM JAMES	Benvenue, Rostrevor, Co. Down.
1888, Feb. 6	WATT, ALEXANDER	Ravenglass, Carnforth, Lancashire.
A. 1876, Dec. 18 F. 1879, Nov. 10	WATTS, CHARLES	13, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.
1891, Nov. 4	WATTS, SAMUEL LINGARD	40, South King Street, Cross Street, Manchester.
1889, Dec. 9	WAY, HENRY JAMES	109, Lower St. James' Street, Newport, Isle of Wight.
1872, May 6	WEALL, JOHN	38, High Street, Watford, Herts.
1884, Jan. 14	WEATHERALL, HENRY	22, Chancery Lane, W.C.
1882, Jan. 16	WEAVER, WILLIAM, M.I.C.E. ...	Town Hall, Kensington, W.
1895, Sept. 2	WEBB, CHARLES	Rahilly, Sligo, Ireland.
1890, Feb. 10	WEBB, WILLIAM	Keepers Cottage, Furze Hill, Purley, Surrey.
1900, Oct. 30	WEBB, WILLIAM HAROLD	Royal Engineer Office, The Castle, Cape Town, South Africa.
1888, Apr. 16	WEBSTER, ALEXANDER	100, Highgate, and 9, Cliff Terrace, Kendal, Westmoreland.
A. 1890, Nov. 22 F. 1897, Feb. 8	*WEBSTER, HUGH CALTHROP ...	2, Basinghall Street, E.C.

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1659	1889, Dec 9	WELCH, FREDERICK WILLIAM ...	170, North Street, Brighton, and 30A Western Road, Hove, Sussex.
2128	1891, May 23	WELLS, EDWIN	Barnard Castle, Co. Durham.
3606	A. 1899, Oct. 30 F. 1900, Oct. 1	*WELLS, FREDERICK BEAUCHAMP	Farnborough Cottage, Limsfield, Surrey
2553	A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1896, Oct. 1	*WELLS, WILLIAM HENRY	22, Lower Phillimore Place, W.
1169	A. 1884, May 5 F. 1890, Dec. 8	WELLS, WILLIAM HOWLEY	Estate Office, Evershot, Dorset.
661	1881, Dec. 19	WELLSTED, WM. HENRY, A.M.I.C.E.	Prince's Dock Chambers, Hull, Yorkshire.
2914	1895, Sept. 2	WELPLEY, JAMES	65, George Street Limerick, Ireland.
3152	1897, Feb. 17	WENBORN, SIDNEY THOMAS ...	War Office, Horse Guards, Whitehall S.W.
2615	A. 1893, Oct. 4 F. 1895, Sept. 23	*WEST, CHARLES HENRY EDWARD	5A, Orchard Street, Portman Square, W.
3607	A. 1899, Oct. 30 F. 1901, Dec. 9	WEST, HERBERT JAMES	Mount Carron, Hainault Road, Leyton stone, E.
744	1882, Feb. 13	WESTBURY, GEORGE HENRY ...	The Knoll, Andover, Hants.
2045	1891, Mar. 14	WETHERALL, HARRY LANCASTER	Brachlyn, Winchfield, Hants.
1454	1888, Feb. 6	WHALLEY, HENRY SHAW	3, Hunter Street, Town Hall Square Chester.
3139	A. 1896, Oct. 28 F. 1900, May 21	*WHEATLEY, STEPHEN GLADSTONE	28 and 29, Chancery Lane, W.C.
2554	A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1897, June 28	*WHEELER, JOHN HENRY WEST ...	1, Sydney Street, Fulham Road, South Kensington, S.W.
2616	A. 1893, Oct. 4 F. 1897, Oct. 4	*WHITAKER, ERNEST VICTOR ...	8, Queen Street, Exeter, Devon.
2427	1891, Nov. 4	WHITE, ALFRED EDWARD, A.M.I.C.E.	Town Hall, Hull, Yorkshire.
3015	1896, Jan. 21	WHITE, ARTHUR	99, George Street, Limerick, Ireland.
1959	1891, Jan. 17	WHITE, CHARLES ALEXANDER ...	18, High Street, Dorking, Surrey.
2428	1891, Nov. 4	WHITE, JAMES ALEXANDER	18, High Street, Dorking, Surrey.
745	1882, Feb. 13	WHITE, JOHN	Warrington, Lancashire.
2916	1895, Sept. 2	WHITE, RICHARD	Johnstown House, Enfield, Co. Meath.
2429	1891, Nov. 4	WHITE, WILLIAM HENRY	Eldon Buildings, 15, 16, and 17, Eldon Street, E.C.
701	1882, Jan. 16	WHITELEY, CHARLES PERRY ...	82, Queen Street, E.C.
2723	A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1896, May 11	*WHITTAKER, JOHN DRONSFIELD, B.A. (Cantab.)	Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall S.W.
2998	A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1900, Nov. 12	*WHITTON, PERCY	24, Gandy Street, Exeter, Devon.
3303	1898, Feb. 18	WHYTE, JOHN	Hollybank, St. Ninians, by Stirling, N.
1790	1890, Apr. 14	WIGLEY, GEORGE DAVYS EDWARD	Winslow, Bucks.
234	A. 1870, Feb. 7 F. 1876, Nov. 13	WIGRAM, JOHN	South Collingham, Newark, Notts.
3443	A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1899, Oct. 2	*WIGRAM, REGINALD SPENCER ...	Allerton House, Chapel Allerton, Leeds Yorkshire.
2492	1892, Feb. 26	WILBRAHAM, EDWARD SIDNEY ...	Estate Office, St. Giles, Salisbury, Wilts.
2046	1891, Mar. 14	WILDE, WILLIAM	Prockett House, Sharrow, Sheffield Yorkshire.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1891, Nov. 4	WILKIN, HORACE MARTIN	King's Lynn, Norfolk.
1891, Nov. 4	WILKINS, WILLIAM	Athenæum Square, Llanelly, Carmar- thenshire.
1882, Jan. 30	WILKINSON, GEORGE AYSCOUGH	7, Poultry, E.C.
1891, Jan. 17	WILKINSON, GEORGE HERBERT ...	7, Poultry, E.C.
1884, Dec. 8	WILKINSON, THOMAS	170, North Street, Brighton, and 30A, Western Road, Hove, Sussex.
1890, Mar. 10	WILLIAMS, EDWARD BICKERTON...	City Chambers, 82, New St., Birmingham.
1891, Nov. 4	WILLIAMS, GERALD GARNONS ...	St. John's Mount, Brecon, S. Wales.
1895, Mar. 6 1898, May 2	*WILLIAMS, HENRY CUTHBERT ...	17, Abercorn Place, N.W.
1884, Feb. 11	WILLIAMS, JOHN	Gwernhefin, Bala, North Wales.
1875, Jan. 18 1890, Feb. 24	WILLIAMS, LEONARD JAMES ...	118, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
1880, Jan. 19 1888, Apr. 16	WILLIAMS, WILLIAM HERBERT ...	Great Western Railway, Paddington, W.
1893, Oct. 4 1897, Feb. 22	*WILLIS, EDWARD	Forth Lodge, 293, Willesden Lane, Willesden Green, N.W.
1895, Sept. 2	WILLIS, GILBERT DE LAVAL... ..	4, Kildare Street, Dublin.
1895, Sept. 2	WILLIS, HENRY DE LAVAL	Ennis, Co. Clare.
1889, Feb. 25	WILLMOT, GEORGE DYOTT	6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
1882, Apr. 24 1887, May 9	WILLMOT, JOHN	6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
1895, Sept. 2	WILSON, ARTHUR JN. DE COURCY	Garvagh, Edgeworthstown, Co. Longford, Ireland.
1898, Oct. 29 1899, Oct. 2	*WILSON, FREDERICK ROBERT ...	10, St. Nicholas Rd., Upper Tooting, S.W.
1883, Dec. 17	WILSON, SIR JACOB	Chillingham Barns, Belford, North- umberland.
1899, Feb. 16	WILSON, JAMES	26, Renfield Street, Glasgow.
1896, Oct. 28 1899, Jan. 23	*WILSON, LAWRENCE RICHARD ...	St. Andrew's Chambers, Albert Square, Manchester.
1881, Dec. 19	WILSON, THOMAS SILK... ..	Albert Square, Manchester.
1891, Jan. 17	WILSON, WILLIAM HENRY	29, Fountain Street, Manchester.
1891, Nov. 4	WINN, THOMAS	92, Albion Street, Leeds.
1898, Feb. 18	WINNING, DOUGLAS CAMPBELL WILLS	Municipal Buildings, Broughty Ferry, N.B.
1891, Jan. 17	WINTERTON, HARRY JOHN CAM- PION	St. Mary's Chambers, Lichfield, Stafford- shire.
1891, Jan. 17	WINTERTON, WILLIAM MOXON ...	Walton Warren, Burton-on-Trent, Staffordshire.
1891, Nov. 4	WISE, CHARLES DACRES	Toddington, Winchcomb, Gloucestershire.
1891, Mar. 14	WITHALL, LATHAM AUGUSTUS, F.R.I.B.A.	Jewry House, Old Jewry, E.C.
1891, May 23	WOLFENDEN, THOMAS	Estate Office, Scarisbrick Hall, near Ormskirk, Lancashire.
1891, Nov. 4	WOLLEY, THOMAS JOHN	Clungunford Estate Office, Aston-on- Clun, Salop.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
2640	A. 1894, Feb. 23 F. 1899, Jan. 23	*WONNACOTT, ERNEST WILLIAM MALPAS, A.R.I.B.A.	74, Torbay Road, Brondesbury, N.W.
1909	A. 1890, Nov. 22 F. 1891, May 25	*WOOD, CHARLES BRUCE	26, Haldon Road, West Hill, Wandsworth S.W.
1174	1888, Mar. 19	WOOD, JOHN DANIEL	6, Mount Street, W.
2724	A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1901, Apr. 29	*†WOOD, LESLIE STUART	66, Easton Street, High Wycombe, Bucks.
3447	A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1901, Apr. 29	*WOOD-MARTIN, HENRY ROGER BROMHEAD	Cleveragh, Sligo, Ireland.
2048	1891, Mar. 14	WOOD, WILLIAM	Ivymeath, Snodland, Rochester, Kent.
1873	1890, Nov. 22	WOODBIDGE, STEPHEN, JUN., ...	210, High Street, Brentford.
1874	1890, Nov. 22	WOODFORDE, LIONEL BURNET ...	Milton Ferry, Peterborough, Northamptonshire.
845	1882, Dec. 18	WOODHAMS, JAMES	Havelock Road, Hastings, Sussex.
2131	1891, May 23	WOODMAN, THOMAS FOSTER ...	32, St. Peter Street, St. Albans, Herts.
3507	1899, Oct. 30	*WOODROW, THOMAS JOHN	18, Coleman Street, E.C.
2557	A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1895, Sept. 23	*WOODS, ARTHUR GEORGE	Hampton House, Grove Road, Hounslow Middlesex.
2132	1891, May 23	WOODS, THOMAS	4 and 5, Church Parade, Hounslow Middlesex.
2439	1891, Nov. 4	WOODTHORPE, EDMUND, F.R.I.B.A., M.A. (Oxon.)	32, Gresham Street, E.C.
711	A. 1882, Jan. 16 F. 1890, Apr. 14	WOODWARD, WM., A.R.I.B.A. ...	13, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.
2440	1891, Nov. 4	WOOLER, WALTER HERNAMAN ...	Waterloo Street, Weston-super-Mare Somersetshire.
2049	1891, Mar. 14	WOOLLEY, JOHN TURTON	Salisbury, Wilts.
613	1881, Feb. 21	WOOLLEY, REGINALD	Silver Street, Lincoln, & South Collingham, Newark, Notts.
427	A. 1876, Feb. 7 F. 1880, Nov. 8	WOOLLEY, THOMAS CECIL SMITH	South Collingham, Newark, Notts.
267	A. 1871, Nov. 13 F. 1877, Jan. 29	WOOLLEY, W. EDWARD (Member of Council)	The Red House, Loughborough Leicestershire.
1876	1890, Nov. 22	WORDSWORTH, ROBERT WALTER	Whitemoor, Ollerton, Notts.
680	A. 1881, Dec. 19 F. 1887, Jan. 10	WREATHALL, ROBERT T.	The Vestry Hall, St. Martin's Place Trafalgar Square, W.C., and Man House, Greenhill, Harrow.
2411	1891, Nov. 4	WRENNALL, WILLIAM	9, Harrington Street, Liverpool.
2442	1891, Nov. 4	WRIGHT, CHARLES WILLIAM, M.A. (Cantab.)	21, Parkinson Street, Nottingham.
2443	1891, Nov. 4	WRIGHT, GEORGE THOMAS GREEN	3, Great Winchester Street, E.C.
2441	1891, Nov. 4	WRIGHT, JAMES	Rawcliffe, near Selby, Yorkshire.
292	1872, Dec. 9	WRIGHT, WILLIAM EDWARD ...	King's Lynn, Norfolk.
1749	1890, Feb. 24	WRIGHTSON, ARTHUR FREDERICK	26, Budge Row, E.C.
3448	A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1901, July 2	*WYATT, HERBERT GUY BUCKELL	10, West Pallant, Chichester, Sussex.
722	1882, Jan. 30	WYATT, OLIVER NEWMAN	East Street, Chichester, Sussex.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1893, Oct. 4 1895, Nov. 1	*WYLES, JOHN WALTER... ..	Shortlands, Woodford Road, South Woodford, Essex.
1884, Mar. 10	WYLEY, HENRY JAMES	Bridgnorth, Shropshire.
1884, Dec. 8	WILEY, WILLIAM JOHN	2, School Chambers, Shrewsbury, Shrop- shire.
1895, Sept. 2	WYNNE, ALFRED HENRY	Collon, Drogheda, Co. Louth.
1891, Nov. 4	YORK, HENRY	East Barnet Valley Urban District Coun- cil, Station Road, New Barnet, Herts.
1881, Jan. 10 1891, Jan. 5	YOUNG, ANDREW	London County Council, 17, Spring Gar- dens, S.W.
1892, Feb. 26	YOUNG, CHARLES	Alton, Hants.
1890, May 29	YOUNG, DOUGLAS	51, Coleman Street, E.C.
1891, Nov. 4	YOUNG, EDWARD HERBERT, A.M.I.C.E.	Central Chambers, South Castle Street, Liverpool.
1895, Sept. 2	YOUNG, GEORGE LAWRENCE ...	Randalstown, Co. Antrim.
1891, Nov. 4 1892, Nov. 14	*YOUNG, HARRY AUSTIN LINDSAY	The Johnstone Estate Office, Weymouth, Dorset.
1878, Dec. 9 1891, Feb. 2	YOUNG, MORGAN HENRY	17, Southampton St., Bloomsbury Square W.C.
1891, Nov. 4	YOUNG, OSWALD WILLIAM	Mersey Docks & Harbour Board, Liver- pool.
1891, Nov. 4	YOUNG, THOMAS	6, Warwick Court, Gray's Inn, W.C.
1897, Oct. 26 1900, Feb. 12	*YOUNG, THOMAS JOHN	South Eastern Agricultural College, Wye, Kent.
1899, Feb. 16	YUILLE, ROBERT	70, South Portland Street, Glasgow.

Total number of Fellows, 1,886.

Professional Associates.

The names of those Professional Associates who have qualified for the Class by Examination are distinguished thus *

The names of those Professional Associates who have further qualified by Examination for, but have not yet been transferred to, the Class of Fellows, are distinguished thus ¶

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
2648	1894, Oct. 30	*ADAMS, GERALD JAMES FREDERICK	King's Bridge Chambers, Canterbury Kent.
2929	1895, Oct. 24	*ADAMS, HERBERT	38, Sloane Street, Belgravia, S.W.
3780	1901, Oct. 29	*ALLEN, FRED TREGARTHEN	12, Gilmore Road, Lewisham, S.E.
2564	1893, Oct. 4	*ALLEN, JOHN PARNELL	25, Victoria Buildings, Grainger Street West, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
3339	1898, Oct. 29	*ALLPRESS, HORACE EDWARD	59, Perrymead Street, Eel Cross Common, S.W.
3073	1896, Oct. 28	*¶AMBLER, SYDNEY WOOD	Estates Office, Sandbeck Park, Tickhill Rotherham, Yorkshire.
3781	1901, Oct. 29	*ANDERSON, HENRY	Care of J. S. Foster, Portmadoc, Gwynedd, Carnarvon.
2931	1895, Oct. 24	*ANDERSON, THOMAS JOHN	70, Grand Parade, Haringay, N.
3310	1898, Oct. 29	*ANDREWS, ARTHUR GEORGE	West View, Dee Banks, Chester.
3341	1898, Oct. 29	*ANDREWS, HERBERT GEORGE	136, Greyhound Road, Tottenham, N.
3074	1896, Oct. 28	*ANDREWS, STEPHEN HAMPTON	29, Penshurst Road, South Hackney, E.
3193	1897, Oct. 26	*APPLEBY, FRANK SEFTON	60, Woodcroft Road, Liverpool.
3782	1901, Oct. 29	*ARMSTRONG, ALBERT LESLIE	Blairgowrie, Dragon Parade, Harrogate, Yorkshire.
3783	1901, Oct. 29	*ARMSTRONG, JAMES GIBBONS DICKSON	Bennett Grange, Sheffield, Yorkshire.
3509	1899, Oct. 30	*ARMSTRONG, JOHN WM. WILSON	"Blacon," Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire.
1877	1890, Nov. 22	*ARMYTAGE, FRANCIS REGINALD	Windsor House, Shrewsbury, Shropshire.
3622	1900, Feb. 23	*ARNOLD, ALAN	Westgate Chambers, Winchester, Hampshire.
3640	1900, Oct. 30	*ARNOLD, HARRY HAGON	Victoria Chambers, Bank Plain, Norfolk.
2650	1894, Oct. 30	*ASTLEY, REGINALD BASIL	Acton Reynold, Shrewsbury, Shropshire.
3343	1898, Oct. 29	*ATTLEE, EDWARD GUY	90, Burbage, Buxton, Derbyshire.
3784	1901, Oct. 29	*AUBREY, WILLIAM BEAUCHAMP ..	Springfield, Chelmsford, Essex.
3785	1901, Oct. 29	*AUSTIN, FRANK HOLMAN	Baldock's Farm, Theydon Bois, Essex.
1878	1890, Nov. 22	*¶AYLEN, CECIL HUGH	Avondale, Edinburgh Road, Carshalton, Surrey.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
3786	1901, Oct. 29	*BAILEY, PERCIVAL HENRY ASHBY	Hampden Residential Club, Phoenix Street, N.W.
1281	1885, Dec. 7	*BAKER, CECIL CAUTLEY	Rosses Point, Co. Sligo, Ireland.
553	1879, Dec. 8	BALDING, ALBERT	57, Coleman St., E.C., & Barkway, Herts.
3787	1901, Oct. 29	*BALDWIN-WISEMAN, WILLIAM RALPH, M.Sc., F.G.S., A.M.I.C.E.	128, Alderney Street, S.W.
1522	1888, Dec. 10	*BALL, JAMES BENJAMIN	Engineer's Office, L. D. & E. C. Railway, Chesterfield, Derbyshire.
3641	1900, Oct. 30	*BANKS, EDWARD JOHN STANLEY	101, Bethune Road, Stamford Hill, N.
1880	1890, Nov. 22	*BARCLAY, THOMAS	Southfield, Castle Bromwich, Birmingham, Warwickshire.
3788	1901, Oct. 29	*BARKER, HERBERT GRAHAM ...	2, St. Paul's Square, Bedford.
1247	1885, Jan. 26	*BARRATT, HARRY... ..	Hill View, Corser Street, Stourbridge, Worcestershire.
3789	1901, Oct. 29	*BATTERBURY, NORMAN BONIFACE	High Street, Berkhamstead, Herts.
3643	1900, Oct. 30	*BAYLIS, ALBERT EDWARD ...	17, Lavender Hill, Battersea, S.W.
3511	1899, Oct. 30	*BAYLIS, ALFRED WILLIAM	98, Ryland Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
3076	1896, Oct. 28	*BEACH, ARCHIBALD WILLIAM HICKS, CAPT.	Mancetter House, Atherstone, Warwickshire.
2451	1891, Nov. 4	*BEASLEY, JOHN ARTHUR LEWELLYN	37, Friar Lane, Leicester.
3347	1898, Oct. 29	*BEDWELL, ERNEST CHARLES ...	29, Fleet Street, E.C.
2651	1894, Oct. 30	*BEKEN, GEORGE, JUN.	65, Cazenove Road, Stamford Hill, N.
3790	1901, Oct. 29	*BELL, ALBERT HENRY	Woburn Lodge, Addlestone, Surrey.
3933	1895, Oct. 24	*BENTLEY, HAROLD EDWIN ...	Percy Lodge, Twickenham Road, Teddington.
3791	1901, Oct. 29	*BERRY, ALGERNON LAWRENCE ...	"Rutherford," Pampisford Road, South Croydon.
3348	1898, Oct. 29	*BERRY, CHARLES WINDSOR ...	Ashburton Road, Addiscombe, Surrey.
3349	1898, Oct. 29	*BETENSON, FREDERIC ROGER ...	26, Caversham Road, N.W.
3792	1901, Oct. 29	*BETTGER, HAROLD ALFRED... ..	46, Ashford Road, Cricklewood, N.W.
3350	1898, Oct. 29	*BETTRIDGE, JOHN CHARLES LEBON	Salterton, Merton Hall Road, Merton, S.W.
3351	1898, Oct. 29	*BIBBEY, THOMAS	Surveyor's Office, Audley, Staffordshire.
3196	1897, Oct. 26	*BICKFORD, JOSEPH GRANT ...	23, Charleville Road, West Kensington, W.
383	1875, Feb. 1	BIDWELL, SHELFORD	Estates Office, Drayton Manor, Tamworth, Staffordshire.
3644	1900, Oct. 30	*BINGHAM, WILLIAM RAPER ...	2, The Hermitage, Richmond, Surrey.
3199	1897, Oct. 26	*BLACKSHAW, CHARLES	3, Victoria Mansions, Grange Road, Willesden Green, N.W.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
3793	1901, Oct. 29	*¶BLISS, THEODORE STEPHEN ...	Middleton Stoney, Bicester, Oxon.
2935	1895, Oct. 24	*¶BLOUNT, EDWARD	4, Frederick's Place, E.C.
1283	1885, Dec. 7	*BLUNDELL, HARRY, A.M.I.C.E. ...	Engineer's Office, Cheshire Lines R way, Central Station, Liverpool.
1158	1884, May 5	BLUNT, HERBERT ARTHUR SCAWEN	Estate Office, Bifrons, near Canterbury Kent.
3352	1898, Oct. 29	*BLYTH, GEORGE ALFRED	24, Lonsdale Road, Barnes, S.W.
3646	1900, Oct. 30	*BLYTH, HAROLD KING	Manor Farm, Swindon, Wilts.
3077	1896, Oct. 28	*BODEN, MAURICE	133, Finchley Road, N.W.
2570	1893, Oct. 4	*BODGER, PERCY MORRIS	Alexander Lodge, 4, St. Faith's La Norwich, Norfolk.
1159	1884, May 5	BOND, FREDERICK GEORGE... ..	Old Bank House, Ipswich, Suffolk.
2936	1895, Oct. 24	*BOORD, WALTER BERTRAM... ..	Bewerley, Pateley Bridge, Yorkshire
3512	1899, Oct. 30	*BOOTH, ERNEST WITTON	Borough Engineer's Office, Town H Morley, Yorkshire.
3078	1896, Oct. 28	*BÖSHER, VICTOR EVANS	13, Princes Street, Cavendish Squ W.
3647	1900, Oct. 30	*BOURCHIER, CLAUD J.	Charleville, Estate Office, Tullam Kings' County, Ireland.
1331	1886, Dec. 6	*BOUSFIELD, EDWIN VAUGHAN DAVENPORT... ..	99, Gresham Street, E.C.
2133	1891, May 23	*BOWDEN, ERNEST NEWTON	Milford House, Brooklands, Cheshire
3201	1897, Oct. 26	*¶BOWDEN, HARRY	5, Worcester Gardens, Clapham Com S.W.
3794	1901, Oct. 29	*BOWDEN-BUSWELL, FREDERICK... ..	9, Walbrook, E.C.
1523	1888, Dec. 10	*BOWER, ARTHUR WENTWORTH CHIVERS	Moat Hall, Ouseburn, Yorkshire.
3513	1899, Oct. 30	*BRADSHAW, ARTHUR GEORGE	7, Gage Street, Lancaster.
3079	1896, Oct. 28	*BRADSHAW, ARTHUR STANLEY	Borough Surveyor's Office, Town H Bedford.
3514	1899, Oct. 30	*BRAND, EDMUND	White House, Kafr-dawar, Egypt.
3795	1901, Oct. 29	*BRENT, THOMAS	51, Station Road, Redhill, Surrey.
1965	1891, Jan. 17	*BREVETOR, THOMAS	28, Eldon Street, E.C.
1663	1889, Dec. 9	*BRIDGFORD, LEO APPLETON	28, Cross Street, Manchester.
3623	1900, Feb. 23	*¶BRIDGEWATER, CLEMENT JOSEPH BENTLEY	80, Cheapside, E.C.
3648	1900, Oct. 30	*¶BRIERLEY, HUGH COLLEY	Estate Office, Troy, Monmouth.
1374	1887, Feb. 21	*BRIGGS, JOHN... ..	13, Cavendish Road, Clapham Com S.W.
3619	1900, Oct. 30	*BRIMACOMBE, CHARLES SEYMOUR	5, Worcester Gardens, Clapham Com S.W.
3515	1899, Oct. 30	*¶BROOKER, FREDERICK GEORGE	Elm Bank, Sevenoaks, Kent.
3516	1899, Oct. 30	*BROOKS, WILLIAM NATHANIEL	White Lodge, Thoresby Park, Olle Newark.
1073	1884, Jan. 28	BROWN, ALEXANDER	Home Farm, Hothfield, Ashford, Ke

P. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
53	1898, Oct. 29	*BROWN, ARTHUR ALLEN	Crown Hill, Croydon.
91	1899, Feb. 16	*BROWN, ARTHUR FREDERICK	17, Cheyne Gardens, Chelsea, S.W.
41	1896, Oct. 28	*BROWN, FREDERICK	London County Council, Spring Gardens, S.W.
06	1901, Oct. 29	*BROWN, JOHN... ..	Abingdon Street, Northampton.
29	1902, Feb. 21	*BROWN, LESLY JOHN	14, St. John's Wood Road, N.W.
54	1898, Oct. 29	*BROWN, THOMAS, JUN.	67, Lowther Street, Whitehaven, Cumber- land.
10	1887, Dec. 19	*BROWN, WILLIAM EDWARD... ..	"Langla," Rosslyn Rd, Watford, Herts., and 22, Savile Row, Regent Street. W.
26	1894, Feb. 23	*BROWN, WILLIAM LOBIN TRANT	332, High Road, Kilburn, N.W.
97	1901, Oct. 29	*BROWNE, EUSTACE MONTAGUE	12, Gordon Mansions, W.C.
50	1900, Oct. 30	*BROWNING, EGBERT GEORGE	Royal Engineer Office, Curragh Camp, Ireland.
98	1901, Oct. 29	*BROWNING, SYDNEY BRODRICK	Farnah House, Duffield, near Derby.
56	1894, Oct. 30	*BRUCE, ALEXANDER DAVID... ..	Elvetham Estate Office, Winchfield, Hants.
17	1899, Oct. 30	*BRUTON, BASIL VASSAR	Albion Chambers, King St., Gloucester.
51	1900, Oct. 30	*BRUZAUD, GEORGE JOSEPH	Estate Office, Eastlands, Weybridge, Surrey.
52	1900, Oct. 30	*BRYAN, ARTHUR	Church Avenue, Water Orton, Warwick- shire.
44	1883, May, 21	BUCKLAND, WILLIAM THOMAS	9, Whitehall Place, S.W.
99	1901, Oct. 29	*BUCKLEY, ALFRED EUSTACE	George Street Chambers, Halifax, York- shire.
00	1901, Oct. 29	*BUCKWELL, ROBERT LEIGHTON	Newington Vicarage, Hythe, Kent.
91	1890, Jan. 6	*BULBECK, GEORGE	Clanfield, 84, Elms Road, Clapham Park, S.W.
01	1901, Oct. 29	*BULL, THOMAS HENRY... ..	London County Council, Engineer's De- partment, S.W.
53	1900, Oct. 30	*BULLEY, HORACE WILLIAM... ..	41, Polsloe Road, Exeter, Devon.
08	1892, Nov. 28	*BURDER, REGINALD EDWARD CAMPBELL	Agricultural College, Uckfield, Sussex.
54	1900, Oct. 30	*BURMAN, WILLIAM	Sunnyside House, Quarndon, near Derby.
35	1898, Oct. 29	*BURROUGHES, CHARLES FITZ- PATRICK	Stoughton, Leicester.
204	1897, Oct. 26	*BURROWS, FRANK HERBERT	41, Bank Street, Ashford, Kent.
357	1898, Oct. 29	*BURTON, REGINALD ROBERT	78, Alderney Street, Pimlico, S.W.
412	1887, Dec. 19	*BUSS, FLEETWOOD GEORGE WILLIAM	City Bank Chambers, 44, Theobald's Road, Bedford Row, W.C.
358	1898, Oct. 29	*BUTCHER, THOMAS EWEN	The Rowans, Beaconsfield Road, St. Albans, Herts.
941	1895, Oct. 24	*BUTLER, RICHARD PIERCE	Ballin Temple, Tullow, Co. Carlow.
3618	1899, Oct. 30	*BUTTENSHAW, ERNEST NEWTH	South View, Sunnyside, St. Albans, Herts.
1180	1884, May 5	BUTTERWORTH, JOSIAH	Mansfield, Notts.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
3802	1901, Oct. 29	*CABLE, CHARLES VINCENT	56, Ludgate Hill, E.C.
2658	1894, Oct. 30	*CAMBRIDGE, WILLIAM JAMES ...	Heckford Lodge, Eaton Hastings, Faringdon, Berks.
3359	1898, Oct. 29	*CAMPBELL, CHARLES HOWARD ...	Departo Ingenieros, Ferro Carril del Sud, Buenos Aires, South America.
799	1882, Apr. 24	CARD, HENRY	North Street, Lewes, Sussex.
249	1870, Dec. 12	CARDALL, FREDERIC WILLIAM ...	9, Whitehall Place, S.W.
3492	1899, Feb. 16	*CARGILL, CAMPBELL FEATHERSTON	Matlock Bridge, Matlock, Derbyshire.
3360	1898, Oct. 29	*CARR, HERBERT FRANCIS	170, Oxford Road, Reading, Berks.
2452	1891, Nov. 4	*CARR, THOMAS EDMUND	21, Chapel Road, Redhill, Surrey.
1413	1887, Dec. 19	*CARTER, ALFRED PRESLEY	Rosslyn, Rectory Road, Rickmansworth Herts.
3207	1897, Oct. 26	*CASSIN, CHARLES LANGA	Mayfield, 94, Catford Hill, S.E.
3082	1896, Oct. 28	*CATHCART, ARCHIBALD HAMILTON, THE HON.	31, Grosvenor Place, S.W.
3803	1901, Oct. 29	*CATLEUGH, WILLIAM DENZIL ...	"Clyffe," Richmond Wood Road Bournemouth, Hants.
3361	1898, Oct. 29	*CHADWICK, SPENCER	2, Pall Mall East, S.W.
1572	1889, Jan. 28	*CHALCRAFT, HENRY TERRELL ...	48, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.
3804	1901, Oct. 29	*CHAMBERLAIN, CHARLES	Truro House, Brentwood, Essex.
2572	1893, Oct. 4	*CHAMPION, GEORGE ERNEST ...	Redwall Farm, Linton, Kent.
1006	1883, Dec. 17	CHAPMAN, VAUGHAN GODFREY ST. JOHN	82, Queen Street, E.C.
3767	1901, Feb. 21	*CHARLES, MICHAEL THOMAS, B.A. (Cantab)	Pelsall Hall, near Walsall, Staffordshire.
3805	1901, Oct. 29	*CHATELL, ARTHUR PAUL	29A, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
1525	1888, Dec. 10	*CHENEY, EDWIN JOHN, M.A. (Cantab)	Brooks Hall, Ipswich, Suffolk.
1121	1884, Mar. 10	CHESTER, WILLIAM RICHARD	165, Trinity Road, Upper Tooting, S.W.
3363	1898, Oct. 29	*CHESTERTON, FRANK SIDNEY ...	51, Cheapside, E.C.
3656	1900, Oct. 30	*CHESTERTON, SIDNEY JAMES ...	140, Kensington High Street, W.
2509	1892, Nov. 28	*CHILD, CHARLES	Slinfold, near Horsham, Sussex.
1526	1888, Dec. 10	*CHILD, EDMUND HERBERT, A.R.I.B.A.	5, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.
3208	1897, Oct. 26	*CHIPP, GEORGE	Fontmell Magna, Shaftesbury, Dorset.
3520	1899, Oct. 30	*CHURCH, GEOFFREY REDMORE ...	63, Belsize Park, N.W.
3364	1898, Oct. 29	*CLARK, NATHANIEL, JUN.	Beamish, Pitt Hill, R.S.O., Durham.
3209	1897, Oct. 26	*CLARKE, CHARLES WENTWORTH	Southfield, Hessle, East Yorkshire.
3521	1899, Oct. 30	*CLARKE, LEONARD EUSTACE ...	Falfield R.S.O., Gloucestershire.
426	1876, Feb. 7	CLAYDEN, WALTER	6, Moorgate Street, E.C.
3658	1900, Oct. 30	*CLEGG, ROBERT LANGTON	Care of Messrs. Topham, Jones, and Railton, Harbour Works, Gibraltar.
3659	1900, Oct. 30	*CLUNN, THOMAS HENRY GWYTHER	9, Cwrt-y-vil Road, Penarth, Cardiff.
3660	1900, Oct. 30	*COBB, HENRY ALFRED WILLIAM	Care of Messrs. Tyler and Company, 45, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
1901, Oct. 29	*¶ COBB, ROBERT	Higham, near Rochester, Kent.
1897, Oct. 26	*COBBE, HENRY ALEXANDER ...	Hatfield, Herts.
1901, Oct. 29	*COCKS, JOHN FREDERICK ...	Hertford.
1901, Oct. 29	*COKER, HARRY REGINALD ELLIS	The Homestead, 140, East Dulwich Grove, London, S.E.
1889, Dec. 9	*† COLBOURN, HENRY JAMES... ..	Ulverstone, Tasmania.
1898, Oct. 29	*COLE, FRANCIS JOSEPH... ..	Director of Works Department, H.M. Dockyard, Chatham, Kent.
1899, Oct. 30	*COLE, GEORGE HARRY	
1899, Oct. 30	*¶ COLE, JAMES THOMSON	Audley End, Saffron Walden, Essex.
1901, Oct. 29	*COLES, JAMES HATCH	Burgess Hall, Leeds, Kent.
1884, May 26	COLLIER, ARTHUR CHARLES ...	5, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.
1901, Oct. 29	*COLLIS, ERNEST ALBERT	99, Harrison Road, Belgrave, Leicester.
1890, May 29	*COLLYER, DANIEL WILLIAM ...	49, Miller Arcade, Preston, Lancashire.
1898, Oct. 29	*CONSTABLE, JOHN	3, Prince of Wales Place, The Canichers, Guernsey.
1901, Oct. 29	*¶ COOK, CECIL NEWTON	142, Highbury New Park, London, N.
1899, Oct. 30	*¶ COOK, EDWARD ARTHUR	Dennington Lodge, Framlingham, Suffolk.
1900, Oct. 30	*COOK, FREDERICK CHARLES ...	Council Offices, Hinckley, Leicestershire.
1897, Oct. 26	*COOKE, FREDERICK ROPER	6, East Street, Taunton, Somersetshire.
1892, Nov. 28	*COOKE, LIONEL	66, Cannon Street, E.C.
1900, Oct. 30	*COOKE-YARBOROUGH, ORFEUR FREDERIC	Campsmount, Doncaster, Yorkshire.
1900, Oct. 30	*¶ COOPER, GEORGE AUGUSTUS ...	Messrs. Newman, 33 and 34, Savile Row, W., and 25, Carminia Road, Balham, S.W.
1901, Oct. 29	*COOPER, HARRY THOMAS	7, St. James's Street, London, S.W.
1900, Oct. 30	*COPE, GERALD HARWOOD	Malpas, Cheshire.
1898, Oct. 29	*¶ COPE, WILLIAM GEORGE	8, Orchard Street, Portman Square, W.
1900, Oct. 30	*¶ CORBETT, JOHN ROOKE, M.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	9, Albert Square, Manchester.
1895, Oct. 24	*CORFIELD, THOMAS	212, Brockley Road, S.E.
1896, Oct. 28	*CORY, EDWARD JOHN, CAPTAIN...	High Street, Rye, Sussex.
1897, Oct. 26	*COUNCELL, THOMAS JAMES	15, Maurice Road, St. Andrew's Park, Bristol.
1895, Oct. 24	*COWELL, HERBERT LEE	Central Chambers, Newquay, Cornwall.
1896, Oct. 28	*COWELL, WILFRED LEE	Newquay, Cornwall.
1896, Oct. 28	*¶ COWIN, NORRIS TYNWALD ...	The Anchorage, Main Road, Muizenberg, Cape Town, B.S.A.
1882, Feb. 13	COWPER, RICHARD WILLIAM ...	81, High Street, Sittingbourne, Kent.
1893, Oct. 4	*COX, REGINALD JOHN	19, Preston Street, Brighton, Sussex.
1899, Oct. 30	*¶ CRAGG, GEORGE EDWIN	Engineers Office, Lancashire & Yorkshire Railway, Lords Lane, Brigg-house, Yorkshire.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
3667	1900, Oct. 30	*CRAMPHORN, CHARLES HUBERT	69, Byne Road, Sydenham, S.E.
3526	1899, Oct. 30	*CRAMPTON, ARTHUR WESLEY ...	The Park, Mansfield, Notts.
2661	1894, Oct. 30	*CREGEEN, HUGH STOWELL, JUN....	"Ashdene," Enslin Road, New Eltham, S.E.
615	1881, Mar. 21	CRESSWELL, JOHN THEODORE ROSE	9, Whitehall Place, S.W.
3668	1900, Oct. 30	*CROCKATT, HARRY	36, Mostyn Street, Llandudno, N. Wales
3527	1899, Oct. 30	*CROFT, GEORGE HERBERT	10, Sussex Square, Brighton, Sussex.
3310	1898, Feb. 18	*CROOK, CHARLES TYLEE	Sevenoaks, Kent.
3528	1899, Oct. 30	*CROOK, HOLLIS AUGUSTUS	43, Bridge Avenue, Hammersmith, W.
2662	1894, Oct. 30	*CROSIER, CHARLES	The Estate Office, 6, Chestnut Road, West Norwood, S.E.
1335	1886, Dec. 6	*CROSLAND, WALTER	Estate Office, Buscot Park, Faringdon, Berks.
1548	1889, Jan. 4	*CROUCH, JAMES LEONARD	3, Guildhall Chambers, 33, Basinghall St. E.C.
3043	1896, June 2	*CROZIER, GEORGE FRANCIS... ..	Sallowmount, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway.
3814	1901, Oct. 29	*CRUMP, EDWARD HAROLD	Council Offices, Nuneaton, Warwickshire
537	1879, Mar. 17	CUDLIPP, WILLIAM	33, Poultry, E.C.
3768	1901, Feb. 21	*CULLEN, FELIX VICTOR	Normandy Lodge, Grosvenor Road, Guernsey, W.
877	1883, Jan. 29	CUMBERBATCH, CARLTON PARRY	9, Whitehall Place, S.W.
3216	1897, Oct. 26	*CUSHEN, CHARLES OSMON	Elmslea, Woodford Road, Snarebrook, Essex.
3529	1899, Oct. 30	*CUTLER, GEORGE ALFRED... ..	West Bank, Lewisham Hill, S.E.
3217	1897, Oct. 26	*DADD, CHARLES JOHN THOMAS ...	London County Council, Spring Garden, S.W.
945	1883, May, 21	DAFFARN, THOMAS ALFRED	12, St. George's Avenue, Tufnell Park, N.W.
3156	1897, Feb. 17	*DAFFORN, GEORGE BERTIE	1, Hill Side, Wimbledon, S.W.
3815	1901, Oct. 29	*DALE, EDWARD SYDNEY WILSON	Foddington, Babeary, Somerton, Somerset.
3930	1902, Feb. 21	*DALGLIESH, CHRISTOPHER	88, Goldsmith Avenue, Acton, W.
3369	1898, Oct. 29	*DANCASTER, ARTHUR	"Goodwin," Richmond Park, Bournemouth, Hants.
3088	1896, Oct. 28	*DANIEL, HENRY WILKINSON	28, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
3530	1899, Oct. 30	*DANIEL, HERBERT HOOD	Bank Chambers, Corn Street, Bristol.
3816	1901, Oct. 29	*DANIELL, FREDERICK STANLEY ...	13, Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex.
3531	1899, Oct. 30	*DANN, HENRY, JUN.	Gwynant, Overcliffe, Gravesend, Kent
2698	1894, Feb. 23	*DARBISHIRE, HARRY VERNON ...	Oakdene, Cowden, Kent.
2574	1893, Oct. 4	*DAVID, GEORGE WILLOUGHBY, B.A. (Cantab.)	Old Bank Chambers, 27, High St., Cardiff.
3670	1900, Oct. 30	*DAVIDGE, WILLIAM ROBERT	"Hopetoun," Teddington Park Road, Teddington, S.W.
3219	1897, Oct. 26	*DAVIDSON, RICHARD BRUCE	Woodside, Queen's Park, St. Helen, Lancashire.

Rep. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
3532	1899, Oct. 30	*¶ DAVIES, JOHN WILLIAM SATTERLEY HUMPHREYS	8, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.
139	1891, May 23	*DAVIS, NEVILLE B., A.M.I.C.E. ...	Waterworks Office, Leicester.
157	1897, Feb. 17	*DAVIS, WILLIAM HENRY HAROLD	Lynn Road, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire.
817	1901, Oct. 29	*DAVY, CLIFTON ROBERT	The Chestnuts, Maidenhead, Berks.
946	1883, May 21	DAWSON, HENRY AUFRERE... ..	29, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
008	1883, Dec. 17	DAWSON, WALTER HENRY	Forster Estate Office, Southend, Catford, S.E.
818	1901, Oct. 29	*DEACON, STANLEY MARCUS... ..	The Croft, Brownlow Road, Croydon.
731	1895, Mar. 6	*DELAMARE, FRANK	Clun House, Surrey Street, W.C.
672	1900, Oct. 30	*DELLSCHAFT, ADOLF HENRY ...	The Aboukir Coy., Ltd., Blue House, Schutz, Ramleh, Alexandria, Egypt.
533	1899, Oct. 30	*¶ DELVES, ROBERT HARVEY ADDINGTON	General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin, Ireland.
3220	1897, Oct. 26	*¶ DENTON, WILLIAM	Montgomery Chambers, Hartshead, Sheffield.
3534	1899, Oct. 30	*DICKINSON, JAMES MURGATROYD	Blackmoor, Liss, Hants.
1528	1888, Dec. 10	*DIXON, FRANCIS EDWARD, A.M.I.C.E.	49, Lune Street, Preston, Lancashire.
3555	1899, Oct. 30	*DODD, EUSTACE CYRIL THEODORE	Belle Vue, Ashcroft Road, Cirencester.
9819	1901, Oct. 29	*DODD, HAROLD JAMES	The Glebe, Goring-on-Thames, Oxfordshire.
3221	1897, Oct. 26	*DOUGLAS, BERNARD MOXON ...	Westcroft, Carshalton, Surrey.
3089	1896, Oct. 28	*DRAPER, EDWIN MAXWELL... ..	3, Bucklersbury, E.C.
748	1882, Feb. 13	DREW, ALLEN... ..	80, Cheapside, E.C.
3222	1897, Oct. 26	*DREW, WALTER HUBERT	Grove Cottage, Cookham Dean, Maidenhead, Berks.
3820	1901, Oct. 29	*DRIVER, JOHN ROBERT FARRANT	Falconhurst, Granville Road, St. Alban's, Herts.
2629	1894, Feb. 23	*DRUCE, EDRIC	Cheshire Agricultural College, Holmes Chapel, Cheshire.
3673	1900, Oct. 30	*DUDLEY, ROLAND	Engineers' Department, Town Hall, West Ham, E.
3821	1901, Oct. 29	*DUNDAS, FREDERICK JAMES ...	Bramley, Rotherham, Yorkshire.
3624	1900, Feb. 23	*DUNT, JOHN HARLOW	Ambleside, Kempshott Road, Streatham Common, S.W.
3371	1898, Oct. 29	*DYER, FREDERICK BURFIELD ...	2, St. Andrew's Place, Lewes, Sussex.
3675	1900, Oct. 30	*¶ EARLE, JOHN WILFRID	139, Church Lane, Old Charlton, Kent.
2578	1893, Oct. 4	*EASTON, WALTER JOHN	101, Mill Hill Road, Mill Hill Park, W.
3822	1901, Oct. 29	*EASTWOOD, CHARLES WILLIAM ...	Scotton Grange, Knaresborough, Yorkshire.

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3823	1901, Oct. 29	*EDGINGTON, WALTER, B.A. (Oxon.)	The Rectory, Boxford, Newbury, Berks
2580	1893, Oct. 4	*ELGAR, WALTER ROBINSON... ..	Park Road, Sittingbourne, Kent.
3372	1898, Oct. 29	*ELLIOTT, ARNOLD	Tokenbury, Liskeard, Cornwall.
3824	1901, Oct. 29	*ELLIOTT, JOHN WILLIAM FARRANT	Red House Farm, Haughley, Suffolk.
3825	1901, Oct. 29	*ELLIS, ARTHUR ORANGE	22, Courtenay Street, Plymouth, Devon
3676	1900, Oct. 30	*ELLIS, RUPERT LUMLEY	29, Fleet Street, E.C.
3091	1896, Oct. 28	*ELPHICK, GEORGE PELHAM... ..	Foregate Street, Chester.
3537	1899, Oct. 30	*ETHELSTON, HUGH WICKSTED	Hinton, Whitechurch, Salop.
2950	1895, Oct. 24	*EVANS, ERNEST SYDNEY	Abbotsford, Worples Road, Wimbledon S.W.
3017	1896, Jan. 21	*EVANS, PERCIVAL BAKER	15, Baronsmead Road, Castlenau, Barnes S.W.
3677	1900, Oct. 30	*EVANS, RUPERT MAURICE	Phoenix Chambers, Stafford.
2515	1892 Nov. 28	*EVERED, GILLIEBRAND ELWIN	Belmont Lodge, Berrylands, Surbiton Surrey.
2516	1892, Nov. 28	*EVERETT, ARTHUR SHERMAN	10, The Cloisters, Windsor Castle, Berks
3826	1901, Oct. 29	*EVERY-CLAYTON, REGINALD ARTHUR ERIC	Blackmore Park Estate Office, Hanley Castle, Worcester.
2667	1894, Oct. 30	*FAGG, EDWIN WILLIAM	19, Camden Gardens, Shepherd's Bush, W
3225	1897, Oct. 26	*FARNHAM, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS... ..	Town Hall, Milton-next-Sittingbourne Kent.
609	1881, Feb. 7	FEW, HARRY GARRARD	3, Upper Richmond Rd., Putney, S.W.
3374	1898, Oct. 29	*FIELD, CHARLES ROLAND	54, Borough High Street, S.E.
3827	1901, Oct. 29	*FIELD, LEONARD MARTIN	Greenfield House, Gosport, Hants.
2668	1894, Oct. 30	*FINCH, CLEMENT ROBERT	Clarendon Lodge, Watford, Herts.
3093	1896, Oct. 28	*FISHER, ROBERT	37, Inman Rd., Craven Park, Harlesden N.W.
3828	1901, Oct. 29	*FISHWICK, CHARLES	11, St. Peter's Road, St. Leonard's Sussex.
1123	1884, Mar. 10	FITNESS, JOHN FRANCIS	80, Cheapside, E.C.
3044	1896, June 2	*FLEETWOOD, GEORGE SPALDING	3, New Court, Carey St., Lincoln's Inn W.C.
916	1883, Apr. 2	FLETCHER, GEORGE RIVERS	27, Basinghall Street, E.C.
3769	1901, Feb. 21	*FLETCHER, HAROLD VERNOUR	The Mount, Penshurst, Kent.
3018	1896, Jan. 21	*FLIGHT, ALFRED	South Street, Epsom, Surrey.
1888	1890, Nov. 22	*FORREST, WILLIAM	Windsor Estate Office, St. Fagans, Cardi
1775	1890, Mar. 24	*FORSTER, WALTER HILL	The Grove, Chapel Field, Norwich Norfolk.
3045	1896, June 2	*FOSTER, EDWARD CHARLES	54, Pall Mall, S.W.

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3375	1898, Oct. 29	*FOSTER, HENRY HELM	Borough Engineer's Office, West Hartlepool, Durham.
3378	1900, Oct. 30	*FOSTER, WALTER	54, Pall Mall, S.W.
3329	1901, Oct. 29	*FOSTER, WILLIAM ARTHUR ...	Park View, Manchester Road, Accrington, Lancashire.
3379	1900, Oct. 30	*FOSTER, WILLIAM HOWARD... ..	The Council Offices, Milnrow, near Rochdale, Lancashire.
3330	1901, Oct. 29	*FOTHERGILL, JAMES EDWARD ...	Town Hall, Brentwood, Essex.
3376	1898, Oct. 29	*FOULKES, NOEL MACINTYRE ...	2, South Road, Reigate, Surrey.
3538	1899, Oct. 30	*FOWLER, ALFRED CHAS. STANLEY	Forest Lodge, The Drive, Chingford, Essex.
2732	1895, Mar. 6	*FOX, CHARLES EDWARD	7, Rawson Street, Halifax, Yorkshire.
3680	1900, Oct. 30	*FOX, ERNEST	15, Holdenhurst Road, Bournemouth, Hants.
3681	1900, Oct. 30	*FOX, WILLIAM	15, Holdenhurst Road, Bournemouth, Hants.
3331	1901, Oct. 29	*FRANCIS, JOHN, JUN.	Nott Square, Carmarthen, South Wales.
3931	1902, Feb. 21	*FRANCIS, RONALD GARNHAM ...	Greys Hall, Great Cornard, Sudbury, Suffolk.
3539	1899, Oct. 30	*FREEMAN, GEORGE	51, Alexandra Road, Wimbledon, S.W.
3832	1901, Oct. 29	*FREEMAN, REGINALD FRANK LYNE	12, Mount Albion Road, East Cliff, Ramsgate, Kent.
3682	1900, Oct. 30	*FREUER, WILLIAM SAMUEL... ..	The Manor Farm, Grimston, King's Lynn, Norfolk.
3932	1902, Feb. 21	*FROST, ALFRED CARDAIN	Sunnybank, Epsom Rd., Morden, Surrey.
2953	1895, Oct. 24	*FUNNELL, HORACE FREDERICK ...	Hurstleigh, 35, Camberwell Grove, S.E.
751	1882, Feb. 13	FURBER, HENRY AUBREY	2, Warwick Court, Gray's Inn, W.C.
3094	1896, Oct. 28	*GALE, ARTHUR WITHERBY	Ranelagh Road, Winchester, Hants.
1693	1890, Jan. 6	*GALSWORTHY, VINCENT SOMERS	29, Fleet Street, E.C.
1889	1890, Nov. 22	*GARRARD, ARTHUR NORMAN ... (Professional Associate of Council)	8, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, E.C.
2670	1894, Oct. 30	*GARRETT, ARTHUR BERRY... ..	16, Hanover Street, W.
702	1882, Jan. 16	GARROD, HERBERT JAMES	Cheveley, Newmarket, Cambridgeshire.
3227	1897, Oct. 26	*GAYER, ALFRED EDWARD	Borough Engineer's Office, Pietermaritzburg, Natal, B.S.A.
3541	1899, Oct. 30	*GENCE, WILLIAM POPE, JUN. ...	46, London Road, East Grinstead, Sussex.
3046	1896, June 2	*GETHIN, RANDOLPH GEORGE ..	Curraghmore, Portlaw, Co. Waterford, Ireland.
3833	1901, Oct. 29	*GETTINGS, SYDNEY SALTER ...	The Mount, Chester Road, Erdington, Birmingham.
2671	1894, Oct. 30	*GILBERT, JOHN SAINSBURY... ..	70, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.
3834	1901, Oct. 29	*GIMSON, ALLEN	2, Wordsworth Mansions, Queen's Club Gardens, West Kensington, W.

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3835	1901, Oct. 29	*GLEED, HERBERT ALEXANDER ...	21, Flodden Road, S.E.
3378	1898, Oct. 29	*GOADBY, JOSEPH STUBBINS... ..	London County Council, 9, Spring Gardens, S.W.
3542	1899, Oct. 30	*¶GOFF, JAMES CAULFEILD	Laurel Hill, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.
3685	1900, Oct. 30	*GOODBODY, FREDERICK ALLEN STURGE	33, Corn Street, Bristol.
3836	1901, Oct. 29	*GOODCHILD, WALTER CHARLES ...	161, Evering Road, Stoke Newington, N.
3543	1899, Oct. 30	*¶GOODMAN, ALFRED	35, Bucklersbury, E.C.
956	1883, May 25	GORE, WILLIAM JOLL	205, Wardour Street, W.
3837	1901, Oct. 29	*GOULD, HARMER	Brickendonbury, Hertford.
1669	1889, Dec. 9	*GRANT, JOSEPH	Avisford, Upper Addiscombe Road, Croydon.
3229	1897, Oct. 26	*GRAY, HORACE NORMAN	Care of Messrs. Adams and Williams, 60, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
2583	1893, Oct. 4	*GRAY, PERCY WILLIAM	29, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.
3096	1896, Oct. 28	*GREEN, ARTHUR EDWARD	49, Bedford Row, W.C.
1012	1883, Dec. 17	GREEN, JAMES HENRY TOWNSEND	22, Chancery Lane, W.C.
1418	1887, Dec. 19	*GREEN, THOMAS JOHN	13, King Street, Maidstone, Kent.
3097	1896, Oct. 28	*GREENFIELD, FREDERICK JAMES	St. Cyprian's, Thurlow Hill, Torquay, Devon.
1230	1884, Dec. 8	*GREENOP, EDWARD, A.R.I.B.A. ...	5, Quality Court, Chancery Lane, W.C.
3230	1897, Oct. 26	*GREENWOOD, ERNEST	360, High Road, Chiswick, W.
2522	1892, Nov. 28	*GRIGGS, HENRY JENNER, A.R.I.B.A.	Metropolitan Bank Chambers, Newport, Monmouthshire.
1076	1884, Jan. 28	GRIMWADE, HENRY	Colchester, Essex.
3686	1900, Oct. 30	*GROVE, RICHARD THOMAS	St. Ives, Harpenden, Herts.
3625	1900, Feb. 23	*GURNEY, RONALD GEORGE	County Hall, Aylesbury, Bucks.
3838	1901, Oct. 29	*HAINES, ALFRE HUBERT JESTON	8, Cotham Road, Bristol.
1231	1884, Dec. 8	*HALKYARD, WILLIAM REDFORD	Oakfield, Styal Rd., Wilmslow, Cheshire.
3687	1900, Oct. 30	*HALL, AUGUSTUS WILLIAM	"Valkyrie," Muswell Hill, N.
1179	1884, May 19	HALL, CHARLES PELL	Park Farm Office, Woburn, Beds.
3020	1896, Jan. 21	*HALL, FREDERICK WALTER... ..	Bailiffgate, Alnwick, Northumberland.
3231	1897, Oct. 26	*HALL, HENRY ALEXANDER THOMAS	26, Upper Leeson Street, Dublin.
3544	1899, Oct. 30	*HALL, JOHN SEBASTIAN	General Valuation Office, Dublin.
2956	1895, Oct. 24	*HALL, THOMAS BIDDLE... ..	64, Church St., Rugeley, Staffordshire.
770	1882, Feb. 27	HAMILTON, JOHN PAYNTER	4 and 65, Coleman Street, E.C.
3689	1900, Oct. 30	*¶HANCOCK, HENRY SYDNEY, JUN	Sydney Place, St. Austell, Cornwall.
2957	1895, Oct. 24	*HANKEY, GILBERT LIONEL	80, Elm Park Gardens, S.W.

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525	1892, Nov. 28	*HANKINSON, FRANCIS HENRY ...	Richmond Chambers, Bournemouth, Hants.
675	1894, Oct. 30	*HARDIMAN, HARRY	59, Mount Pleasant Road, Hastings Sussex.
419	1887, Dec. 19	*HARDING, FREDERICK ALLCROFT	44A, Wilton Rd., Victoria Station, S.W.
958	1895, Oct. 24	*HARDWICK, ARTHUR JESSOP ...	Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on-Thames.
690	1900, Oct. 30	*HARLOW, WILLIAM WYATT RIDGWAY	Urban District Offices, High Street, Grays, Essex.
614	1881, Feb. 21	HARPER, EDGAR JOSIAH	Estate Office, London County Council, Spring Gardens, S.W.
839	1901, Oct. 29	*HARRIS, DOUGLAS... ..	85, Gresham Street, E.C.
960	1895, Oct. 24	*HARRISON, CYRIL H. GILMORE ...	Mentmore Estate Office, Ledburn, Leighton Buzzard, Bucks.
840	1901, Oct. 29	*HARRISON, ERNEST	"Westbrook," Bolton-le-Sands, near Carnforth, Lancashire.
311	1898, Feb. 18	*HARRISON, HENRY BEAUCHAMP...	Draycot Gardens, Sutton Benger, Chip- penham, Wilts.
626	1900, Feb. 23	*HARTLEY, TOM PERCY	332, High Road, Kilburn, N.W.
961	1895, Oct. 24	*HARVEY, FREDERICK CHARLES	1, Frithknowle Villas, Brockhurst Road, Gosport, Hampshire.
380	1898, Oct. 29	*HASSETT, REGINALD CHARLES	14, Dering Street, New Bond Street, W.
585	1893, Oct. 4	*HAWES, FREDERICK KIRK	Longlands, Holkham, Norfolk.
381	1898, Oct. 29	*HAWKINS, JOHN FREDERICK ...	8, Coleman Street, E.C.
691	1900, Oct. 30	*HAWKINS, LANCELOT GOULDER	Hill House, Tuesday Hill, King's Lynn, Norfolk.
841	1901, Oct. 29	*HAYWARD, ARTHUR BALDWIN ...	Adelphi Chambers, 7, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.
962	1895, Oct. 24	*HAYWOOD, SAMUEL SPENCER ...	Borough and Water Engineer's Office, Municipal Offices, Darwen, Lancashire.
234	1897, Oct. 26	*HEAD, WILLIAM ALFRED	Norfolk Lodge, Fentiman Rd. Clapham. S.W.
382	1898, Oct. 29	*HEAL, HAROLD	Nower House, Pinner, Middlesex.
692	1900, Oct. 30	*HEAL, HERBERT GEORGE	Sholing Lodge, Sholing, Southampton, Hants.
384	1898, Oct. 29	*HEATH, HENRY CUBITT	Kingsbridge House, Westcombe Park, S.E.
287	1885, Dec. 7	*HEBBLETHWAITE, CHAS. HENRY	10, Waterhouse St., Halifax, Yorkshire.
842	1901, Oct. 29	*HEBDEN, FRANCIS RADCLIFFE ...	9, Whitehall Place, S.W.
014	1883 Dec. 17	HEBDEN, GEORGE RADCLIFFE ...	8, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, E.C.
678	1894, Oct. 30	*HECKFORD, HARLEY	Surveyors' Department, Council Offices, High Street, Poplar, E.
588	1880, Dec. 13	HEDGER, ARTHUR CONSTANTINE	44, Charing Cross, S.W.
526	1892, Nov. 28	*HELLICAR, GEORGE THOMAS ...	80, Osbaldeston Rd., Stoke Newington, N.
047	1896, June 2	*HEMPHILL, CHARLES GEORGE CATHCART	11, Ely Place, Dublin.

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1353	1887, Jan. 10	*HENDERSON, RICHARD	Portland Estate Office, Kilmarnock.
928	1883, Apr. 16	HENRY, EDWARD HUGH	62, High Street, Clapham, S.W.
2586	1893, Oct. 4	*HEWETT, GEORGE THOMPSON	143, High Street, Guildford, Surrey.
850	1882, Dec. 18	HEWITT, WILLIAM... ..	Hampton Grange, Hereford.
3843	1901, Oct. 29	*HICKMAN, ARTHUR MURHALL	Pride Hill Chambers, Shrewsbury, Salop
948	1883, May 21	HICKS, STANLEY	29, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
2963	1895, Oct. 24	*HICKS, WILLIAM ROOKE	Town Hall, Ealing, W.
3693	1900, Oct. 30	*HIDER, SYDNEY WILLIAM	80, Upper Tollington Park, Stroud Green, N.
3694	1900, Oct. 30	*HILLIARD, HUGH NEVILLE	Chelmsford, Essex.
3844	1901, Oct. 29	*HINCHLIFF, GEORGE STANLEY WHITMORE	56, St. Mary's Grove, Chiswick, W.
1015	1883, Dec. 17	HINCHLIEFE, JOHN, JUN.	Bullhouse Hall, Penistone, Sheffield.
3545	1899, Oct. 30	*HINCHSLIFF, EDWARD ROBERT	Barry Urban District Council, Council Office, Holton Road, Barry, Glamorgan shire.
3546	1899, Oct. 30	*HINDMARSH, MICHAEL ANSELM	Crag View, Alnwick, Northumberland.
3385	1898, Oct. 29	*HINKS, HENRY	23, Tavistock Road, Croydon.
3696	1900, Oct. 30	*HIPSLEY, FREDERIC WILLIAM	Fernleigh, Highbridge Road, Wyld Green, near Birmingham, Warwick shire.
3386	1898, Oct. 29	*HODGES, CECIL STUART	13, Park Street West, Luton, Beds.
1892	1890, Nov. 22	*HODGKINSON, JAMES HENRY	Park Villas, Ashton-under-Lyne.
3099	1896, Oct. 28	*HODGSON, ARCHIBALD SANFORD	Westons Place, Warnham, Sussex.
908	1883, Feb. 26	HOLBECH, ÆMILIAN HENRY	92, Herrick Road, Loughborough Leicestershire.
3235	1897, Oct. 26	*HOLBROW, HERBERT OLIVER	9, Clare Street, Bristol.
2458	1891, Nov. 4	*HOLLIS, HERBERT	Public Works Department, Jamaica.
2459	1891, Nov. 4	*HOLLIS, RALPH	Springfield, Skirlaugh, Hull, Yorkshire
879	1883, Jan. 29	HOLMES, JAMES THOMAS	97, Gresham Street, E.C.
2680	1894, Oct. 30	*HOLMES, JOHN EDWARD	309, Oxford Street, W.
3845	1901, Oct. 29	*HOLMES, MONTAGU PRICE	33, Paternoster Row, E.C.
3100	1896, Oct. 28	*HOMFRAY, HERBERT RICHARDS	20, Charles Street, Cardiff, Glamorgan shire.
3846	1901, Oct. 29	*HOOD, HERBERT CHARLES	12, Firsby Road, Stamford Hill, N.
3697	1900, Oct. 30	*HOOPER, ALFRED EGBERT	7, Watson's Walk, St. Albans, Herts.
1181	1884, May 19	HOOPER, ALFRED FREDERICK	1, Laura Villas, London Rd., Andover Hants.
3102	1896, Oct. 28	*HOOPER, GERALD HUNTLY	Woodside, Accrington, Lancashire.
3847	1901, Oct. 29	*HOPKINS, PERCY RAYNES	35, Onslow Gardens, Highgate, N.
3848	1901, Oct. 29	*HOSEGOOD, ANDREW WEBBER	Williton, Somerset.
3849	1901, Oct. 29	*HOSKINS, MARCUS	14, Heathfield Street, Swansea, Glamorgan shire.

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898	1900, Oct. 30	*HOUGHTON, WILLIAM CHARLES ...	Pine Lodge, Whitehall Road, Woodford Green, Essex.
886	1883, Jan. 15	HOWELL, ERNEST JOHN ...	116, Cromwell Road, S.W.
899	1900, Oct. 30	*†HOWES, ARTHUR BURNABY ...	193, High Road, Balham, S.W.
849	1899, Oct. 30	*HOWGRAVE - GRAHAM, ALAN HERBERT ...	12, Willow Road, Hampstead, N.W.
838	1898, Oct. 29	*HOWGRAVE - GRAHAM, GEORGE ERNEST ...	12, Willow Road, Hampstead, N.W.
826	1897, Oct. 26	*†HOWLAND, ARTHUR FRANK ...	Rushymead, Coleshill, Amersham, Bucks.
850	1899, Oct. 30	*†HOWLAND, GEORGE ...	Rushymead, Coleshill, Amersham, Bucks.
850	1901, Oct. 29	*HUBBLE, LLOYD UNSWORTH ...	"Elmsville," New Road Estate, Fording- bridge, Hants.
889	1898, Oct. 29	*HUDSON, ALBERT WILLIAM... ..	87, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
851	1901, Oct. 29	*HUDSON, WILLIAM FREDERICK ARTHUR ...	Fulbourne, near Cambridge.
890	1898, Oct. 29	*HUMPHRY, MARTIN GEORGE ...	Grove House, Cambridge.
851	1899, Oct. 30	*†HUNT, GEORGE WHITAKER ...	Madresfield, Malvern, Worcestershire.
852	1901, Oct. 29	*HUNT, HARRY ...	Fair Oak Lodge, Horsell, Woking, Surrey.
852	1899, Oct. 30	*HURLBUTT, PERCIVAL ...	Dee Cottage, near Flint, North Wales.
827	1897, Oct. 26	*HUTCHINS, RICHARD ...	Estate Office, Ardnagashel, Bantry, Co. Cork.
853	1901, Oct. 29	*INGRAM, CECIL WALTER ...	2, St. Andrew's Place, Lewes, Sussex.
893	1890, Nov. 22	*INNES, GILBERT PLANTAGENET MITCHELL ...	29, Great George Street, S.W.
881	1894, Oct. 30	*IRVINE, ARCHIBALD WYNDHAM	P.O. Box 855, Johannesburg, South Africa.
882	1894, Oct. 30	*JACKSON, ALFRED ERNEST ...	City Engineer's Office, Hull, Yorkshire.
883	1894, Oct. 30	*JACKSON, EDWARD HENRY ...	Windermere Buildings, Windermere, Westmoreland.
896	1895, Oct. 24	*JACKSON, LEONARD LABREY ...	Exchange Buildings, Bradford, Yorks.
891	1898, Oct. 29	*JACKSON, ROBERT EWAN ...	Hall Gowan, Carnforth, Lancashire.
830	1894, Feb. 23	*JARRETT, THOMAS WILLIAM ...	124, East Street, Sittingbourne, Kent.
838	1897, Oct. 26	*JENKINS, RICHARD JAMES... ..	Town Hall, Portsmouth, Hants.
850	1879, Nov. 24	JESSETT, CHARLES... ..	3, Great St. Helen's, E.C.
840	1891, Nov. 4	*JESSETT, CHAS. EDWARD VERNON	26, Sarsfeld Road, Balham, S.W.
898	1895, Oct. 24	*JOHN, HENRY BELL ...	Gloucester House, Charing Cross Road, W.C.

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3700	1900, Oct. 30	*JOHNSON, FREDERICK JOHN ...	The Ferns, Coldfall Avenue, Muswell Hill, N.
3239	1897, Oct. 26	*JOHNSON, HARRY LABRON' ...	28, Longland Road, Liscard, Cheshire.
3392	1898, Oct. 29	*JOHNSTON, REGINALD ...	50, Moorgate Street, E.C.
3701	1900, Oct. 30	*JOLLY, PEARSON ALEXANDER ...	Apethorpe Estate Office, Wansford, Northamptonshire.
3702	1900, Oct. 30	*JONAS, HAROLD DRIVER ...	23, Pall Mall, S.W.
1375	1887, Feb. 21	*JONAS, SAMUEL MARSHALL ...	27, Market Hill, Cambridge.
3703	1900, Oct. 30	*JONES, ARTHUR BAYLY ...	50, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
3393	1898, Oct. 29	*JONES, JOHN ARTHUR ...	Works Department, H.M. Dockyard, Malta.
3394	1898, Oct. 29	*JONES, PERCY EVERLEY ...	1, Prince's Street, Westminster, S.W.
3553	1899, Oct. 30	*JONES, PHILIP VIVIAN ...	"Hazeldeane," Hengoed, via Cardiff.
1018	1883, Dec. 17	JORDAN, GEORGE HENRY ...	10, Little College Street, Westminster.
2461	1891, Nov. 4	*JOYCE, HARRY WARD ...	Wood Street, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire.
1323	1886, May 17	*JULL, WILLIAM VINCENT ...	8, Delahay Street, S.W.
1894	1890, Nov. 22	*KAY, WALTER ROBERT ...	Athol Street, Douglas, Isle of Man.
3704	1900, Oct. 30	*KAYE, HERBERT ...	Burnieside, Edgerton, Huddersfield Yorkshire.
2969	1895, Oct. 21	*KEAY, WILLIAM ...	6, Milstone Lane, Leicester.
2687	1894, Oct. 30	*KEEP, WILLIAM HENRY ...	Deal Cottage, Andover, Hants.
3854	1901, Oct. 29	*KEIGHLEY, SAMUEL ...	27, Nicholas Street, Burnley, Lancashire
3855	1901, Oct. 29	*KELLEWAY, HERBERT DAVIES ...	1, Cockspur Street, S.W.
3705	1900, Oct. 30	*KELLY, ARTHUR RALPH ...	5, Camden Square, N.W.
3554	1899, Oct. 30	*KELLY, GEORGE WILLIAM CALVER	Pembroke St., Appleby, Westmoreland
3706	1900, Oct. 30	*KEMSLEY, NORMAN BOLTON ...	41, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.
2970	1895, Oct. 24	*KEMSLEY, WILLIAM HUGH ...	41, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C., and Woodford Green, Essex.
2590	1893, Oct. 4	*KENNETT, CHARLES ARTHUR ...	St. Lawrence, Clinton Crescent, Combe mere Road, St. Leonards, Sussex.
1077	1884, Jan. 28	KERR, ARTHUR HERBERT ...	Blake Street, York.
3104	1896, Oct. 28	*KEY, ASTLEY COOPER ...	P.O. Box 930, Johannesburg, B.S.A.
3241	1897, Oct. 26	*KIBBLEWHITE, HENRY JAMES TRELEAVEN ...	Gloucester House, 19, Charing Cross Road, W.C.
2688	1894, Oct. 30	*KIESER, WILLIAM HENRY GUSTAV	City Engineer's Office, Bristol, Gloucestershire.
2689	1894, Oct. 30	*KILLICK, ANTHONY EDWARD ...	29, Terminus Road, Eastbourne, Sussex
3395	1898, Oct. 29	*KINCAID, HERBERT EDWARD ...	7, Leinster Street, Dublin.

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3556	1901, Oct. 29	*KING, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS ...	11, Carleton Road, Tufnell Park, N.
3555	1899, Oct. 30	*KING, WALTER NIKE	9, Southgate, Wakefield, Yorkshire.
1387	1887, Mar. 21	*KING, WILLIAM ISAAC	The Elms, Rickmansworth, Herts.
3493	1899, Feb. 16	*KIRBY, EDMUND FRANCIS JOSEPH	5, Cook Street, Liverpool.
3707	1900, Oct. 30	*KNIBB, FREDERICK CHARLES ...	47, Broxash Road, West Side, Clapham Common, S.W.
3556	1899, Oct. 30	*KNOWLES, GEORGE POTTER	51, Clifford Road, South Norwood, S.E.
3557	1899, Oct. 30	*LAIRD, NINIAN P.	5, Glenfield Avenue, The Fosse, Leicester.
3557	1901, Oct. 29	*LAKE, RALPH JULIAN	Heage House, Crouch Hill, N.
3243	1897, Oct. 26	*LAKE, VIVIAN DAVEY	c/o. S. Pearson and Son, Seaham Harbour, Durham.
3558	1899, Oct. 30	*LAMPARD, SYDNEY MARTIN ...	69, Ship Street, Brighton, Sussex.
2973	1895, Oct. 24	*LAMPRIIL, WILLIAM THOMAS ...	63, Broadway, Stratford, E.
3858	1901, Oct. 29	*LANGRIDGE, WALTER FREDERICK	28, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.
3708	1900, Oct. 30	*LANHAM, LAURENCE	The Cottage, Dulwich Village, S.E.
1969	1891, Jan. 17	*LANDSOWN, GEORGE ARTHUR ...	9, Regent Street, Waterloo Place, S.W.
2051	1891, Mar. 14	*LARKIN, RICHARD WEBSTER ...	53, Victoria Street, S.W.
3559	1899, Oct. 30	*LATHAM, ALBERT TUMMONS ...	5, Crowther Road, South Norwood, S.E.
2974	1895, Oct. 24	*LAUMANN, MONTGOMERY PATRICK JOHN	Shute End, Wokingham, Berks.
3560	1899, Oct. 30	*LAURENCE, WALTER BERNARD ...	51, Eardley Crescent, Earl's Court, S.W.
2494	1892, Feb. 26	*LAWLEY, FREDERICK WILLIAM	165, Strand, W.C.
3709	1900, Oct. 30	*LAWLEY, GEORGE FRANK	8, Windsor Place, Goldington Road, Bedford.
3397	1898, Oct. 29	*LEAKE, ROBERT	"Holmleigh," Palace Gates Road, Wood Green, N.
3106	1896, Oct. 28	*LEANE, WALTER BURDITT	c/o. Pauling & Co., P.O. Box 713, Cape Town, South Africa.
3107	1896, Oct. 28	*LEE, FRANCIS BLACKLOCK	The White House, Brampton, Cumberland.
441	1876, Apr. 3	LEE, GEORGE CANFIELD	36, The Mount, York.
3108	1896, Oct. 28	*LEE, HENRY	Victoria Chambers, Bank Plain, Norwich, Norfolk.
3859	1901, Oct. 29	*LEE-NORMAN, ALEXANDER HENRY	Corbollis, Ardec, Co. Louth, Ireland.
3860	1901, Oct. 29	*LEES, FRANK ARTHUR	35, Meeklenburgh Square, W.C.
3161	1897, Feb. 17	*LEESE, VERNON FRANCIS	Brooklands Estate Office, Eastlands, Weybridge, Surrey.
3770	1901, Feb. 21	*LEIGH, VINCENT STANLEY	316A, Mare Street, Hackney, N.E.

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3561	1899, Oct. 30	*LEMMOIN-CANNON, HENRY	3, Holland Road, Brixton, S.W.
3933	1902, Feb. 21	*LESLIE, HARRY GEORGE	35, Charlwood Road, Putney, S.W.
1971	1891, Jan. 17	*LEWIS, ARTHUR LLEWELYN	45, St. John's Park, Blackheath, S.E.
3398	1898, Oct. 29	*LEWIS, JOHN	28, Worley Road, St. Albans, Herts.
3562	1899, Oct. 30	*LICKIS, LEONARD	13, Dorlcote Road, Wandsworth Common S.W.
2691	1894, Oct. 30	*LIGHTFOOT, FRANCIS PRIDEAUX ...	Hafod Estate Office, Devil's Bridge R.S.O., Cardiganshire.
1143	1884, Apr. 21	LIGHTFOOT, JOHN GEORGE	9, Whitehall Place, S.W.
3710	1900, Oct. 30	*LISNEY, HARRY	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
2531	1892, Nov. 28	*LITTLE, HENRY	82, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.
3563	1899, Oct. 30	*LITTLE, HUDSON	Rose Villa, Wigton Road, Carlisle, Cum berland.
3711	1900, Oct. 30	*LIVING, CHARLES, JUN.	55, Broadway, Stratford, E.
3564	1899, Oct. 30	*LOFTHOUSE, ALBERT WILSON ...	62, Albert Road, Middlesborough, York shire.
3245	1897, Oct. 26	*LOMAX, ERNEST GEORGE	Parks Department, London County Coun cil, 11, Regent Street, W.
3861	1901, Oct. 29	*LOVE, JAMES BARR	Norwood Cottage, Lockerbie, N.B.
2976	1895, Oct. 24	*LOVEGROVE, CHARLES GRESHAM	Potter's Bar, Middlesex.
3862	1901, Oct. 29	*LOVELESS, ARTHUR WILLIAM HENRY	10, Sinclair Road, Kensington, W.
1355	1887, Jan. 10	*LOWE, CHARLES ROBERT	30, Somerset Street, Portman Square, V
489	1877, May 14	LUCAS, JOSEPH	21, Defoe Road, Tooting Graveney, S.V
3022	1896, Jan. 21	*LUCK, GEORGE EDWARD	Estate Office, Crouch End Station, N.
3934	1902, Feb. 21	*LUFFINGHAM, WILLIAM JOHN ...	22, Wastdale Road, Forest Hill, S.E.
3566	1899, Oct. 30	*LUKE, JOHN, JUN.	66, Melton Road, Belgrave, Leicester.
3568	1899, Oct. 30	*LUMLEY, EDWARD ADRIAN	22, St James's Street, S.W.
3400	1898, Oct. 29	*LUMLEY, FREDERICK ROBERT ...	Kenn, near Exeter, Devonshire.
1204	1884, May 26	LYNCH, JAMES HENRY	37, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.
3569	1899, Oct. 30	*LYNES, HUMPHREY DOD	Garthmeilio, Corwen, North Wales.
2692	1894, Oct. 30	*LYONS, EDWARD COLVILL	Estate Office, Briton Ferry, South Wale
1144	1884, Apr. 21	McCALLUM, PETER SERVICE ...	Midland Railway, Derby.
3863	1901, Oct. 29	*MCGAW, ANDREW KIDD	12, Victoria Street, Shrewsbury, Salop
2592	1893, Oct. 4	*MACER, ALFRED THOMAS	39 Cheapside, E.C.
3312	1898, Feb. 18	*MACKENZIE, HECTOR JOHN MAX- WELL	Granville Estate Office, Bude, Nor Cornwall.
3712	1900, Oct. 30	*MACKINTOSH, WILLIAM SMITH ...	The Cottage, Fulbourne, Cambridgeshire
3627	1900, Feb. 23	*MAGER, SYDNEY	28, Carlton Road, Tufnell Park, N.
3713	1900, Oct. 30	*MAGGS, LEONARD	Ellerslie, Arlington Park Garden Gunnersbury, W.
3109	1896, Oct. 28	*MALLINSON, CHARLES HERBERT	Market Place, Huddersfield, Yorkshir

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
2694	1894, Oct. 30	*MANN, FREDERICK CHARLES THOMAS	Woking, Surrey.
3246	1897, Oct. 26	*MARCHANT, ROBERT CHARLES	Tutshill, Chepstow, Monmouthshire.
3401	1898, Oct. 29	*MARCUS, WILLIAM MORTIMER ...	20, Strathblaine Rd. New Wandsworth, S.W.
3864	1901, Oct. 29	*MARRIAN, HAROLD GREENWOOD	1, Pine Mansions, Gondar Gardens, West Hampstead, N.W.
2594	1893, Oct. 4	*MARRIOTT, CECIL WYNN	Newmarket, Cambridgeshire.
3110	1896, Oct. 28	*†MARTIN, ALEXANDER WILLIAM	Godfrey House, Godfrey Hill, Woolwich.
3714	1900 Oct. 30	*†MARTIN, JOHN PATTINSON ...	Cranleigh, Wyndham Road, Salisbury, Wilts.
1677	1889, Dec. 9	*MASON, CHARLES WILLIAM HAYLEY	206, Marylebone Road, N.W.
3865	1901, Oct. 29	*MASTERS, WILLIAM HENRY ...	Glencairn, Arthur Road, Southampton, Hampshire.
22533	1892, Nov. 28	*†MAUGHAN, JOHN	Estate Office, Jervaulx Abbey, Middleham, R.S.O. Yorks.
3866	1901, Oct. 29	*†MAXWELL, DAVID BENJAMIN ...	The Nurseries, Shrubland Park, Coddenhams, Ipswich, Suffolk
22695	1894, Oct. 30	MAY, WILLIAM CHARLES	61, Melville Road, Walthamstow, Essex.
33247	1897, Oct. 26	*MAYNE, CHARLES MILLARD ...	158, Earl's Court Road, S.W.
33571	1899, Oct. 30	*†MEABY, THOMAS JAMES, JUN.	Estate Office, Cockington, Torquay, Devon.
3402	1898, Oct. 29	*MEACHER, EDWARD ERNEST ...	Radnor Chambers, Cheriton Place, Folkestone, Kent.
3403	1898, Oct. 29	*†MEACHER, SYDNEY GEORGE ...	24, Carleton Road, Tufnell Park, N.
2697	1893, Oct. 4	*MELLOR, JAMES FREDERICK ...	110, St. James's Street, Brighton, Sussex.
1447	1888, Jan. 23	*†MELROSE, FRANK	14, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.
2977	1895, Oct. 24	*MENMUIR, ROBERT WILLIAM ...	Town Hall, Woodstock, Cape Colony, S.A.
2535	1892, Nov. 28	*MENZIES, ROBERT... ..	Merton Estate Office, Thetford, Norfolk.
3572	1899, Oct. 30	*MEREDITH, PERCY WILLIAM ...	3, Salters' Hall Court, Cannon Street, E.C.
1145	1884, Apr. 21	MERRETT, JAMES	9, Whitehall Place, S.W.
3573	1899, Oct. 30	*MERRICK, FREDERICK WALTER	Eden Bridge, Kent.
2536	1892, Nov. 28	*MEW, ROBERT HEATH... ..	The Limes, Redhill, Surrey.
3111	1896, Oct. 28	*MEYER, HORACE LEYCESTER, M.A. (Cantab)	Estate Office, Cadland, Southampton, Hampshire.
3868	1901, Oct. 29	*MICHELL, JOHN	Surveyors' Department, Barclay, Perkins, & Co., Park Street, S.E.
3404	1898, Oct. 29	*MILBOURNE, JOHN SEYMOUR ...	Fairford, Gloucestershire.
2697	1894, Oct. 30	*MILLER, FREDERICK WILLIAM ...	"Newholme," Thornlaw Road, West Norwood, S.E.
2537	1892, Nov. 28	*MILLER, GEORGE FREDERICK ...	Town Hall, Hastings, Sussex.
3716	1900, Oct. 30	*MILLS, ARTHUR ERNEST	23, Union Road, Clapham, S.W.

† Special Sanitary Science Certificate.

‡ Special Forestry Certificate.

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3863	1901, Oct. 29	*MILLS, DANIEL	3, College Road, Maidstone, Kent.
752	1882, Feb. 13	MILNES, ROBERT	City Surveyor's Office, Guildhall, E.C.
2698	1894, Oct. 30	*MITCHELL, LEWIS, A.M.I.C.E. ...	Peel Chambers, Bury, Lancashire.
3870	1901, Oct. 29	*MITCHELL, HERRBERT ARTHUR...	54, Old Steine, Brighton, Sussex.
3574	1899, Oct. 30	*MOAT, ERNEST WILLIAM	18, Monson Colonnade, Tunbridge Well Kent.
3049	1896, June 2	*MOERAN, ARCHIBALD EDWARD...	Estate Office, Loughrea, Co. Galway.
3494	1899, Feb. 16	*MOLYNEUX, FRANK EUSTACE, ...	Oakhurst, Springfield Rd., Wallington
1973	1891, Jan. 17	*MOLYNEUX, HERBERT ERNEST ...	80, Cannon Street, E.C.
2598	1893, Oct. 4	*MONSON, HENRY JOHN	School of Agriculture, Gheezeh, Cair Egypt.
3871	1901, Oct. 29	*MOORE, ARTHUR WILLIAM	29, Fleet Street, E.C.
3050	1896, June 2	*MOORE, HUGH ARMYTAGE	Crumlin, Co. Antrim.
3717	1900, Oct. 30	*MORLE, DENZIL ADAIR BARTLETT	Regent House, Regent Street, W.
3405	1898, Oct. 29	*MORRIS, ARTHUR	The Firs, Whitley, Reading, Berks.
3671	1900, Oct. 30	*MORRIS-DAVIES, JAMES GEORGE	37, Cockshott Road, Reigate, Surrey.
2539	1892, Nov. 28	*MORRISH, HUGH KENNETH	7, Commercial Arcade, Guernsey.
2632	1894, Feb. 23	*MORRISON, DANIEL	41, John Dalton Street, Manchester.
2599	1893, Oct. 4	*MORRISON, GERARD DONALD ...	Estate Office, Childwick Bury, St. Alban Herts.
3872	1901, Oct. 29	*MORRISON, IVOR CHARLES	"Alma," St. Albans, Herts.
1678	1889, Dec. 9	*MUIR, JAMES	Birchlands, Byfleet, Surrey.
3406	1898, Oct. 29	*MULLETT, HENRY THOMAS	8, Flanders Road, Bedford Park, W.
3575	1899, Oct. 30	*MUMBY, ELVIN FOWLER	Fidworth House, near Andover, Ham shire.
3873	1901, Oct. 29	*MURDOCK, CLIVE	Calverley Lodge, Tunbridge Well Kent.
2700	1894, Oct. 30	*NEUBRONNER, HARRY ALFRED, A.R.I.B.A.	Penang, Straits Settlement.
3576	1899, Oct. 30	*NEWMAN, HENRY ARTHUR	Engineering Dept., City Surveyor Office, Manchester.
3718	1900, Oct. 30	*NEWMAN, WALTER PHILIP	34, Solent Road, West Hampstead, N.
3163	1897, Feb. 17	*NICHOLSON, EBENEZER	105, Cheapside, E.C.
3408	1898, Oct. 29	*NICHOLSON, GUY MURRAY	2, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.
3113	1896, Oct. 28	*NOBLE, EDMUND JAMES	26, Burns Street, Nottingham.
1556	1889, Jan. 14	*NOCKOLDS, MARTIN CHARLES HUBERT	Saffron Walden, Essex.
1128	1884, Mar. 10	NORRIS, EDWARD JAMES	The Mount, Preston Park Aven Brighton.
3409	1898, Oct. 29	*NUTTER, JOHN	Thorneycroft, Lancaster Rd., Morecam

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3874	1901, Oct. 29	*OATEN, ALFRED EDWARD	Glenthorpe, Fairfield Road, Bristol.
3128	1896, Oct. 28	*¶OLDNALL, ROGER WILLIAM, B.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	The Sports Club, St. James's Square, S.W.
3410	1898, Oct. 29	*ORCHARD, SIDNEY SAMUEL	Royal Engineer Office, Great Brook Street, Birmingham.
3935	1902, Feb. 21	*O'REILLY, HENRY G.	6, Leinster Street, Dublin.
3114	1896, Oct. 28	*OSBOURN, EDWARD	11, Osborne Street, Colchester, Essex.
2541	1892, Nov. 28	*OUVRY, PETER ARNOLD	The Salterns, Lymington, Hants.
2542	1892, Nov. 28	*OVENDEN, CHARLES	Norlington, Kings Hall Road, Becken- ham, Kent.
3875	1901, Oct. 29	*OVERTON, WILLIAM HENRY	6, Compton Avenue, Brighton, Sussex.
3250	1897, Oct. 26	*PAICE, WILLIAM, JUN.	The Limes, Egham, Surrey.
2703	1894, Oct. 30	*¶PAIN, WILLIAM HENRY	Carnarvon Estate Office, Bingham, Nottinghamshire.
3371	1901, Feb. 21	*PALLISER, WILLIAM ARTHUR	Town Hall, East London, Cape Colony, South Africa.
3319	1900, Oct. 30	*PARKER, FREDERIC WILLIAM	Parks Department, London County Council, 11, Regent Street, S.W.
3720	1900, Oct. 30	*PARKER, HOWARD	Moorlands, Buxton, Derbyshire.
2979	1895, Oct. 24	*PARKS, WALTER	17, Holmesdale Gardens, Hastings, Sussex.
4251	1897, Oct. 26	*PARNACOTT, ARTHUR CHARLES	83, Leigham Vale, Tulse Hill, S.W.
4876	1901, Oct. 29	*¶PARNWELL, SYDNEY ARTHUR... ..	33, Poultry, E.C.
3578	1899, Oct. 30	*PARRY, HERBERT MOSTYN	46, Franciscan Road, Tooting Bee Common, S.W.
3877	1901, Oct. 29	*PATON, DAVID LLEWELLYN... ..	44, Gunnersbury Lane, Acton, W.
980	1895, Oct. 24	*PAUL, JOHN WILLIAM	31, Bedford Row, W.C.
402	1875, May 10	PAYNE, WILLIAM PERCY	Holmesdale, The Park, Nottingham.
3878	1901, Oct. 29	*¶PEACE, JOHN CHALMERS	Kerse Estate Office, Falkirk, N.B.
1116	1896, Oct. 28	*PEARCE, CHARLES FREDERICK	65, Edgware Road, W.
4412	1898, Oct. 29	*PEARCE, DUDLEY FRANCIS	Pulloxhill, Amptill, Bedfordshire.
4413	1898, Oct. 29	*PEARCE, FRANCIS ARTHUR	78, Blenheim Gardens, Willesden Green, N.W.
146	1884, Apr. 21	PEARCE, FREDERICK WILLIAM	9, Whitehall Place, S.W.
114	1898, Oct. 29	*PEASE, CHARLES EDWARD	16, Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.
252	1897, Oct. 26	*¶PEEBLES, PHILIP	Syon House, Brentford, Middlesex.
334	1894, Feb. 23	*PEGGE, JOHN THOMAS	City Surveyor's Office, Durham.
479	1901, Oct. 29	*PENROSE, EDWARD ALEC	Estate Office, Rose Lane, Waterford, Ireland.
113	1898, Feb. 18	*PEPPERCORN, HENRY MCARTHUR	Larkfield, Maidstone, Kent.

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3118	1896, Oct. 28	*PEPPERCORN, JOHN ARTHUR ...	Eaton Socon, St. Neots, Huntingdonshire
3880	1901, Oct. 29	*PERCIVAL, WALTER GILBEY ...	Somerset Court, Brent Knoll, Somerset
1898	1890, Nov. 22	*PERKINS, JOSEPH	Glencoe, Willows Road, Balsall Heath, Birmingham.
3721	1900, Oct. 30	*PERKS, HUGH EARL	2, St. Paul's Square, Bedford.
1389	1887, Apr. 18	*PERKS, SYDNEY, A.R.I.B.A. ...	5 Crown Court, Cheapside, E.C.
3722	1900, Oct. 30	*PERRINS, GEORGE LATHAM ...	13, Cambridge Road, Lytham, Lancashire
3579	1899, Oct. 30	*PETCH, JOHN STONEHOUSE ...	Estate Office, Wensley, Leyburn, R.S.O. Yorkshire.
3881	1901, Oct. 29	*PETTER, ALBERT EDWARD ...	City Valuer's Office, Bristol.
1021	1883, Dec. 17	PEWTRESS, HERBERT WILMSHURST	15, Cursitor Street, Chancery Lane, W.C.
1129	1884, Mar. 10	PHILLIPS, GEORGE CAWKWELL ...	Clarence St., Southend-on-Sea, Essex.
2705	1894, Oct. 30	*PHILLIPS, FRANCIS JOHN	"Marmora," Hamlett Road, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.
1079	1884, Jan. 28	PHILLIPS, JOHN HENRY	130, Mount Street, Berkeley Square, W.
1448	1888, Jan. 23	*PHILLIPS, WILLIAM DEARLOVE ...	High Wycombe, Bucks.
1342	1886, Dec. 6	*PHYSICK, WALTER FREDERICK ...	65, Edgware Road, W.
2982	1895, Oct. 24	*PIERCY, FREDERIC ONSLOW ...	The Elms, Lowthorpe, East Yorkshire.
3882	1901, Oct. 29	*PILDITCH, WILLIAM THOMAS ...	2, Pall Mall East, S.W.
3254	1897, Oct. 26	*PINFOLD, FRANCIS ARTHUR ...	Estate Office, L. B. & S. C. Ry., London Bridge Terminus, S.E.
3883	1901, Oct. 29	*PINSENT, FRANCIS WINGFIELD HOMFRAY	4, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, E.C.
3723	1900, Oct. 30	*PINSON, GILBERT	Cobden Buildings, Corporation Street, Birmingham.
3724	1900, Oct. 30	*PITT, PHILIP SEPTIMUS	53, Bateman Street, Cambridge.
3725	1900, Oct. 30	*PLANT, WILLIAM	Borough Engineer's Office, Leicester.
3726	1900, Oct. 30	*POLE, ALEXANDER CHARLES REGINALD	Care of Messrs. W. and L. Clare, 37, Park Square, Leeds, Yorkshire.
3580	1899, Oct. 30	*POTTER, SHIRLEY HERBERT ...	Care of Howard Bonser, 176, Highbury New Park, N.W.
3884	1901, Oct. 29	*POTTIER, GEORGE LOUIS	2, St. George's Villas, Whipps Cross, Walthamstow, E.
1343	1886, Dec. 6	*PRATER, THOMAS HERBERT ...	Lotherton Estate Office, Aberford, near Leeds, Yorkshire.
3628	1900, Feb. 23	*PRATT, FRANK PERCY	97, Gresham Street, E.C.
3314	1898, Feb. 18	*PRICE, CAPEL HEReward ...	89, St. Paul's Road, Camden Square, N.W.
3885	1901, Oct. 29	*PRIEST, ALBERT EDWARD	Temeleigh, Old Hill, Staffordshire.
3415	1898, Oct. 29	*PRIESTMAN, ALFRED TUKE ...	Exchange Buildings, Bradford, Yorkshire
3629	1900, Feb. 23	*PROTHEROE, ALFRED ERNEST ...	67 and 68, Cheapside, E.C.
1680	1889, Dec. 9	*PUCKRIDGE, PERCIVAL MARTIN ...	Milton Pewsey, Wilts.

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2985	1895, Oct. 24	*PYE, GEORGE HENRY	Cherry Tree Cottage, Didsbury, Lanca- shire.
3120	1896, Oct. 28	*PYLE, BENJAMIN THOMAS RICE	29, Shrewsbury Villas, Plum Lane Plumstead, Kent.
3289	1885, Dec. 7	*RAND, JOHN	Elmfield, Esher, Surrey.
3581	1899, Oct. 30	*RANSOM, THOMAS REGINALD ...	59, Ritherdon Road, Upper Tooting, S.W.
3886	1901, Oct. 29	*RAWLENCE, JAMES	Wilton, Wilts.
3416	1898, Oct. 29	*RAWSTRON, CHARLES OLIVER ...	29B, High Street, Rotherham, Yorks.
2709	1894, Oct. 30	*READ, WALTER HERBERT	8, The Avenue, Castle Hill, Ealing, W.
3417	1898, Oct. 29	*REDFERN, CHARLES FREDERICK	33, Newhall Street, Birmingham.
3418	1898, Oct. 29	*REED, RICHARD GEORGE GORDON	Glen Devon, Addiscombe Road, Croydon.
3887	1901, Oct. 29	*REES, WILLIAM HAROLD	Annandale, 154, Croydon Road, Anerley, S.E.
3582	1899, Oct. 30	*REEVE, DOUGLAS WILLIAM ...	"St. Moritz," Mulgrave Road, Sutton, Surrey.
3583	1899, Oct. 30	*RICHARDSON, ERNEST EDWARD...	23, Trinder Road, Crouch Hill, N.
3165	1897, Feb. 17	*RICKARDS, ROBERT HILLIER TRAHERNE ANSON	Charles Street Chambers, Cardiff, Glamorganshire.
3584	1899, Oct. 30	*RIDDETT, MAURICE CHARLES ...	Town Hall Chambers, Ryde, Isle of Wight
3123	1896, Oct. 28	*RIVERS, CHARLES EDWIN	Municipal Offices, Harrogate, Yorkshire.
3419	1898, Oct. 29	*ROBBINS, WALTER FRANCIS ...	"Melrose," Hornsey Lane, N.
753	1882, Feb. 13	ROBERTS, CHARLES GORDON ...	42, New Broad Street, E.C.
3728	1900, Oct. 30	*ROBERTS, JOHN	Agricultural Department, University College of Wales, Bangor, North Wales.
3888	1901, Oct. 29	*ROBERTS, JOHN	Churton Villa, Tarvin Road, Chester.
3420	1898, Oct. 29	*ROBERTSON, HENRY CHARLES ...	Bolan House, Petworth St., Battersea Park, S.W.
3936	1902, Feb. 21	*ROBERTSON, PHILIP	Sandhills, Monkton, Ayrshire, N.B.
1124	1896, Oct. 28	*ROBINSON, JOHN BROOKE WOOD	The Swan Inn, Preston Capes, Daventry, Northamptonshire.
1729	1900, Oct. 30	*ROBINSON, JOSSLYN ALLEYNE ...	The Chestnuts, Bolton-le-Sands, Carn- forth, Lancashire.
803	1882, Apr. 24	ROBINSON, MARTIN CATLIN	Wenden, Saffron Walden, Essex.
255	1897, Oct. 26	*ROBINSON, RALPH ETESON	29, Beacon Hill, Camden Road, N.
421	1898, Oct. 29	*ROGERS, PERCY WILLBEN	78, Gloucester Rd., South Kensington, S.W.
986	1895, Oct. 24	*ROGERS, THOMAS GEORGE	Estate Offices, Railway Approach, Arch- way Road, Highgate, N.
130	1884, Mar. 10	ROSE, EDWARD JOSEPH	58, Corn Market Street, Oxford.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
1081	1884, Jan. 28	ROSS, DAVID JAMES, A.M.I.C.E.	Surveyors' Office, Guildhall, E.C.
3586	1899, Oct. 30	*ROWLANDSON, SAMUEL MESSITER	19, North Bailey, Durham.
1695	1890, Jan. 6	*ROWLEY, WILLIAM TAYLOR ...	Royston, Hertfordshire.
1901	1890, Nov. 22	*RUDDLE, FRANK J.	London County Council, Spring Gardens, S.W.
3730	1900, Oct. 30	*RUDDLE, FREDERICK CHARLES ...	Union Offices, Cardwell Place, Blackburn, Lancashire.
3772	1901, Feb. 21	*RUTLEY, ARTHUR DENNETT ...	11, Dowgate Hill, E.C.
3587	1899, Oct. 30	*RUTTER, ARTHUR LIONEL, M.A. (Cantab.)... ..	63, Sidney Street, Cambridge.
1024	1883, Dec. 17	SABIN, JOSEPH HENRY (Professional Associate of Council) ...	10, Little College Street, Westminster
3257	1897, Oct. 26	*ST. AUBYN, BELVILLE MOLESWORTH, B.A. (Oxon.)	Estate Office, Frogmore Farm, Westbury Wilts.
2734	1895, Mar. 6	*SAISE, ALFRED JOHN	Council Offices, Kingswood, near Bristol
2604	1893, Oct. 4	*SAKER, SYDNEY	95-97, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
2605	1893, Oct. 4	*SALE, ARTHUR REED	9, Lowther Street, Carlisle, Cumberland
3258	1897, Oct. 26	*SALT, HAROLD CROSSLEY, M.A. (Cantab.)	Barrington Estate Office, Burford Oxford.
3889	1901, Oct. 29	*SALT, LEONARD EUSTACE	Quarry Place, Shrewsbury, Shropshire
1424	1887, Dec. 19	*SALT, REGINALD NOWELL	Quarry Place, Shrewsbury, Shropshire
3588	1899, Oct. 30	*SANDAY, WILLIAM HENRY	15, Great George Street, S.W.
3589	1899, Oct. 30	*SANDELL, STANLEY LUNAU	Belcaire, Widmore Road, Bromley, Kent
3937	1902, Feb. 21	*SANDS, HUBERT COVELL	85, Ardgowan Road, Catford, S.E.
971	1883, May 25	*SACHELL, CHARLES	Hazelmere, Alumhurst Rd., Bournemouth Hants.
1728	1890, Feb. 10	*SACHELL, HERBERT A., A.R.I.B.A.	3, Staple Inn, W.C.
3731	1900, Oct. 30	*SAUNDERS, EDGAR WALTER	108, Stapleton Hall Road, Stroud Gloucestershire.
2711	1894, Oct. 30	*SAWYER, JOHN ASHTON	62, High Street, Winchester, Hants.
1148	1884, Apr. 21	SCARLETT, HARRY	Preston House, Firle, Lewes, Sussex.
3890	1901, Oct. 29	*SCHNEIDER, JOHN LAWRENCE	St. Alban's Villas, Turner's Hill, Waltham Cross, Herts.
3732	1900, Oct. 30	*SCHOFIELD, PETER	County Surveyor's Department, Cour Offices, Preston, Lancashire.
3422	1898, Oct. 29	*SCOBLE, HERBERT THOMAS	28, Victoria Street, S.W.
2712	1894, Oct. 30	*SCORER, ALFRED GEORGE	Flaxmoor, Caston, Attleborough, Norfolk
3023	1896, Jan. 21	*SCRIVENER, JOHN CHARLES	Ecclesbourne, Caterham Valley, Surrey
3423	1898, Oct. 29	*SEARLE, SYDNEY	Sudbury Priory, Harrow-on-the-Hill Middlesex.
2637	1894, Feb. 23	*SEDDON, GEORGE FARQUHARSON	24, Finsbury Square, E.C.
2168	1891, Nov. 4	*SEDGWICK, RUPERT WILLIAM	38, High Street, Watford, Herts.

Vip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
729	1890, Feb. 10	*SELBY, FRANK	44, Chancery Lane, W.C.
234	1884, Dec. 8	*SELBY, JOHN BASELEY	Atherton Hall, Leigh, near Manchester.
733	1900, Oct. 30	*SELLER, FRANK RUSSELL	The Homestead, Dartford, Kent.
572	1880, Feb. 16	SEXBY, JOHN JAMES	London County Council, Spring Gardens, S.W.
425	1887, Dec. 19	*SHAW, ARTHUR	Ramsden Estate Offices, Railway Street, Huddersfield, Yorkshire.
262	1897, Oct. 26	*SHEARER, JAMES HUGHAN	Museum Chambers, 22, Queen Street, Exeter, Devon.
24	1898, Oct. 29	*¶SHELDON, HAROLD	Kinderton Street, Middlewich, Cheshire.
449	1884, Apr. 21	SHERRY, NATHANIEL	45, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
734	1900, Oct. 30	*SHETTLÉ, EDWARD GURNEY	Care of Messrs. Franklin, Gale, and Newton, Wallingford, Berks.
991	1901, Oct. 29	*SHIPWRIGHT, WILLIAM GEORGE	3, Warwick Street, Charing Cross, S.W.
663	1897, Oct. 26	*SHORNEY, ARTHUR SHEPHERD	The Priory Gateway, Great Malvern, Worcestershire.
90	1899, Oct. 30	*SIMPSON, JOHN HENRY	6, Stanley Gardens, Kensington Park Road, W.
34	1897, Oct. 26	*SIMPSON, LESLIE SHEPHERD	South Collingham, Newark, Nottingham.
14	1894, Oct. 30	*SKEAT, ARTHUR PERCIVAL	Londonderry Hall, Dominica, British West Indies.
58	1882, Dec. 18	SKINGLE, ALFRED	29, Fleet Street, E.C.
56	1897, Feb. 17	*¶SKINGLE, ALFRED CHARLES	34, Josephine Avenue, Brixton, S.W.
50	1884, Jan. 14	SLADE, ISAAC	90 & 91, Queen Street, E.C.
26	1898, Oct. 29	*SMITH, ARTHUR PLUMBE	Gloucester Chambers, Chester.
01	1899, Oct. 30	*SMITH, DOUGLAS	Stanage Park Estate, Brampton Bryan, Herefordshire.
8	1898, Oct. 29	*¶SMITH, GEORGE HENRY	1, Worcester Road, Wimbledon, S.W.
2	1901, Oct. 29	*SMITH, HUBERT GEORGE	Boughton-Monchelsea, Maidstone, Kent.
2	1891, Mar. 14	*SMITH, JAMES	Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Buckingham.
2	1899, Oct. 30	*¶SMITH, JOHN AMBROSE	The Dale, Tatton Park, Knutsford, Cheshire.
3	1901, Oct. 29	*SMITH, JOHN WILLIAM	60, Brazil Street, Hull, Yorkshire.
4	1901, Oct. 29	*SMITH, QUENTIN CULLEN	78, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
0	1895, Oct. 24	*SMITHELLS, EDWIN	Kenilworth, Newport Road, Stafford.
5	1890, Nov. 22	*SNAILUM, WALTER WADMAN	Church Street & Wingfield Road, Trow- bridge, Wilts.
3	1897, Oct. 26	*SNOW, HENRY CYPRIAN	Friar Lane, Leicester.
3	1901, Oct. 29	*SOPER, HAROLD	"Winfield," Wilbury Avenue, Hove, Sussex.
	1897, Oct. 26	*SOUTCOMBE, JOHN CHARLES	3, Castle Street, Barnstaple, Devon.
	1892, Feb. 26	*SOUTTER, ERNEST	The Paddocks, Guildford, Surrey.

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3132	1896, Oct. 28	*SPARROW, WILLIAM HUGH ...	Beckminster, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire.
3495	1899, Feb. 16	*SPEAKMAN, JOHN MCCLURE ...	The Hawthorns, Whalley Bridge, near Stockport, Cheshire.
1906	1890, Nov. 22	*SPELMAN, WILLIAM WILTON RIN	St. Giles Street, Norwich, Norfolk.
3896	1901, Oct. 29	*SPENCE, RICHMOND	The Patch, Glynde, Sussex.
3268	1897, Oct. 26	*STACEY, FREDERICK CHARLES WEBSTER	9, Carteret Street, Westminster, S.W.
868	1883, Jan. 15	STACEY, WILLIAM... ..	80, Cheapside, E.C.
1697	1890, Jan. 6	*STANTON, FRANCIS CHARLES ...	18, Westmount Road, Eltham, S.E.
2608	1893, Oct. 4	*STALEY, ALBERT HENRY	Coton Road, Nuneaton, Warwickshire.
3430	1898, Oct. 29	*STALLARD, HAROLD ORLANDO ...	Church Farm, Great Thurlow, Suffolk.
3431	1898, Oct. 29	*STANTON, FREDERICK WILLIAM SCHULTHEISS... ..	10, The Paddock, Chatham, Kent.
3735	1900, Oct. 30	*STEAD, EDWARD JOHN	Bridgmaster's Department, County Offices, Preston, Lancashire.
3897	1901, Oct. 29	*STEDMAN, CHARLES FREDERICK...	"Kelsham," Cranleigh, Surrey.
3898	1901, Oct. 29	*STEPHENS, JOHN KYLE	13, Donegall Square, N., Belfast, Ireland.
710	1882, Jan. 16	STEVENSON, FREDERICK J.... ..	Portland Office, Queen Anne Street, W.
3630	1900, Feb. 23	*STIMSON, EDWARD FREDERICK	"Clovelly," Marshall's Road, Sutton Surrey.
3270	1897, Oct. 26	*STIMSON, HERBERT PERCY ...	2, New Kent Road, S.E.
3737	1900, Oct. 30	*STOCKINGS, ARTHUR PERRY ...	57, Charlotte Street, Portland Place, V.
3271	1897, Oct. 26	*STOKES, HUGH CHARLES	49, Upper Baker Street, N.W.
3738	1900, Oct. 30	*STONE, CYRIL FRANK	1, Lonsdale Street, Carlisle, Cumberland.
2899	1901, Oct. 29	*STONE, FREDERIC	18, London Road, Newcastle, Staffordshire.
3272	1897, Oct. 26	*STONEHAM, EDWARD RUSSELL	Orchard House, Erith, Kent.
828	1882, Dec. 4	STOWER, JOSEPH	43, Chancery Lane, W.C.
3133	1896, Oct. 28	*STRAKER, HOWARD	16, Water Lane, Great Tower St., E.C.
3739	1900, Oct. 30	*STRUDWICK, FRANK EDWARD ...	32, Park Road, Bromley, Kent.
3134	1896, Oct. 28	*STUBBING, RICHARD WEBB ...	37, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
1578	1889, Feb. 11	*STUCKÉ, WM. HENRY, A.R.I.B.A.	P.O. Box 2271, Johannesburg, and P. Box 91, Bloemfontein, B.S.A.
1235	1884, Dec. 8	*STURGE, THEODORE	33, Corn Street, Bristol, Gloucestershire.
1296	1886, Jan. 11	*STURGESS, JOHN MOORE	Penshurst Park, near Tunbridge, Kent and 30, Craven Street, Strand, W.C.
1708	1890, Jan. 27	*STURLEY, ARTHUR DYSON	35, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.
1978	1891, Jan. 17	*SUMMERFIELD, JOSEPH CHARLES	73, Chelsea Gardens, S.W.
3900	1901, Oct. 29	*SURREY, CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM	Architect's Department, London County Council, S.W.
3594	1899, Oct. 30	*SUTCLIFFE, JAMES HENRY	Hazelwood, Hebden Bridge, Yorkshire.

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3433	1898, Oct. 29	*SWAN, HAROLD	18, Wandle Road, Upper Tooting, S.W.
3273	1897, Oct. 26	*¶SWANWICK, BRUCE, M.A.(Oxon.)	Royal Agricultural College Farm, Cirencester.
3595	1899, Oct. 30	*TAIT, FRANK VINCENT	Rathlara, Stocks Lane, Boughton, Chester.
3901	1901, Oct. 29	*TAILBOY, FREDERICK JAMES ...	4, Kensington Gardens, Cranbrook Park, Ilford, Essex.
3902	1901, Oct. 29	*TANNER, RUDOLPH	29, Pelham Place, South Kensington, S.W.
3903	1901, Oct. 29	*TANNER, WILLIAM HUGH	4, Brackley Road, Beckenham, Kent.
3135	1896, Oct. 28	*¶TATE, JOSEPH GEORGE	The Rutland Estate Office, Ilkeston, Derbyshire.
3274	1897, Oct. 26	*TAYLOR, JOHN FRANCIS WHITE ...	Messrs. Humbert, Son, & Flint, Watford, Herts.
3904	1901, Oct. 29	*TAYLOR, RUSSELL LEIGH	Cecily Villa, Cirencester, Gloucestershire.
3905	1901, Oct. 29	*TAYLOR, SAMUEL DAVIS	6, Oak Street, The Square, Abingdon, Berkshire.
3740	1900, Oct. 30	*TAYLOR, WILLIAM HENRY	Nuttall, Nottingham.
3906	1901, Oct. 29	*¶TERRY, ARTHUR ELLIOTT	County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W.
3596	1899, Oct. 30	*¶TERRY, FRANCIS WILLIAM	Hawthorn Villa, The Mount, York.
3597	1899, Oct. 30	*TERRY, FRANK TREACHER... ..	95, Victoria Street, S.W.
2718	1894, Oct. 30	*TEWSON, LEONARD	80, Cheapside, E.C.
2549	1892, Nov. 28	*THOMAS, EDWARD MORGAN DAWSON	Tyrch Quarries Company, Clynderwen, R.S.O., Pembrokeshire.
3598	1899, Oct. 30	*THOMAS, GEORGE... ..	Land Registry, Survey and Map Dept., 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.
3435	1898, Oct. 29	*THOMAS, WILLIAM JAMES EDGAR	21, Tresillian Terrace, Cardiff, Glamorganshire.
1027	1883, Dec. 17	THOMPSON, ALFRED	Estate Department, South Eastern Railway, London Bridge, S.E.
2720	1894, Oct. 30	*THOMPSON, CLAUDE WILLIAM GEORGE HUGH	Gladstone Estate Office, Skipton-in-Craven, Yorkshire.
2611	1893, Oct. 4	*THOMPSON, FREDERICK HUBERT	Breadsall Lodge, near Derby.
3275	1897, Oct. 26	*THOMPSON, HAROLD STUART ...	253, Monument Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
2721	1894, Oct. 30	*THOMPSON, JOSEPH ATHERDEN ...	50, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
2735	1895, Mar. 6	*¶THOMPSON, ROLAND O'BRIEN ...	399, Oxford Street, W.
3907	1901, Oct. 29	*THORNE, RICHARD SQUIRE ...	Madras Agricultural College, Saidapet, Madras, India.
3741	1900, Oct. 30	*THOROLD, JAMES ERNEST	Burghley Estate Office, Stamford, Lincolnshire.
1100	1884, Feb. 11	THURGOOD, ERNEST CHARLES ...	Estate Office, 98, High St., Lewisham, S.E.

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3599	1899, Oct. 30	*THURGOOD, LEONARD FIELDER ...	5, Ouseley Road, Wandsworth Common S.W.
3742	1900, Oct. 30	*TIFFIN, THOMAS EDWARD, A.M.I.C.E.	Deputy Borough Engineer, Municipal Buildings, West Hartlepool, Durham
3600	1899, Oct. 30	*TIGHE, ARTHUR	10, South Street, Finsbury, E.C.
1537	1888, Dec. 10	*TILLY, HUBERT DOUGLAS	50, High Street, Maidenhead, Berks.
3743	1900, Oct. 30	*TIMBRELL, ALAN	Egremont, Tavistock, Devon.
3908	1901, Oct. 29	*TITERTON, SYDNEY GEORGE PENN	40, Old Broad Street, E.C.
3938	1902, Feb. 21	*TOMLIN, FRANCIS FERRIER ...	49, Lordship Lane, Wood Green, N.
3744	1900, Oct. 30	*TONSON-RYE, JOHN REGINALD ...	Mount Pleasant, Wootton Wawen, near Birmingham.
3136	1896, Oct. 28	*TOWN, HENRY ANNANDALE... ..	31, Rectory Terrace, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
3745	1900, Oct. 30	*TOWNLY, RONALD STARKEY ...	Estates Agency Offices, 13, High Road Willesden Green, N.W.
1979	1891, Jan. 17	*TOWNSEND, GEORGE JAMES... ..	London County Council, 40, Craven Street, Strand, W.C.
3276	1897, Oct. 26	*TREHEARNE, ALFRED FREDERICK ALDRIDGE	45, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
3436	1898, Oct. 29	*TREMLETT, WALTER WILLIAM...	Estate Office, Uffington, Stamford Lincolnshire.
3278	1897, Oct. 26	*TURNER, DRYSDALE	48, Stalbridge Road, Crewe, Cheshire.
3601	1899, Oct. 30	*TURNER, HENRY	4, Dorset Street, Preston, Lancashire.
3279	1897, Oct. 26	*TURNER, HERBERT	Slade House, Pencisly Road, Canton Cardiff.
3909	1901, Oct. 29	*TURNER, JABEZ TENNYSON ...	27, Grove Road, Wanstead, N.E.
1394	1887, May 23	*TURNER, PERCY	Dale Hall, Henley Rd., Ipswich, Suffolk.
3746	1900, Oct. 30	*TURNER, VINCENT... ..	Engineer's Office, 1, Pimlico Road, S.W.
2612	1893, Oct. 4	*TYLER, WILLIAM	Estate Department, L. & N. W. Ry. Euston Station, N.W.
3602	1899, Oct. 30	*TYPE, MARCUS OSWALD	101, Trafalgar Rd, Moseley, Birmingham.
1168	1884, May 5	UDNY, AUGUSTUS CHARLES... ..	Stanford Estate Office, 1, Selborne Road Hove, & 142, Springfield Road, Brighton, Sussex.
1596	1889, Feb. 25	*VALE, HENRY	Darlington Street, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire.
3280	1897, Oct. 26	*VEIT, LEONARD JAMES... ..	Urban District Council, Goole, Yorkshire.
2551	1892, Nov. 28	*VENNING, ALFRED JOHN MEYBOHM, M.A. (Oxon.)	26, Ker Street, Devonport, Devon.

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07	1890, Nov. 22	*VERITY, ERNEST GEORGE	51, Golden Square, W.
01	1901, Oct. 29	*VINCE, CLEMENT HARWOOD	41, Aqueduct Street, Preston, Lancashire.
48	1900, Oct. 30	*¶ WACHER, THOMAS BLAKE	2, Ethelbert Road, Canterbury, Kent.
34	1888, Feb. 20	*WADE, HENRY	10, Pitt Street, Barnsley, Yorkshire.
99	1890, Jan. 6	*WAIN, GEORGE SPARROW	8 and 9, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.
45	1895, Oct. 24	*WALDRAM, PERCY JOHN	17, Buckingham St., Charing Cross, S.W.
76	1880, Mar. 1	WALKER, LEON VICTOR	79, Dunsmore Road, Stamford Hill, N.
24	1896, Jan. 21	*¶ WALKER, WILLIAM SELVES	22, Moorgate Street. E.C.
49	1900, Oct. 30	*¶ WALSH, FREDERICK LEOPOLD MORFEE	195, Gleneldon Road, Streatham, S.W.
60	1900, Oct. 30	*¶ WALTER, THOMAS JAMES	Gervis Place, Bournemouth, Hants.
81	1897, Oct. 26	*WALTON, EDGAR THOMAS	11, Cotherstone Rd., Brixton Hill, S.W.
71	1900, Oct. 30	*WALTON, LEON MAITLAND	"Ingleside," Manor Way, Bexley, Kent.
11	1901, Oct. 29	*¶ WARD, HENRY PAYNE	"Burleigh," Reigate Road, Redhill, Surrey.
38	1898, Oct. 29	*WARD, MARTIN HAMMOND	70, Westow Hill, Upper Norwood, S.E.
99	1898, Oct. 29	*WARING, HOLT	Waringstown, Co. Down, Ireland.
32	1897, Oct. 26	*WARWICK, GEORGE ERNEST	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
90	1883, Dec. 17	WATERER, CLARENCE	Dover House, Chertsey, Surrey.
52	1900, Oct. 30	*WATERS, FRANK	15, Bank Plain, Norwich, Norfolk.
80	1891, Jan. 17	*WATSON, CLAUDE HENRY	"Sunnyside," Woolsington, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
94	1899, Oct. 30	*¶ WATSON, DAVID ALEXANDER	Estate Office, Shirburn, Wallingford.
51	1890, Feb. 24	WATSON, GEORGE	Parliament Mansions, Victoria St., S.W.
14	1893, Oct. 4	*WATSON, WILLIAM JAMES	13, Pembroke Square, Kensington, W.
12	1901, Oct. 29	*WATT, ALEXANDER LINDSAY	Ablington House, Figheldean, Salisbury, Wilts.
40	1898, Oct. 29	*WEALL, JOHN GRAHAM	Rutland Lodge, Watford, Herts.
52	1892, Nov. 28	*WEATHERHEAD, DAVID WILKINSON	50, Low Street, Keighley, Yorkshire.
53	1900, Oct. 30	*¶ WEATHERILL, GEORGE FORD	Estate Office, Farnley, Otley, Yorkshire.
34	1897, Oct. 26	*WEATHERITT, JAMES	8, Searles Road, Old Kent Road, S.E.
38	1896, Oct. 28	*WEAVER, HENRY PERCIVAL FRANCIS	Lye, Stour bridge, Worcestershire.
40	1888, Dec. 10	*WEBB, FREDERIC NOEL	Babraham, Cambridge.
95	1899, Oct. 30	*¶ WEBBER, HENRY STANTON	Department of Public Works Pretoria, B.S.A.
11	1898, Oct. 29	*WEEKES, CYRIL SWAFFER	100, Beaufort Street, S.W.

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3316	1898, Feb. 18	*WEIR, JAMES SCOTT	Borough Engineer's Office, Town Hall Halifax, Yorkshire.
1031	1883, Dec. 17	WELLS, EDWARD OGBOURN ...	9, Whitehall Place, S.W.
3442	1898, Oct. 29	*¶ WELSH, HUGH	c/o J. M. Clark, The Bank, Haltwhistle Carlisle.
3913	1901, Oct. 29	*¶ WEST, ARTHUR SMITH	Borough Engineer's Office, Keighley Yorkshire.
3754	1900, Oct. 30	*WEST, SIDNEY HERBERT	47, Mount Avenue, Ealing, W.
941	1883, Apr. 30	WESTON, JOSEPH AURELIUS... ..	83, High Street, Bedford.
3755	1900, Oct. 30	*WETENHALL, EDWARD BOX, A.R.I.B.A.	Wyken, Woodside, Wimbledon, S.W.
3756	1900, Oct. 30	*WHATLEY, ERNEST JAMES	"Panton House," Cabbal Road, Cromer Norfolk.
1430	1887, Dec. 19	*WHEELER, CHARLES TREVOR OGLE	186, Earl's Court Road, S.W.
3757	1900, Oct. 30	*¶ WHELDON, MARTIN LOWISH ...	20, Claremont Terrace, York.
3758	1900, Oct. 30	*WHITE, BENJAMIN WILLIAM ...	15, 16, & 17, Eldon Street, E.C.
2997	1895, Oct. 24	*WHITE, WALTER ERNEST COATES	Manor Farm, Beedon, Newbury, Berks
3025	1896, Jan. 21	*WHITE, WILLIAM, JUN.	35, Westgate Rd., Newcastle-upon-Tyne Northumberland.
3914	1901, Oct. 29	*WHITEHEAD, ERNEST MORTIMER	95, Earlsfield Road, Wandsworth Comm S.W.
3612	1899, Oct. 30	*WHITELEY, CYPRIAN CHARLES OSWALD	82, Queen Street, E.C.
3759	1900, Oct. 30	*¶ WHITTEN, GEORGE JACKSON ...	12, Deer Park, Tenby, Pembrokeshire.
3915	1901, Oct. 29	*WIDDICOMBE, CHARLES EDWIN...	135, Rosary Road, Thorpe, Norwich.
3916	1901, Oct. 29	*WIGLEY, HERBERT HENRY ..	16, Kendrick Street, Stroud, Gloucester shire.
3608	1899, Oct. 30	*¶ WIGLEY, SIDNEY PRUDDEN ...	Winslow, Bucks.
3167	1897, Feb. 17	*WIGRAM, HENRY JOSEPH	The Manor, Collingham, Newark, Not
3026	1896, Jan. 21	*¶ WILDE, SIDNEY ALGERNON ...	89, Larkhall Rise, Clapham, S.W.
3917	1901, Oct. 29	*WILFORD, CECIL MARSHALL ...	Kirkoswald R.S.O., Cumberland.
3609	1899, Oct. 30	*¶ WILKINSON, PERCY NEWTON ...	7, Oppidans Road, Primrose Hill, N.W.
2146	1891, May 23	*WILKS, ERNEST STRINGER	Douglas Avenue, Hythe, Kent.
3610	1899, Oct. 30	*¶ WILLIAMS, ARTHUR CODRINGTON	9, Whitehall Place, S.W.
3285	1897, Oct. 26	*WILLIAMS, DANIEL SMITH	Rochford Rural District Council, Hop Green Road, South Benfleet, Essex.
3444	1898, Oct. 29	*WILLIAMS, PETER LLOYD ARM- STRONG... ..	63, St. James Road, Tunbridge Wel Kent.
3760	1900, Oct. 30	*¶ WILLIAMS, RICHARD ERNEST HAVARD	The Beeches, High Road, Ponders Ei N.E.
442	1876, Apr. 3	WILLIAMS, WILLIAM WELSBY ...	Farnham, Surrey.
3140	1896, Oct. 28	*¶ WILLOUGHBY, CHARLES ALBERT	22, Chancery Lane, W.C.

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883	1884, Jan. 28	WILLOUGHBY, CHARLES WILLIAM	22, Chancery Lane, W.C.
118	1901, Oct. 29	*WILSON, EVERARD JOHN ...	c/o Messrs. Tuckett and Son, 2, Basinghall Street, E.C.
72	1891, Nov. 4	*WILSON, JAMES CALVERT ...	Worsthorne Estate Office, Burnley, Lancashire.
46	1898, Oct. 29	*WILSON, JOHN ...	Langham Hall, Colchester.
555	1892, Nov. 28	*WILSON, JOHN HAYES ...	10, Upstall Street, Camberwell, S.E.
49	1888, Jan. 23	*WILSON, WILLIAM EDWARD ...	St. Andrew's Chambers, Albert Square, Manchester.
86	1897, Oct. 26	*WILTON, JAMES PERCY ...	The University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, Cardiganshire.
311	1899, Oct. 30	*WITHAM, JAMES BERNARD ...	203, Temple Chambers, 33, Brazennose Street, Manchester.
919	1901, Oct. 29	*WONNACOTT, HOWARD JOHN ...	9, Wildash Road, East Dulwich, S.E.
429	1898, Oct. 29	*WONTNER-SMITH, PERCY ...	Grasmere, Hendon Lane, Finchley, N.
920	1901, Oct. 29	*WOOD, HERBERT CALVERT...	Whitworth Estates Office, Spennymoor, Durham.
317	1898, Feb. 18	*WOOD, JOHN EDWARD ...	28, Nightingale Lane, Balham, S.W.
921	1901, Oct. 29	*WOOD, ROWLAND HARRY ...	c/o Messrs. Kemsley, 41, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.
313	1899, Oct. 30	*WOODCOCK, FRANK SYDNEY ...	Cranbrook, Underhill Road, East Dulwich, S.E.
358	1887, Jan. 10	*WOOLNOUGH, JOHN WILLIAM ...	6, Vicarage Drive, Eastbourne, Sussex.
168	1897, Feb. 17	*WOOLNOUGH, TOM... ..	Fleet House, Hoppers Road, Winchmore, Middlesex.
142	1896, Oct. 28	*WORDSWORTH, CHRISTOPHER ...	Brooklands, South Godstone, Surrey.
431	1887, Dec. 19	*WORTHINGTON, JAMES SCOTT ...	4, Frederick's Place, E.C.
288	1897, Oct. 26	*WRIGHT, ERNEST BERESFORD FITZHERBERT	The Grange, Butterley, Derby.
922	1901, Oct. 29	*WRIGHT, HENRY MARTIN ...	Stapleford Lodge, Stapleford, Cambridgeshire.
725	1894, Oct. 30	*WRIGHT, PHILIP CHETWOOD ...	Brattleby Hall, near Lincoln.
595	1880, Dec. 13	WRIGHT, THOMAS HAWKINS ...	c/o The Merchant Investors, Limited, 156, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
614	1899, Oct. 30	*WRIGHT, THOMAS HENRY ...	7, Huron Road, Upper Tooting, S.W.
923	1901, Oct. 29	*WRIGHT, WALTER BRERETON...	Sunnyside, Abbey Road, Chertsey, Surrey.
615	1899, Oct. 30	*WRIGHTSON, JOHN FREDERICK HUTON	College of Agriculture, Downton, Wilts.
726	1894, Oct. 30	*WYATT, ARCHIBALD ...	The Jungle, Porchester, Hants.
924	1901, Oct. 29	*WYLEY, HENRY CHARLES ...	Newmarket Buildings, Bridgnorth, Salop.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
3616	1899, Oct. 30	*YEWDALL, FRANCIS EDWARD ...	26, Cambrian Road, Richmond, Surrey.
3449	1898, Oct. 29	*YOUNG, JAMES DAWBARN	6, Quality Court, Chancery Lane, W.C.
3761	1900, Oct. 30	*YOUNG, KENNETH JAMES	51, Coleman Street, E.C.
2999	1895, Oct. 24	*YOUNG, WILLIAM	Oakdene, Harpenden, Herts.

Total number of Professional Associates, 901.

Associates.

Date of Election.	ASSOCIATES.	Address.
1897, Oct. 26	ADKINS, WILLIAM RYLAND DENT	2, Temple Gardens, E.C.
1876, Nov. 27	ALVERSTONE, THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD, G.C.M.G., LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND (Associate of Council).	Hornton Lodge, Pitt Street, Kensington, W.
1880, Dec. 13	BANKES, JOHN ELDON, K.C.	3, Hare Court, Temple, E.C.
1888, May 14	BARNES, GEORGE FREDERICK	London County Council, Spring Gardens, S.W.
1899, Oct. 30	BARRY, CHARLES EDWARD	Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
1868, July 27	BARRY, SIR JOHN WOLFE, K.C.B., M.I.C.E. (Associate of Council)	21, Delahay Street, S.W.
1879, Feb. 3	BEALE, JAMES SAMUEL	28, Great George Street, S.W.
1892, Feb. 26	BELLEWES, GEORGE OLIVER	45, Parliament Street, S.W.
1900, Oct. 30	BERKELEY, ROWLAND THOMAS MORTIMER, B.A. (Cantab.)	Temple Gardens, Temple, E.C., and 72, Belgrave Road, S.W.
1899, Feb. 16	BLACKSHAW, JOHN FRANK	The Midland Dairy Institute, Kingston Fields, Derby.
1890, Jan. 6	BOULGER, GEORGE EDWARD SIMONDS	34, Argyll Mansions, Addison Bridge, W.
1868, June 23	BRAMWELL, SIR FREDK. JOSEPH, BART., F.R.S., M.I.C.E.	5, Great George Street, S.W.
1884, Feb. 11	BUND, JOHN W. WILLIS	15, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
1890, May 29	CADELL, GEORGE	c/o Messrs. Cowan and Dalmahoy, 31, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh.
1871, Feb. 13	CASTLE, EDWARD JAMES, K.C.	8, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
1891, Jan. 17	CLARKE, SIR ERNEST	13, Hanover Square, W.
1883, Dec. 17	CLARKE, SIR EDWARD, K.C.	2, Essex Court, Temple, E.C.
1883, Dec. 17	CLODE, WALTER	3, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C.

Date of Election.	ASSOCIATES.	Address.
1886, Dec. 6	CLUTTON, HUBERT SPENCER ...	9, Whitehall Place, S.W.
1894, Oct. 30	COLAM, ROBERT FREDERICK ...	4, Essex Court, Temple, E.C.
1900, Feb. 23	COURTHOPE-MUNROE, HARRY, M.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	3, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C.
1896, Jan. 21	COWARD, JOHN CHARLES LEWIS, K.C.	3, Pump Court, Temple, E.C.
1891, Nov. 4	COWLARD, CHRISTOPHER LETHBRIDGE... ..	Launceston, Cornwall.
1885, Jan. 12	CRIPPS, CHARLES ALFRED, K.C., M.P.	1, Essex Court, Temple, E.C.
1900, Feb. 23	DANCKWERTS, WILLIAM OTTO ADOLPH JULIUS, K.C.	7, New Court, Carey Street, W.C.
1898, Oct. 29	DOWNIE, ALEX. FRANCIS MACKENZIE	Alton, Hants.
1892, Nov. 28	EMDEN, T. WALTER L.	105 and 106, Strand, W.C.
1886, Jan. 11	FREAM, WILLIAM	Downton, Wilts.
1878, Feb. 11	FREEMAN, GEO. MALLOWS, K.C. ...	Palace Chambers, 9, Bridge Street, S.W., and 11, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
1878, Mar. 11	FRESHFIELD, EDWIN	5, Bank Buildings, E.C.
1876, Mar. 20	FRESHFIELD, WILLIAM DAWES ...	5, Bank Buildings, E.C.
1890, Feb. 24	GAYTON, CHARLES	Much Hadham, near Ware, Herts.
1879, Apr. 28	GEPP, CHAS. BRAMSTON OSBORNE	Chelmsford, Essex.
1895, Mar. 6	GLEN, REGINALD CUNNINGHAM ...	1, New Court, Temple, E.C.
1899, Feb. 16	GRAHAM, WILLIAM VAUX	5, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
1874, Jan. 5	GRANTHAM, RICHARD FUGE, M.I.C.E.	Northumberland Chambers, Northumber- land Avenue, W.C.
1882, Mar. 27	HAMILTON, HENRY BEST HANS ...	1, Brick Court, Temple, E.C.
1884, May 5	HAMOND, THOMAS ASTLEY HORACE	Manor House, Swaffham, Norfolk.
1897, Oct. 26	HILL, JOHN SMITH, B.A., B.SC. (<i>Lond.</i>)	The Agricultural College, Aspatria, Cum- berland.
1887, Jan. 24	HUDSON, ALFRED ARTHUR	5, Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.

Date of Election.	ASSOCIATES.	Address.
1887, May 23	KINCH, EDWARD	Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester.
1896, Oct. 28	KING, WALTER GEORGE... ..	The Old College, Dulwich, S.E.
1873, Apr. 21	KING, WILLIAM, M.I.C.E.	Gas Office, Duke Street, Liverpool.
1891, Nov. 4	LEWORTHY, JOHN HENRY	29, Fleet Street, E.C.
1874, Feb. 16	LITTLER, SIR RALPH DANIEL MAKINSON, K.C., C.B.	6, Pump Court, Temple, E.C.
1888, Mar. 5	LUARD, MAJOR-GEN. CHARLES EDWARD, R.E.	Ightham Knoll, near Sevenoaks, Kent.
1891, May 23	MALDEN, WALTER JAMES	The Colonial College, Hollesley Bay, Suffolk.
1900, Oct. 30	MARCHANT, JAMES ROBERT VERNAM, M.A. (<i>Oxon</i>)	5, Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.
1874, Feb. 16	MARRIOTT, THE RIGHT HON. SIR WILLIAM THACKERAY, K.C.	6, Crown Office Row, Temple, E.C.
1886, Dec. 6	MARSHALL, FREDERICK, K.C.	3, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C.
1891, Nov. 4	MENCE, PHILLIP ALLAN... ..	Banstead House, Fontenoy Road, Balham, S.W.
1895, Oct. 24	MILLES, CHARLES WILLIAM	8, Whitehall Place, S.W.
1888, Nov. 12	MOULTON, JOHN FLETCHER, K.C., M.P.	11, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
1900, Oct. 30	MUNSEY, THOMAS HENSMAN	Westminster City Hall, Charing Cross Road, W.C.
1895, Oct. 24	PAIN, ARTHUR CADLICK, M.I.C.E... ..	17, Victoria Street, S.W.
1894, Feb. 23	PINCHES, EDWARD EWIN	2, Essex Court, Temple, and 1, Nevern Road, South Kensington, S.W.
1888, Mar. 19	POLLARD, EDWARD HUTCHINSON	3, Elm Court, Temple, E.C.
1894, Oct. 30	REDMAN, JOSEPH HAWORTH... ..	2, New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
1868, Nov. 9	REES, JOHN CHARLES	5, Victoria Street, S.W.
1896, June 2	RICHARDS, HENRY CHARLES, K.C., M.P.	2, Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, E.C.
1885, Jan. 26	RICKARDS, ARTHUR GEORGE, K.C., M.A. (<i>Oxon</i> .)	Palace Chambers, 9, Bridge Street, S.W., and 11, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
1882, Jan. 16	RIGG, HERBERT ADDINGTON... ..	41 Parliament Street, S.W.
1895, Oct. 24	RUSSELL, CHARLES ALFRED, K.C.	2, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C.
1883, April 2	RYDE, WALTER CRANLEY	1, Brick Court, Temple, E.C.
1884, Dec. 8	SCOTT, THE HON. HENRY ROBERT	Belvoir Castle, Grantham, Lincolnshire.
1882, Feb. 11	SETH-SMITH, ARCHIBALD	Silvermere, Cobham, Surrey.

Date of Election.	ASSOCIATES.	Address.
1888, Apr. 30	SETH-SMITH, FREDERICK	The Lodge, Upton Gray, Winchfield, Hants.
1901, Feb. 21	SMITH, JOHN EDWARD	Town Hall, Westminster, S.W.
1896, Jan. 21	SOMERVILLE, WILLIAM, M.A., D.SC.	4, Whitehall Place, S.W.
1884, Jan. 14	STATHAM, WILLIAM ARNOLD... ..	12, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C., and 23, Abingdon Street, S.W.
1882, Jan. 16	STEPHENS, PEMBROKE S., K.C. ...	1, Plowden Buildings, Temple, E.C.
1875, Jan. 4	STRUTT, THE HON. FREDERICK ...	Milford House, Derby.
1896, Jan. 21	STUTFIELD, ALFRED ROBERT OGILVIE	The Bedford Estate Office, Bloomsbury.
1877, Dec. 10	SUTTON, HENRY	Farrar's Building, Temple, E.C.
1899, Feb. 16	TERRY, GEORGE PERCY WARNER	Town Hall, Caxton Street, Westminster, S.W.
1891, Nov. 4	THOMAS, GEORGE JAMES	London County Council, 40, Craven St., W.C.
1880, Dec. 13	THOMAS HUBERT	Watford, Herts.
1899, Oct. 30	VAUGHAN, EDWARD JOSEPH	2, Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, E.C.
1891, Mar. 14	VEASEY, THOMAS FREDERICK ...	5, Copthall Buildings, E.C.
1885, May 18	WARREN, REGINALD AUGUSTUS ...	Preston Place, Worthing, Sussex.
1884, May 26	WELLS, ALFRED DODD	Sinodun, Wallingford, Berks.
1886, May 17	WHEELER, THOMAS WHITTENBURY, K.C.... ..	1, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
1876, Dec. 18	WILL, JOHN SHIRESS, K.C.	Palace Chambers, 9, Bridge Street, S.W., and 2, Garden Court, Temple, E.C.
1875, Mar. 15	WINCKWORTH, LEWIS	31, Abingdon Street, S.W.
1870, Jan. 10	WING, THOMAS TWINING	Upper Hale, Farnham, Surrey.
1890, Nov. 22	WRIGHTSON, JOHN	College of Agriculture, Downton, Wilts.

Total number of Associates, 86.

Colonial Fellows.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	COLONIAL FELLOWS.	Address.
3939	1902, Feb. 21	ALLEN, RAYMOND CECIL	Chief Surveyor, Uganda Protectorate, British East Africa, via Mombasa.
3620	1899, Oct. 30	BAKER, WILLIAM ANTHONY	Surveyor-General's Office, Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I.
3144	1896, Oct. 28	BATY, SEBERT CONRAD ELTON	Superintendent of Public Works, Mombasa, East Africa.
3940	1902, Feb. 21	BIDWELL, REGENT ALFRED JOHN	Singapore, and Colonial Club, Whitehall Court, London, S.W.
2623	1893, Oct. 4	BOWEN, ERNEST FRANCIS SINDERBY	Public Works Department, Barbadoes, West Indies.
3145	1896, Oct. 28	CLANCEY, JOHN CHARLES	Assistant Director of Land Records and Agriculture, New Public Buildings, Rangoon, Burma, India, and 7, Grafton Square, Clapham Common, S.W.
3146	1896, Oct. 28	COOPER, JOHN ASHLEY	Surveyor's Office, Cooper's Hill Castries, St. Lucia, B.W.I.
3925	1901, Oct. 29	COWLEY, FRANK	Finch Lodge, 69, George Street, Ryde, Isle of Wight, and Expedition "C," Ashanti Consols, Limited, Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.
3926	1901, Oct. 29	GODFREY, CHARLES HENRY	Municipal Council, Shanghai, China.
1552	A. 1889, Jan. 14 F. 1889, Nov. 25 O.F. 1899, July 6	HODGE, LEONARD PERCIVAL	Public Works Department, Georgetown, British Guiana.
3056	1896, June 2	MCGAHAN, AMOS HARVEY	Gordon Town, P.O., Jamaica, B.W.I.
2643	1894, Feb. 23	MILLER, WILLIAM	Nassau, Bahamas, West Indies.
3941	1902, Feb. 21	OKE, JOHN ATHANASIOS	Lagos, West Africa.
3942	1902, Feb. 21	OSMENT, HARRY SHORTHORSE	The Windward Islands, B.W. Indies.
3943	1902, Feb. 21	PHILLIPS, WILLIAM WHITE	11, 2nd Floor, Saving Bank Chambers, St. George's Street, Cape Town, B.S.A.
3451	1898, Oct. 29	ROGERS, COLIN PERCY	Royal Engineer Office, Hobbs Point, Pembroke Dock, Wales.
3944	1902, Feb. 21	TOMLINSON, WILLIAM J.	Pietermaritzburg, Natal.
3169	1897, Feb. 17	USHER, CHARLES RICHARD	Belize, British Honduras.

Total number of Colonial Fellows 18.

Students.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1901	ABRAHAM, JACK TREVOR	45, Warrington Crescent, Maida Vale, W.
1902	ADAMS, HUBERT ARTHUR	c/o C. A. Russell, K.C., 53, Netherall Gardens, Hampstead. N.W.
1902	ALLEN, HAROLD COLLIN	"Dashmonden," Holmdale Road, West Hampstead, N.W.
1899	ALLEN, LESLIE HERBERT	12, Springfield Gardens, Upper Clapton.
1901	ALLEN, OLIVER WYLIE	8, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, E.C.
1900	ALLSOPP, BENJAMIN GEO. KIDSTONE	49, Madeley Road, Ealing, W.
1902	AMOOE, HENRY JAMES	"Robindean," Manor Court Road, Hanwell.
1901	ANDREWS, RONALD SEYMOUR	83, Kingston Road, Oxford.
1901	APPLETON, ERNEST RALPH	The Gables, Eaglescliffe, R.S.O., Durham.
1902	ARNOLD, WALTER JOHN	Chilland, Winchester.
1900	ASHBRIDGE, PRENTICE MOORE	Southweald, Grove Park, Wanstead, E.
1902	AYNSLEY, DOUGLAS FARRER	1, Rectory Terrace, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
1901	BAKER, FRANK LESLIE	Emery House, Bishop's Stortford, Herts.
1902	BAKER, HUBERT JOHN	"Beechcroft," Crowborough, Sussex.
1902	BARRONS, BERTRAM ALONZO	40, Pennsylvania Road, Exeter, Devon.
1900	BARTON, SYDNEY FREDERICK	Forest View, The Drive, Walthamstow Essex.
1902	BATSTONE, WALTER WATERFIELD	1, Baskerville Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
1901	BAYLY, EDWIN GOODENOUGH	Beechcroft, Berkhamstead, Herts.
1902	BAYNE, EDWARD GORDON	1, Dartmouth Park Avenue, N.W.
1901	BEAVEN, HOWARD CLIFFORD	Doddinghurst, Essex Road, Enfield, N.
1901	BEDFORD, REGINALD LEWIS JOSHUA	Murivance, Horn Lane, Acton, W.
1900	BELL, ROBERT SALKELD... ..	Standing Stone, Wigton, Cumberland.
1901	BENNETT, REGINALD HENRY WAPSHOTT	20, Kenilworth Avenue, Wimbledon Park S.W.
1901	BENTON, CHARLES EDWARD	Heck House, Grimsby, Lincolnshire.
1900	BERRIE, VERO LAVERTON	Tamworth, Bickersteth Road, Tooting S.W.
1901	BERRY, CYRIL JOHN	Burton House, Bolingbroke Grove Wandsworth Common, S.W.
1902	BINGHAM, CHARLES JOHN	"Highworth," Brockley Park, Forest Hill, S.E.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1902	BIRD, AUGUSTUS GORDON	15, Holland Villas Road, Kensington, W.
1900	BLABER, MONTAGUE	Southdown Road, Shoreham, Sussex.
1902	BLACKBOURN, BASIL	101, Ritherdon Road, Upper Tooting, S.W.
1899	BLAKE, ALFRED NORMAN	Maisonnette, Willis Rd., Gosport, Hants.
1902	BLAKE, REGINALD LAPHORNE	25, Victoria Road North, Southsea, Hants.
1902	BLESSLEY, VICTOR HENRY	59, Hillfield Road, West Hampstead, N.W.
1902	BLISS, FRANCIS GEORGE	Biskra, Langley Park, Watford, Herts.
1901	BLOIS, BASIL FREDERIC... ..	Hurlingham, East Cliff, Bournemouth, Hants.
1901	BLUNT FRANCIS EDWARD	44, Aubrey Street, Liverpool.
1902	BODEN, HARROLD CASSWELL	York Lodge, 43, Munster Road, Fulham, S.W.
1902	BOURDAS, EDGAR	Dunoon House, Clapham Common, S.W.
1901	BOWLER, LIONEL VICTOR	Green Bank, York Road, Southend, Essex.
1901	BOWLER, THOMAS HOWARD	The Precincts, Canterbury, Kent.
1899	BOYTON, BERTRAM ALFRED	The Retreat, Church Row, Fulham, S.W.
1899	BREALEY, REGINALD WOODHOUSE	Rose Bank, Leek, Staffordshire.
1902	BRIDGER, ARTHUR EDWARD	Greywell, Winchfield, Hants.
1902	BROOME, DOUGLAS FRANK	23, Aubert Park, Highbury, N.
1901	BROWN, HORACE	42, Southgate, Chichester, Hants.
1901	BROWN, WILLIAM ERNEST	33, Parkgate Road, Chester.
1902	BRUZAUD, SIDNEY JOHN	c/o Miss Simpson, "Shetlands," Nightingale Lane, S.W.
1900	BUDGETT, WALTER HENRY	37, Brownlow Terrace, Squires Lane, Finchley, N.
1901	BULTEEL, ALAN HILLERSDEN... ..	Charlestown, St. Austell, Cornwall.
1901	BURCH, HERBERT	66, Cromwell Avenue, Highgate, N.W.
1902	BURGE, JAMES THOMAS	12, Manor Park, Redland, Bristol.
1901	BURGESS, EDWARD CECIL	127, Fordwych Road, West Hampstead, N.W.
1901	BURSTOW, RALPH HENRY	9, Cobden Place, Hailsham, Sussex.
1901	CAMPBELL, CHARLES RALPH	14, Gledhow Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.
1901	CARLISLE, WILLIAM JOSEPH... ..	c/o Canon Fleming, Pitt Street, Gloucester.
1900	CARPENTER, LAURENCE... ..	97, Highbury Quadrant, N.
1902	CARTER, FRED	2 Park Crescent, Bradford, Yorkshire.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1902	CHALK, THOMAS PHILIP NEWLYN	Linton, Cambridgeshire.
1902	CHAMBERLAIN, HARRY SAMUEL...	91, St. Andrew's Road, Southsea, Hants.
1902	CHAPLIN, CHARLES MONTAGUE ...	27, Burrell Street, Ipswich, Suffolk.
1901	CHAPPLE, JOHN GRADDON	59, Burnaby Gardens, Chiswick, W.
1901	CHARD, ARTHUR	Thorverton, Devon.
1900	CHILDE, GEORGE MALCOLM	38, The Avenue, Kew Gardens, Surrey.
1899	CLARK, CUTHBERT HARVEY	18, Palace Gardens Mansions, W.
1902	CLARK, DUNCAN WALTER	2, Amyand Terrace, Richmond Road, Twickenham.
1902	CLARK, HERBERT	14, Rossiter Road, Balham, S.W.
1902	CLARK, LOUIS VAN	92, Wickham Road, Brockley, S.E.
1901	CLARKE, ALFRED HOWARD	Ashbourne, The Drive, Walthamstow.
1902	CLARKE, MICHAEL WALLIS	Seamount, Passage West, Co. Cork.
1901	CLEMENS, WILLIAM CECIL	187, Union Street, Plymouth, Devon.
1899	CLEMENTS, CYRIL JOHN... ..	North Street, Southminster, Essex.
1902	CLEMESHA, ARCHIBALD INGRAM...	1, Arlington Park Gardens North, Chiswick, W.
1902	CLOVER, PERCY TALBOT	3, St. David's Road, Southsea, Hants.
1900	COATES, LAURENCE CALVERT ...	"Homefield," Thurlow Park Road, West Dulwich, S.E.
1901	COBB, CHARLES STANLEY	125, Ebury Street, S.W.
1900	COBB, HENRY FREDERICK	Mockbeggar, Higham, near Rochester.
1902	COLLIN, HAROLD ARTHUR	19, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.
1900	COLLYER, CHARLES ALEXANDER STEWART	Estate Office, Ockham, Ripley, Surrey.
1900	COOKE, ROBERT TYERS	Junction Road, Belgrave Gate, Leicester.
1901	COOPER, HOWARD	Dashwood, Gravesend, Kent.
1902	CORBLE, ARCHIBALD HARRISON...	Bridge House, Waltham Abbey, Essex.
1902	CORFIELD, ARTHUR KING	59, Manley Road, Whalley Range, Man- chester.
1902	CRAW, JOHN TAYLOR	Whitsome Hall, Chirnside, Berwickshire.
1902	CRIMES, FREDERIC CHARLES ...	The Woodlands, Lawton, Kidsgrove, Cheshire.
1902	CROOK, DOUGLAS	Mapledene, Malcolm Road, Wimbledon, S.W.
1901	CULPIN, HAROLD JOHN	74, Grosvenor Park Road, Hoe Street, Walthamstow, Essex.
1902	DAMPNEY, CYRIL JOHN	Charnwood, Haven Green, Ealing.
1901	DARBY, HAROLD	6, Waverley Grove, Prenton, Birkenhead, Cheshire.
1900	DARLEY, ROBERT BRADSHAW ...	Carrick-on-Shannon, Co. Leitrim, Ireland.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1900	DAVIES, ALAN COWELL	c/o A. F. Grain, Shelford, Cambridge.
1901	DAVIES, WILLIAM GWYNNE BACHELOR	Penner House, Newbridge, near Newport, Mon.
1902	DAWSON, JOSHUA	71, Savile Parade, Halifax, Yorkshire.
1900	DAWSON, ROLAND ERIC... ..	Colonial College, Hollesley Bay, Suffolk.
1901	DEAN, EDWARD HAROLD	Town Hall, Eccles, Lancashire.
1899	DINWIDDY, CONRAD HUGH	12, Croom's Hill, Greenwich, S.E.
1902	DIXON, FRANCIS EVELYN	St. Botolphs, Ashey Road, Ryde, Isle of Wight.
1900	DRAKE, FRANK ARTHUR	Boulderwood, Woking, Surrey.
1901	DUGDALE, WILLIAM MARSHALL	Llwyn, Llanfyllin, Oswestry, Shropshire.
1902	DUNN, WILLIAM	97, Gresham Street, E.C.
1901	EDWARDS, SPENCER	30, Park Road, Polsgoe Road, Exeter, Devon.
1901	EGGAR, CHARLES	10, West Street, Farnham, Surrey.
1902	EILOART, FERDINAND ROBERT	17, Elsworthy Road, London, N.W.
1901	ELLEN, FREDERICK CHARLES GROOME... ..	Eastfield House, Andover, Hants.
1900	ELLIS, PERCY HARRY	Claremont Villa, Claremont Rd., More- cambe, Lancashire.
1901	ELLIS, RAE ADAM... ..	Greenwoods, Stock, Essex.
1902	EMERY, DOUGLAS WADE	"Cranmere," Cosham, Hants.
1902	ENGLISH, HENRY CECIL	17, Trimworth Road, Folkestone, Kent.
1901	EVANS, CHARLES STOKES EATON	Avallenau, Haverfordwest, S. Wales.
1900	EVANS, GEOFFREY CHARLES... ..	Caldwell, Nuneaton, Warwickshire.
1900	FAIRLIE, EDWARD	Colonial College, Hollesley Bay, Suffolk.
1902	FAWKNER, WILLIAM	6 and 8, Great King Street, Maccles- field, Cheshire.
1901	FENNING, JOHN HENRY	Fairfield, Ashburnham Road, Bedford.
1901	FERRIS, GEORGE WILLIAM	7, Clifton Villas, Maida Hill, W.
1901	FINCH, GEORGE FREDERICK	7, Crouch Hall Road, Crouch End, N.
1901	FLATT, JOHN ALEXANDER	Norman House, Blake Hall Road, Wanstead, N.E.
1900	FLEURET, ALFRED HARMAN... ..	12, Hawthorn Dene, Castlenau, Barnes, S.W.
1901	FOULIS, ARCHIBALD KEITH	Roselea, Orchard St., Motherwell, N.B.
1901	FROST, ERNEST LEONARD	Dunsmore, Horeham Road, Sussex.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1899	GAHAN, ROBERT BERESFORD ...	6, Rostrevor Terrace, Rathgar, Dublin.
1901	GALE, HAROLD JAMES	Benson, Wallingford, Berks.
1900	GLASIER, MORTIMER SACKVILLE	Edgecombe Hall, Wimbledon Park, S.W.
1901	GLASSON, THOMAS M.	The Agricultural College, Aspatria, Cumberland.
1901	GLOAG, TOM KEEPING	36, Vardens Road, Clapham Junction, S.W.
1900	GODDING, FRANK HORATIO	65, Beresford Road, Canonbury, N.
1902	GODSON, RICHARD JOHN	"The Hutch," Beech House Road, Croydon.
1900	GOODWIN, PERCY WORTHINGTON...	Clovelly Cottage, Dee Bank, Chester.
1900	GOTELEE, GUY STANLEY... ..	High Towers, Selborne Rd., E. Croydon.
1902	GOULSTON REGINALD JOHN ...	4, Byne Road, Sydenham, S.E.
1902	GOWING, CHARLES FOWLER ...	White House, Sprowston, Norwich, Norfolk.
1902	GREEN, HAROLD GODFREY ...	St. Nicholas Vicarage, Ipswich, Suffolk.
1901	GREENWOOD, OLIVER	Wood Lea, Todmorden, Lancashire.
1901	GREGORY, PERCY WALTER	Royal Engineers' Office, Tigné, Malta.
1901	GRIERSON, JOHN CAMPBELL ...	27, Newsham Drive, Liverpool, Lancashire.
1900	GRIPPER, JOHN BELL	Lyndhurst, Woking, Surrey.
1902	GWYNN, WILLIAM STEWART ...	82, Lauderdale Mansions, Maida Vale, W.
1901	HAES, ERNEST MOUNT	7, Grove Road, Surbiton, Surrey.
1900	HALL, MONTAGUE PRESTON	5, Wedderburn Road, Hampstead, N.W.
1901	HALL, VERNON MANNING	5, Wedderburn Road, Hampstead, N.W.
1899	HANSON, HAROLD	Holmwood, Edgerton, Huddersfield.
1900	HARLAND, HENRY CHAPMAN ...	Montrose Estates Office, Catter House, Drymen, N.B.
1901	HARRIS, EDWARD CHARLES ...	Hazeldene, Upper Tooting Park, S.W.
1902	HARRIS, REGINALD ALFRED ...	South End House, Donnington, Chichester.
1902	HARRISON, HAMILTON PAYNE ...	31, Malvern Street, Stapenhill, Burton-on-Trent.
1902	HART, ALFRED ARMSTRONG ...	"Hampton," Sutherland Grove, Southfields.
1901	HASLEHUST, ERIC THOMASSET ...	Claverley, Finchley, N.
1901	HAWKINS, EDWARD ROBINSON ...	Downham Market, Norfolk.
1902	HAY, PERCY GILBERT	"Totland," Clifton Road, Wallington, Surrey.
1901	HAYWARD, JOSEPH... ..	Bereton, Claremont Road, Bath, Somersetshire.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1902	HEALD, HARRY MAIR	14, Hanover Square, Leeds, Yorkshire.
1900	HEATHCOTT, ROBERT	West Horderns, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire.
1900	HELLARD, WILFRED BETTESWORTH	Lynwood, Teddington.
1902	HENDERSON, COLIN EWART ...	Havenholme, Broxbourne, Herts.
1901	HENDERSON, GEOFFREY STEELE ...	St. Margaret's, Kilmarnock, N.B.
1902	HENSON, FREDERICK JASPER ...	Hilden Grange, Tonbridge, Kent.
1902	HEPWORTH, ERNEST ALFRED ...	391, Waterloo Road, Cheetham Hill, Manchester.
1901	HINTON, HERBERT ARTHUR... ..	Belvedere, Shepherd's Hill, Highgate, N.
1900	HOBBS, LANGLEY	Kelmescott, near Lechlade, Oxford.
1902	HOBSON, FREDERICK VACHELL ...	82, Alexandra Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.
1900	HOLBECH, NIGEL LAURENCE ...	21, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.
1902	HOLLIS, RALPH EDMOND	18, Trinity Place, Windsor, Berks.
1901	HONEY, ROBERT LLEWELLYN ...	5, Gordon Terrace, Rochester, Kent.
1901	HOOPER, STANLEY	35, Cecil Road, Upton Manor, E.
1901	HORSFIELD, JOHN NIXON, JUNR....	11, Penrhyn Road, Kingston-on-Thames.
1902	HOUGHTON, EDMUND GUY	Pine Lodge, Whitehall Road, Woodford Green, E.
1901	HOW, HERBERT	8, Ladbrooke Square, Notting Hill Gate, W.
1900	HOWARD, CHARLES STAVELEY ...	Glenavon, Alum Chine, Bournemouth, Hants.
1901	HOWARD, EDMUND	Stafford House, Grove Road, Snaresbrook, Essex.
1902	HUGHES, ERNEST WILLIAM	Royal Station Hotel, Bath.
1900	INGRAM, JAMES FRANCIS	29, Vernon Terrace, Brighton, Sussex.
1899	INSLEY, GEORGE PITRON	Old Studley House, Wimborne Road, Bournemouth, Hants.
1901	IVES, ERNEST EDWARD VICTOR...	4, Denmark Terrace, Mundesley Road, North Walsham, Norfolk.
1902	JACK, OSWALD GORDON PEARCE...	32, Sunnyside Road, Hornsey Rise, N.
1902	JACKSON, FRANCIS... ..	28, Bedford Road, Hitchin, Herts.
1901	JARVIS, ERNEST CORY	33, Louisville Road, Upper Tooting, S.W.
1899	JEFFERY, FRANCIS WILSON	77, St. Helen's Road, Hastings, Sussex.
1900	JOHNSON, RICHARD LESLIE PITT	4, Lambridge, Bath.
1900	JOHNSON, WILLIAM INGLIS	14, Barn Hill, Stamford, Lincolnshire.
1900	JONAS, ROBERT COLLIER	23, Pall Mall, S.W.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1902	JONES, ARTHUR STANLEY	81, Elms Road, Clapham Common, S.W.
1902	JONES, CYRIL ROGER	Ireton Lodge, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire.
1902	JONES-WILLIAMS, ALFRED HUGH... ..	The Lodge, Milton Ferry, near Peterborough, Northants.
1902	KEAY, RALEIGH WILLIAM MCLAREN	9, Cecile Park, Crouch End, N.
1900	KELLY, FRANCIS RICHARD	The College of Agriculture, Downton, Wilts.
1900	KENT, PHILIP	Rhos-Fynaneh, Rhos-on-Sea, Colwyn Bay, North Wales.
1901	KING, STANLEY BERNARD	Waverley, Albert Park, Abingdon, Berks.
1900	KNIGHT, FREDERICK WILLIAM	Darley, Cottenham Park, Wimbledon, S.W.
1902	LABDON, HERBERT GEORGE	South Hill, Paignton, S. Devon.
1902	LAMBERT LESLIE HARRISON	c/o Messrs. Tyler and Co., 45, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.
1901	LAMBLE, WILLIAM HERBERT	9, Leamington Park, North Acton, W.
1902	LANCASTER, SAMUEL	5, Radnor Cliffe, Sandgate, Kent.
1900	LANG, FREDERICK BARTLETT	Glengariff, Greenbank, Plymouth, Devon.
1900	LAVERTON, WILLIAM KING	Glenburn, St. Brannock's Road, Ilfracombe, Devon.
1899	LEES, RANDLE BURLAM	99, Antrobus St., Congleton, Cheshire.
1902	LE MAY, TRACEY DEAVIN	Denmark House, Tonbridge, Kent.
1901	LUCAS, JOHN CLAY	Castle Precincts, Lewes, Sussex.
1901	LYDDON, ALFRED J.	38, Desborough Road, Plymouth, Devon.
1901	LYON, MICHAEL LEWIS... ..	315, Fulham Road, S.W.
1900	MADGE, WILFRID	Messrs. Beadel, Wood, & Co., 97, Gresham Street, E.C.
1902	MAHOMED, HUMPHRY	152, Harley Street, W.
1902	MAKINS, JAMES VINCENT	174, Great Western Road, Glasgow.
1902	MARTIN, MORITZ RICHARD... ..	61, St. Mary's Grove, Chiswick, W.
1899	MARTIN, TRICE	109, West Street, Farnham, Surrey.
1902	MATHESON, RONALD EWING	31, Clarendon Road, Leeds, Yorkshire.
1901	MATLEY, JAMES	491, Ashton Road, Oldham, Lanes.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1902	MATTHEWS, FRANK WILLIAM ...	Richmond House, Gravelly Hill, Erdington, Birmingham, Warwickshire.
1902	MCDONALD, JAMES RATCLIFF ...	The Green, Southall, Middlesex.
1902	MCDUGALL, DOUGLAS ROBERT ...	Perrymead, High Road, Streatham, S.W.
1901	MCSHEEHY, JOHN EDWARD GERARD... ..	23, Denmark Avenue, Wimbledon, S.W.
1901	MEACHER, EDMOND	Messrs. Rawlence & Squarey, Salisbury, Wilts.
1902	MEAGER, FRANKLIN CARLYLE ...	2, Glanmoor Terrace, Swansea, Glamorganshire.
1900	MILES, CECIL LOMER	22, Parkhill Road, Hampstead, N.W.
1902	MILLER, ENDO HORACE GARDNER	The Manor House, Old Malden, Surrey.
1900	MINORS, ERNEST	Borough Engineer's Office, Town Hall, Wolverhampton.
1902	MINTER, GEORGE ASH	Goodneston Court, Faversham, Kent.
1900	MITCHELL, HAROLD HASTINGS ...	2, North Parade, Winchcombe Street, Cheltenham.
1900	MOORE, RICHARD CHARLES	72, Amhurst Park, Stamford Hill, N.
1900	MORRIS, JOHN STANLEY	Chirbury, Shropshire.
1898	MOSS, CHARLES PERCY... ..	58, Ashley Road, Crouch Hill, N.
1900	MULLINS, PATRICK WILLIAM ...	73, Patshull Road, Kentish Town, N.W.
1900	MUNDELL, JOSEPH EDWARD ...	37, Northwold Rd., Stoke Newington, N.
1901	MYOTT, CECIL MCCLELLAN	6, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.
1901	NAYLOR, JOHN STUART... ..	Edenthorpe, Beckenham, Kent.
1902	NEATE, FRANCIS WEBB... ..	Speenhamland, Newbury, Berkshire.
1901	NETTELTON, OSCAR TRAVES... ..	47, St. Mary Abbotts Terrace, Kensington, W.
1902	NEWHOUSE, EDWARD	Ancliffe Hall, Slyne, near Lancaster.
1901	NOAKES, ARTHUR O.	96, Blenheim Gardens, Willesden Green, N.W.
1902	NYE, HAYDN PERCIVAL	14, Bridge Road West, Battersea, S.W.
1900	ORCHARD, ALFRED DEAN	11, Wood Street, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
1901	OWEN, HARRY BERTRAM	Lonsdale Villa, Florence Street, Newcastle, Staffordshire.
1902	OWENS, HARRY BOSTOCK	Bryntirion, Caergwrle, near Wrexham, N. Wales.
1902	PAGE, BERNARD CULMER	192, Clapham Road, S.W.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1902	PAGE, EDMUND	49, Crowndale Road, Camden Town, N.W.
1902	PARGITER, ROBERT BASIL	The Agricultural College, Uckfield, Sussex.
1900	PARROTT, HUGH FRANCIS VIVIAN	The Thorne, Hayes, Middlesex.
1900	PARSONS, MEREFIELD DONNE ...	Rosemount, Exeter, Devon.
1900	PAVITT, HAROLD WILLIAM	Tarrangower, Willesden Lane, Brondesbury, N.W.
1901	PAYNE, JOHN OSWALD	The New Farm, Bromley, Kent.
1902	PEARSON, FREDERICK CAVENDISH	Stavely Villa, Heysham Road, Morecambe, Lancashire.
1900	PECK, HOWARD	Colonial College, Hollesley Bay, Suffolk.
1901	PEILE, CHARLES FREDERICK ...	"Corston," Coupar Angus, N.B.
1901	PEPLER, GEORGE LIONEL	Lynton, Haling Park Road, Croydon.
1899	PERKIN, DAN WARD	Gulworthy, Tavistock, Devon.
1902	PERRY, CHARLES WILLIAM	2, The Cloisters, Gordon Square, W.C.
1902	PETCH, ERNEST SCOTT	Stepney Rise, Scarborough, Yorkshire.
1902	PHILPOT, CLIFFORD NEEDHAM ...	Mayles, Wickham, Hants.
1901	PICKERSGILL, ARTHUR PERCY ...	2, Cambalt Road, Putney Hill, S.W.
1900	POOLE, HERBERT HENRY	67, Addison Road, Kensington, W.
1901	POPE, EDWARD THOMAS FREDERIC	Athelstan House, Margate, Kent.
1900	PORTER, DOUGLAS DAVID	Mayfield, Hutton, Essex.
1902	POWER, PERCY TOMES	Southwold, Walton-on-Thames.
1902	PRESTON, STANLEY	Parkhurst, 39, Brondesbury Park, N.W.
1900	PRIEST, ALBERT	The Home Office, Whitehall, S.W.
1902	PROCTOR, CLAUDE HORACE	Oakroyd, Burley-in-Wharfedale, Yorkshire.
1902	PUDDICOMBE, WILLIAM PHIPPEN...	99, Bryn-y-mor Road, Swansea, Glamorganshire.
1902	PURKESS, ARTHUR JAMES	Quern's Hill House, Cirencester, Gloucester.
1900	RAWLENCE, DUNCAN ALFRED ...	Newlands, Salisbury, Wilts.
1902	RAWLENCE, GEORGE NORMAN ...	Newlands, London Road, Salisbury.
1902	REDFERN, HERBERT WILLIAM ...	17, Frognal, Hampstead, N.W.
1899	REED, EDWARD	Downlands, Rottingdean, Sussex.
1902	RENDELL, FRANK	Forde View, Torquay Road, Newton Abbot, Devon.
1902	RICE, BENJAMIN LOUIS	Lavington, Clarendon Road, Watford Herts.
1899	RIPPENGAL, ARTHUR HENRY ...	19, Cameron Road, Croydon.
1902	RIVERS, FRANK WILFRED	"Oaklands," King's Road, Reading, Berks.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1902	ROGERS, JOHN RUSSELL	8, High Street, Maldon, Essex.
1901	ROSS, PERCY HAVERY	37, Mercers Road, Holloway, N.
1899	ROWLANDSON, GEO. ARMSTRONG	Unthank, Hutton in the Forrest, Penrith, Cumberland.
1901	RULE, THOMAS... ..	The Agricultural College, Aspatria, Cumberland.
1900	RUMSBY, WALTER SAMUEL... ..	Ennisfall, King's Road, Lansdowne Park, Bournemouth, Hants.
1899	RUSSELL, HUMPHREY GLADSTONE	Boconnor, Benhil Street, Sutton, Surrey.
1899	SACKETT, SIDNEY RUPERT	Wingfield House, Orsett, Essex.
1902	SALTER, WILLIAM	15, Sunnyside Road, Ilford, E.
1902	SALTER, WILLIAM ERIC	Attleborough Hall, Norfolk.
1901	SALWEY, ARTHUR	The Cedars, Broxbourne, Herts.
1901	SANSOM, WILLIE STANLEY VENN ...	71, East Hill, Colchester, Essex.
1902	SARSONS, EDWARD RUSSELL	92, Trafalgar Road, Moseley, near Birmingham.
1901	SCAMMELL, THOMAS EDWARD	56, Lower Redland Road, Redland, Bristol.
1899	SCOLICK, ERNEST ARTHUR... ..	3, Church Road Villas, Burgess Hill, Sussex.
1900	SEALE, PERCY JAMES	Manor Farm, Bidborough, Kent.
1901	SHARDLOW, JOHN JAMES	Narborough Road, Leicester.
1900	SHEDLOCK, NORMAN GEORGE	13, Waldeck Road, Ealing, W.
1900	SHEPHARD, JOSEPH ERNEST... ..	21, Grange Road, Canonbury, N.
1902	SHERWIN, HENRY EDWARD	94, North Side, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
1901	SHIELD, ARTHUR JOHN	Oakhurst, Cressington Park, Liverpool.
1901	SKELT, FREDERICK MITCHELL	62, Bulwer Road, Leytonstone, N.E.
1901	SLADDIN, FREDERICK ROBERT EDWIN	"Baluan," Finchley Road, Westcliff, Essex.
1902	SMALL, LEONARD	Hill House, Farleigh, Maidstone, Kent.
1899	SMALLMAN, HENRY RICHARD GEORGE STRONG... ..	Carlton House, Herne Hill, S.E.
1899	SMITH, DOUGLAS HENRY	7, Marine Avenue, Westcliff, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.
1902	SMITH, HARRY VINCENT	1, Milton Road, Egham, Surrey.
1902	SMITH, PERCIVAL	2, Coltsgate Hill, Ripon, Yorkshire.
1901	SMITH, SIDNEY WILLIAM	c/o Messrs. Crawters, Cheshunt, Herts.
1901	SMITH, WILLIAM BOULTON	37, Factory Road, Hinckley, Leicester-shire.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1902	SPRECKLEY, ROBERT OSCAR . . .	1, Rosebery Villas, St. Owen Street Hereford.
1902	STACEY, MICHAEL BEDE	Chilberton, Doods Road, Reigate Surrey.
1902	STEEDS, HERBERT EUSTACE... .	1, Calthorpe Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
1900	STEERE, EDWARD CECIL	11, Grosvenor Road, Richmond, Surrey
1902	STEPHENSON, ROBERT BARNARD... .	59, Victoria Road, Darlington, Yorkshire.
1901	STEWART, CLIFFORD THOMAS . . .	65, Courtfield Gardens, S.W.
1901	STEWART, NIGEL DESMOND	The College of Agriculture, Downton Wilts.
1902	STIMSON, DOUGLAS CECIL	"Glendwr," 52, Brixton Hill, S.W.
1902	STOKES, WILLIAM MARPOLE . . .	Mount Villa, Llanidloes, N. Wales.
1902	STURT, LESLIE...	49, Wray Crescent, Tollington Park, N.
1902	TALBOT, CECIL GORDON	"Ciutra," Westcliffe Parade, Southend-on-Sea.
1900	TATE, HENRY TINDALL... . .	12A, Rishworth Street, Wakefield, Yorkshire.
1900	TAYLER, VIVIAN ALFRED	23, Lansdowne Road, East Croydon.
1902	TAYLOR, ALFRED CECIL	17, St. Mildred's Road, Lee, S.E.
1900	THORNTON, ARTHUR BRUCE... .	Thornleigh, Woodford Green, Essex.
1902	THYNNE, REGINALD LAMBERT . . .	Wilsford Lodge, Routh Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
1901	TIDMARSH, CHARLES BAILLIE . . .	Surrey Cottage, Combs, Stowmarket Suffolk.
1900	TILLYARD, SIDNEY JOSEPH	43, Thorpe Road, Norwich.
1901	TIVENDALE, THOMAS	1, Highbury Hill, N.
1900	TOMLIN, WILLIAM, JUN.	5, The Laurels, Junction Road, Andover
1902	TURNER, ERNEST JAMES	13, Albert Road, Saltaire, Yorkshire.
1902	TURNER, FRED	34, Wesley Street, Morley, near Leeds Yorkshire.
1901	TURNER, SYDNEY GEORGE	23, Earl's Court Gardens, S.W.
1902	TURNHAM, ROBERT COATES . . .	Mayfield, Church End, Finchley, N.
1900	UTTERTON, FRANK LE COUTEUR... .	19, St. Anne's Crescent, Lewes, Sussex
1901	VARDY, CHARLES ALFRED S. . . .	8, Crauford Rise, Maidenhead, Berkshire
1901	VERNON, EUSTACE NIGEL MAULE . .	Shawbury Vicarage, near Shrewsbury Shropshire.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1900	VICKERMAN, MONTAGU HAROLD...	Radnor Lodge, Wembley, Middlesex.
1900	VIGERS, ASTLEY ALLEN	The Hurst, Hersham, Walton-on-Thames.
1902	VINING, ERIC LESLIE RANDALL ...	Grove House, Jews Walk, Sydenham, S.E.
1901	VOISEY, PERCY DEERING	22, Melbourne Street, Exeter, Devon.
1900	WALKER, JAMES WILLIAM BOYD	"Heidelberg," Albany Road, Southsea, Hampshire.
1900	WALKER, WILFRID ARTHUR ...	Long Ashton, Clifton, Bristol.
1901	WALL, IRVING	Brookfield, Cambridge Road, Huddersfield, Yorkshire.
1901	WALTER, SYDNEY JAMES	Ecclesbourne, New Wanstead, E.
1901	WELLS, ARTHUR HARVEY	Hillside, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire.
1901	WHITE, ARTHUR VIVIAN	The Poplars, North End, Portsmouth, Hants.
1900	WHITEHEAD, THOMAS GUSTAVUS...	Woodfalls, Cranford Avenue, Exmouth, Devonshire.
1901	WHITTON, HAROLD WILLIAM ...	Daisyfield, Coton Road, Nuneaton, Warwickshire.
1902	WICKENDEN, ERNEST	12, Claremont Road, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
1902	WICKSTEED, HUGH MCINTYRE ...	31, Olive Grove, South Norwood, S.E.
1901	WIGHTMAN, WILLIAM OSBORNE ...	202, Trinity Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
1901	WILKINSON, HUBERT WILLIAM ...	Highfield House, Winchmore Hill, N.
1902	WILKS, GILBERT	"Rotherwood," Ashby - de - la - Zouch, Leicestershire.
1901	WILLIAMS, HAROLD	Eridge House, Chichester Road, Croydon.
1902	WILLIAMS, JOSEPH BERTRAM ...	54, Church Street, St. Helen's, Lancashire.
1900	WILLMOTT, ARTHUR CHARLES ...	Linden, Aspatria R.S.O., Cumberland.
1902	WILLMOTT, JAMES PERCEVAL ...	Lexden, Sutherland Road, Ealing, W.
1902	WILSON, SIDNEY MARSHALL ...	138, Haverstock Hill, N.W.
1901	WOOD, HAROLD	Bridge House, Grimsby, Lincolnshire.
1901	WOODBIDGE, ERNEST EDWARD ...	Cartref, Roxborough Park, Harrow-on-the-Hill.
1901	WOODHAMS, JAMES PERCY	50, Havelock Road, Hastings, Sussex.
1902	WOODHAMS, RICHARD EDWARD...	50, Havelock Road, Hastings, Sussex.
1900	WOOLLEY, WILLIAM EDWARD ...	Charnwood, Wilton Rd, Salisbury, Wilts.
1902	WOOLLEY, ARCHIBALD HOWARD ...	Agricultural College, Aspatria, Carlisle.
1901	WORRALL, BERTRAM	Crimsworth, Whalley Range, Manchester.
1901	WYKES, HERBERT IVIE	42, Elms Road, Clapham Common, S.W.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1899	YOUNG, CHARLES ALEXANDER ...	Strathallan, Croham, Park Avenue, South Croydon.
1901	YOUNG, HERBERT OSWALD	Eversley, Egerton Park, Rock Ferry, Cheshire.
1902	YOUNG, SIDNEY	2, Gordon Terrace, Hamilton Road, Brighton, Sussex.

Total Number of Students, 352.

SUMMARY.

Honorary Members	17
Fellows... ..	1,886
Professional Associates	901
Associates	86
Colonial Fellows	18
Students	352
Total	<u>3,260</u>

NOTE.—To ensure the regular transmission of the Papers and Notices, it is particularly requested that any changes of address be communicated at once to the Secretary.

Members of the Institution who have passed the Fellowship Examination.

* Those to whose names a star is affixed have passed the Fellowship Examination,
but have not yet been transferred to the Class.

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|--|---|
| 1893 ABRAMS, BENJAMIN PERCY. | 1901 BARKER, FREDERICK GEORGE. |
| 1901 ADDIE, JOHN HEATHCOTE. | 1898 BARKER, GEOFFRY LIONEL. |
| 1900 ADDISCOTT, HENRY HUGH. | 1891 BARNES, GEORGE FREDERICK. |
| 1888 ADKIN, BENAIHAH WHITLEY
(<i>Special Sanitary Science
Certificate, 1893</i>). | 1899 BARNES, STEPHEN ALLEN. |
| 1897 ALLEN, PERCY. | 1901 BASLEY, HAROLD PULLAM. |
| 1901 ALLSEBROOK, ARTHUR. | 1900 BAVERSTOCK, HAROLD BRIDGE. |
| 1899 *AMBLER, SYDNEY WOOD. | 1893 BEADEL, FREDERICK MAURICE. |
| 1893 AMOS, FRANK (<i>Crawter Prize,
1893</i>). | 1889 BEARD, EDWIN THOMAS. |
| 1899 ANGEL, FRANCIS HOUGHTON. | 1884 BEDELLS, CHARLES HERBERT. |
| 1892 ANSCOMBE, ERNEST. | 1902 *BEKEN, GEORGE, JUN. |
| 1895 ARIS, JOHN WHITTON. | 1895 BELCHER, EDWARD JOHN. |
| 1900 ARNO, SAMUEL. | 1896 BELL, HERBERT OWEN. |
| 1894 ARNOTT, JOHN. | 1893 BELLINGHAM, ARCHIBALD
TURNER. |
| 1897 ASHENDEN, LEONARD THOMAS. | 1888 BENSON, ROBERT ALAN
(<i>Bracketed Special Prize, 1884</i>). |
| 1901 ASSITER, HARRY G. (<i>Special
Sanitary Science Certificate,
1892</i>). | 1897 *BENTLEY, HAROLD EDWIN. |
| 1887 AUSTIN, RICHARD, JUN. | 1901 *BERRY, CHARLES WINDSOR. |
| 1891 *AYLEN, CECIL HUGH. | 1893 BEVEN, SEPTIMUS. |
| 1899 *BADDELEY, BERNARD BERESFORD | 1899 *BICKFORD, JOSEPH GRANT. |
| 1895 BAILEY, LEWIS HEWITT. | 1894 BIDWELL, JOHN EVANS. |
| 1902 *BALDWIN-WISEMAN, WILLIAM
RALPH. | 1898 BIDWELL, PHILIP SHELFORD. |
| 1891 BALL, WILLIAM ALFRED. | 1901 BIGG, LIONEL THURSFIELD. |
| 1893 BANCROFT, FREDERICK HERBERT | 1902 *BINGHAM, WILLIAM RAPER. |
| 1898 BANKS, FREDK. STUART ANGUS
(<i>Penfold Gold Medal, 1898</i>). | 1900 BIRCH, FRANCIS JULIAN
LAURENCE. |
| 1895 *BANNISTER, TOM HARRISON
CAFFYN. | 1894 BIRCH, RICHARD ELWYN. |
| | 1889 BIRCH, WALTER DE HOUGHTON. |
| | 1893 BLACKBOURN, HENRY. |
| | 1898 *BLACKSHAW, CHARLES. |
| | 1898 BLAKE, EDWIN HOLMES (<i>Special
Sanitary Science Certificate,
1900</i>). |

Members of the Institution who have Passed the Fellowship Examination—continued.

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|---|--|
| 1902 *BLISS, THEODORE STEPHEN. | 1901 BURTENSHAW, ALBERT KING. |
| 1901 BLISS, THOMAS CUSHWAY. | 1896 BURTON, AMOS, JUN. |
| 1898 *BLOUNT, EDWARD. | 1901 *BURTON, REGINALD ROBERT. |
| 1898 BLUNT, MONTAGUE CECIL. | 1891 BUSHELL, HENRY. |
| 1893 BODY, ARTHUR. | 1899 BUTLER, ALBERT ERNEST. |
| 1899 BOOKER, FRANK WILLIAM. | 1899 *BUTLER, CHARLES. |
| 1895 BOOTH, GILBERT WILLIAM. | |
| 1891 BOULTING, FREDERICK EDWARD. | |
| 1902 *BOWDEN, HARRY. | |
| 1899 BOWDEN, JOHN FRIENDSHIP (<i>Institution Prize, 1891; Crawler Prize, 1899</i>). | 1898 CARNELL, SYDNEY GEORGE. |
| 1892 BRACKETT, FREDERICK HENRY. | 1898 CARPMAEL, HAROLD. |
| 1899 BRACKETT, WILLIAM NEWBEGIN. | 1901 CARR, CUTHBERT ELLISON. |
| 1895 BRADLEY, JAMES WILLIAM. | 1900 *CARR, HERBERT FRANCIS. |
| 1895 BRADSHAW, HARRY GREAVES. | 1895 *CARR, THOMAS EDMUND. |
| 1893 BRADY, RALPH HOLLINSHED. | 1898 CARTWRIGHT, ALFRED STOTT. |
| 1895 BREEDS, ARTHUR OWEN. | 1892 CASTLE, HAROLD. |
| 1900 *BRIDGEWATER, CLEMENT JOSEPH BENTLEY. | 1898 CHAMBERLAIN, GEORGE ARTHUR RADDON. |
| 1902 *BRIERLEY, HUGH COLLEY. | 1895 CHAMBERS, THEODORE GERVAISE (<i>Penfold Gold Medal, 1895</i>). |
| 1898 BRIGHTON, GEORGE LAWRENCE. | 1901 CHART, CHRISTOPHER. |
| 1894 BRINKWORTH, ROBERT EDWIN. | 1901 CHATTELL, FRANCIS LORiot. |
| 1897 BRINSLEY, HERBERT GEORGE WILLIAM. | 1900 *CHESTERTON, FRANK SIDNEY. |
| 1901 *BROOKER, FREDERICK GEORGE. | 1902 *CHESTERTON, SIDNEY JAMES. |
| 1896 BROOKS, JOHN McMULLEN. | 1900 CHICHESTER, RICHARD HERBERT. |
| 1896 BROOKS, PHILIP FULLER. | 1901 *CLARK, NATHANIEL, JUN. |
| 1893 BROWN, ALEXANDER BURNETT. | 1901 CLARKE, ERNEST SEYMOUR. |
| 1901 *BROWN, ARTHUR ALLEN. | 1902 *CLARKE, LEONARD EUSTACE. |
| 1893 BROWN, ARTHUR MACDONALD (<i>Driver Prize, 1889</i>). | 1898 CLARKSON, WILLIAM, JUN. |
| 1902 *BROWN, FREDERICK. | 1894 COALES, HERBERT GEORGE. |
| 1894 BROWN, GEORGE TURVILLE. | 1902 *COBB, ROBERT. |
| 1901 *BRUTON, BASIL VASSAR. | 1893 COBHAM, GEORGE WILLIAM (<i>Special Prize, 1890; Crawler Prize, 1890</i>). |
| 1901 *BRUZAUD, GEORGE JOSEPH. | 1901 COCHRANE, WILLIAM JAMES. |
| 1887 BUCKLAND, ALFRED VIRGOE. | 1900 *COLE, JAMES THOMSON. |
| 1893 BUCKLAND, SIDNEY CRAWFORD. | 1898 COLLINS, HORACE. |
| 1900 BURGESS, HENRY HERBERT PHILIP. | 1902 *COOK, CECIL NEWTON. |
| 1901 BURR, HARRY. | 1901 *COOK, EDWARD ARTHUR. |
| 1887 BURROWS, ALFRED JOHN. | 1902 *COOPER, GEORGE AUGUSTUS. |
| 1901 *BURROWS, FRANK HERBERT. | 1894 COPE, HENRY JAMES. |
| | 1899 *COPE, WILLIAM GEORGE. |

Members of the Institution who have Passed the Fellowship Examination—continued.

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| 1902 *CORBETT, JOHN ROOKE. | 1896 DINWIDDY, DONALD. |
| 1892 CORDEROY, ATHELSTANE. | 1891 DONE, JOHN JAMES (<i>Driver Prize, 1887</i>). |
| 1898 COTTERELL, ALBERT PLAYER ISAAC. | 1888 DREW, HENRY ALBAN. |
| 1899 COWIN, NORRIS TYNWALD. | 1901 DUNSTALL, HERBERT HENRY. |
| 1900 COWPER, WILLIAM SHAPLAND. | 1892 DUDLEY, EDGAR. |
| 1897 COX, WALTER THEODORE. | 1900 DUNLOP, DUGDALE OAKELEY. |
| 1902 *CRAGG, GEORGE EDWIN. | |
| 1899 CRESWELL, WILLIAM THOMAS. | 1891 EAGLAND, WILLIAM FRANCIS. |
| 1893 CRIER, JOHN THOMAS. | 1901 *EARLE, JOHN WILFRID. |
| 1899 *CRONK, CHARLES TYLEE. | 1895 EASON, EDWARD WILLIAM (<i>Institution Prize, 1893</i>). |
| 1895 CROSS, ARNOLD CHARLES MARTIN. | 1897 EASTER, WILLIAM (<i>Driver Prize, 1896; Penfold Silver Medal, 1896</i>). |
| 1898 CROWTHER, KESTON NELSON. | 1894 EDMONDS, JOHN. |
| 1901 *CULLEN, FELIX VICTOR. | 1896 EGGINTON, DENYS. |
| 1899 CULVERHOUSE, CECIL GOLDAR FEARN. | 1895 ELLIS, ALBERT EDWARD. |
| 1900 *CUTLER, GEORGE ALFRED. | 1901 ELLIS ALFRED CAVE. |
| | 1900 ELLIS, ARNOLD ROBERTSON. |
| 1899 DANGERFIELD, THOMAS SAMUEL. | 1889 ELLIS, FRANCIS, JUN. |
| 1897 *DANIEL, HENRY WILKINSON (<i>Institution Prize, 1896</i>). | 1890 ELLIS, HERBERT MOATES. |
| 1890 DARCH, JOHN. | 1890 ELLIS, RALPH STAPLES. |
| 1901 DAUBNEY, CHARLES. | 1898 EVE, CHARLES GERALD (<i>Bracketed Crawler Prize, 1898</i>). |
| 1892 DAVEY, HENRY THOMAS. | 1887 EVE, HERBERT TRUSTRAM. |
| 1895 DAVIES, CYRIL FROODVALE (<i>Crawler Prize, 1895</i>). | 1899 EVE, WILLIAM HAROLD. |
| 1894 DAVIES, DAVID THOMAS. | 1899 EVERINGTON, JOHN. |
| 1902 *DAVIES, JOHN WILLIAM SATTERLEY HUMPHREYS. | 1902 *EVERY - CLAYTON. REGINALD ARTHUR ERIC. |
| 1900 DAWSON, GEORGE CROSBIE. | 1895 EVES, FRANCIS GEORGE BERTRAM. |
| 1886 DAY, WILLIAM, JUN. | 1890 EVES, WILLIAM LIONEL. |
| 1893 DEBENHAM, FRANK BRIDGE-WATER. | 1901 EWING, GUY BEAUMONT. |
| 1894 DEBENHAM, FREDERIC KERSEY. | |
| 1893 DEBENHAM, HORACE BENTLEY. | 1901 FAIR, ARTHUR EDWARD. |
| 1902 *DELVES, ROBERT HARVEY ADDINGTON. | 1898 FARMER, HUGH CECIL. |
| 1890 DENDY, WILLIAM COOPER (<i>Special Prize, 1889</i>). | 1895 FENN, ANDREW THOMAS CRANAGE. |
| 1898 *DENTON, WILLIAM. | 1895 FIELDS - CLARKE, GEORGE THOMAS. |
| 1885 DICKSON, THOMAS ARTHUR. | |

*Members of the Institution who have Passed the Fellowship Examination—
continued.*

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| 1894 FINN, FRED. | 1899 GOLDSMITH, DOUGLAS FLEET. |
| 1894 FINN, HERBERT ARCHIBALD
(<i>Special Prize</i> , 1891). | 1900 *GOODMAN, ALFRED. |
| 1901 *FISHER, ROBERT. | 1897 GOULDING, ARTHUR. |
| 1894 FITT, HARRY CHARLES. | 1892 GREEN, ALEXANDER ERNEST. |
| 1899 FLETCHER, BANISTER FLIGHT. | 1897 GREEN, EDMUND HORACE. |
| 1897 FLETCHER, HERBERT PHILLIPS. | 1897 GREEN, FREDERICK ALGERNON
(<i>Penfold Gold Medal</i> , 1897). |
| 1895 FORD, SOLOMON. | 1896 GREGSON, GEORGE ERNEST. |
| 1897 *FOSTER, EDWARD CHARLES. | 1896 GRIFFIN ALFRED. |
| 1890 FOSTER, FRANK (<i>Special Sanitary Science Certificate</i> , 1892) | 1900 GRIPPER, JOSEPH EDWARD. |
| 1894 FOSTER, JAMES HERBERT
FURMEDGE. | 1892 GROVER, ARTHUR. |
| 1902 *FOWLER, ARTHUR CHARLES
STANLEY. | 1895 GROVER, PHILIP GORDON. |
| 1902 *FOX, ERNEST. | 1899 GUNTER, JAMES. |
| 1899 FOX, FREDERICK RUSSELL. | 1891 HADLEY, FRANK. |
| 1893 FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN BELGROVE | 1894 HAIGH, THOMAS FREDERICK. |
| 1897 FRASER, THOMAS SMELLIE. | 1897 HALL, JOHN HERBERT. |
| 1894 FRASER, WILLIAM. | 1891 HALL, WILLIAM TIMOTHY (<i>Institution Prize</i> , 1894). |
| 1902 *FREEMAN, REGINALD FRANK
LYNE. | 1894 HAMPTON, GEORGE FREDERICK
WILLIAM. |
| 1898 FRY, JOSEPH HARRY. | 1901 *HANCOCK, HENRY SYDNEY, JUN. |
| 1888 FURBER, PERCY NORMAN. | 1888 HANSELL, REGINALD GODDARD
(<i>Special Sanitary Science Certificate</i> , 1893). |
| 1898 FURMEDGE, JOHN HARRIS. | 1897 HARRISON, CHARLES. |
| 1901 GALE, HARRY. | 1896 HARRISON, GEORGE JOHN
ROBERTSON (<i>Special Prize</i> ,
1894). |
| 1899 GARDINER, ROBERT STRACHAN. | 1899 HARRISON, JOHN EDWARD. |
| 1894 GARDNER, GILBERT. | 1901 *HARTLEY, TOM PERCY. |
| 1897 GARNER, JOHN STANLEY. | 1890 HASLAM, DRYLAND, JUN. |
| 1892 *GARRARD, ARTHUR NORMAN. | 1886 HASLUCK, LANCELOT GERALD. |
| 1901 GATE, HENRY ARTHUR
ARMITAGE. | 1901 *HASSETT, REGINALD CHARLES. |
| 1901 *GENGE, WILLIAM POPE, JUN. | 1901 *HAWKINS, LANCELOT GOULDER. |
| 1895 GERMAN, GEORGE, JUN. (<i>Driver Prize</i> , 1892). | 1892 HAYWARD, FREDERICK GEORGE. |
| 1901 GIBBON, EDWARD ACTON. | 1900 HAYWARD, THOS. WILLIAM
ALFRED. |
| 1892 GIDDY, OSMAN HORTON. | 1891 HEAD, JOHN GEORGE (<i>Crawter Prize</i> , 1891). |
| 1898 GLOVER, HENRY ALEXANDER. | 1900 HEALING, OSWALD JUDD. |
| 1900 GOADBY, HOWARD | 1897 HEASLER, HOLLAND CHARLES. |
| 1902 GORDON, ALEXANDER. | |
| 1900 *GOFF, JAMES CAULDFEILD. | |

Members of the Institution who have Passed the Fellowship Examination—continued.

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| 1902 *HEMPHILL, CHARLES GORDON CATHCART. | 1895 JARMAN, FRANK WILMOTT. |
| 1896 HERN, SAMUEL. | 1894 JEFFREE, SYDNEY. |
| 1895 HEWARD, ERNEST JAMES. | 1897 JENKIN, ARTHUR PEARSE. |
| 1902 *HIDER, SYDNEY WILLIAM. | 1895 JENKINSON, JOHN. |
| 1891 HIGGINS, GEORGE. | 1898 JENKINSON, WILLIAM ERIC LEIGH. |
| 1902 *HINCHSLIFF, EDWARD ROBERT. | 1897 JENNER, WILLIAM. |
| 1901 HINDMARSH, RALPH FREDERICK | 1900 JENNINGS, FITZ-LAURENCE PERCY DUDLEY. |
| 1900 *HINKS, HENRY. | 1894 JOHNSON, BERNARD MARR. |
| 1901 HOBSON, WILLIAM ROBERT | 1884 JOHNSON, HENRY. |
| 1889 HODGE, LEONARD PERCIVAL. | 1894 JOHNSTON, WALTER HENRY. |
| 1895 HOLIDAY, PERCY CAVE. | 1900 *JOHNSTON, REGINALD. |
| 1899 HOLL, MACKINTOSH MELENG. | 1901 *JONAS, HAROLD DRIVER. |
| 1897 HOLLIS, WALTER DAWSON. | 1889 JONAS, HARRY MARSHALL (<i>Institution Prize</i> , 1887). |
| 1902 *HOLMES, MONTAGU PRICE. | 1898 JONES, ERNEST JOEL. |
| 1897 HOMAN, HUBERT FRANKLIN. | 1890 JONES, FREDERICK HERBERT. |
| 1902 *HOOD, HERBERT CHARLES. | 1886 JONES, HENRY ARTHUR (<i>Special Sanitary Science Certificate</i> , 1892). |
| 1896 HOOD, WALTER RICHARD. | |
| 1900 HOOD, THOMAS (<i>Special Forestry Certificate</i> , 1901; <i>Daniel Watney Prize</i> , 1901). | |
| 1901 HOOLEY, ARTHUR JOHN. | |
| 1901 *HOOPER, ALFRED EGBERT. | 1902 *KELLY, ARTHUR RALPH. |
| 1895 HOOPER, CECIL HENRY. | 1901 KELLY, JOHN GEORGE. |
| 1897 HOOPER, EDGAR WILFRED. | 1892 KEMP-SMITH, JAMES FREDERICK. |
| 1900 HOPE, ARTHUR ERNEST. | 1899 KERR, JOHN MURRAY. |
| 1902 *HOPKINS, PERCY RAYNES. | 1898 KERRUSH, WILLIAM MALTBY. |
| 1883 HORNE, WILLIAM EDGAR. | 1888 KING, ALFRED. |
| 1902 *HOSKINS, MARCUS. | 1897 KINGSFORD, PERCY HAMILTON. |
| 1899 HOUGHTON, THOMAS MARCUS. | 1900 *KIRBY, EDMUND FRANCIS JOSEPH. |
| 1901 *HOWES, ARTHUR BURNABY (<i>Special Sanitary Science Certificate</i> , 1901). | 1900 KIRK, JOHN WRIGHT. |
| 1902 *HOWLAND, ARTHUR FRANK. | 1896 KNIGHT, GEORGE EDWARD. |
| 1901 *HOWLAND, GEORGE. | |
| 1901 *HUNT, GEORGE WHITAKER. | |
| | 1897 LAKE, CUTHBERT JOSEPH. |
| 1897 ISTD, SAMUEL EVELAND. | 1896 LAKIN-SMITH, ERNEST. |
| | 1889 LAMBERT, GODFREY CHARLES. |
| 1897 JARMAN, WILLIAM (<i>Institution Prize</i> , 1894). | 1898 *LAMPRILL, WILLIAM THOMAS. |
| | 1895 LANCASTER, JOHN ROY. |

Members of the Institution who have Passed the Fellowship Examination—continued.

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| 1899 LANG, CHARLES FREDERICK DASHWOOD. | 1902 *MAXWELL, DAVID BENJAMIN. |
| 1902 *LANGRIDGE, WALTER FREDERICK. | 1889 MAXWELL, FRANCIS WILLIAM. |
| 1900 *LATHAM, ALBERT TUMMINS. | 1898 MAXWELL, JOSEPH ARCHIBALD. |
| 1893 *LAWLEY, FREDERICK WILLIAM | 1901 *MEABY, THOMAS JAMES. |
| 1893 LEANING, HENRY JOHN. | 1902 *MEACHER, SYDNEY GEORGE. |
| 1895 LEANING, WILLIAM ARTHUR. | 1893 MELLINGFIELD, JAMES HENRY. |
| 1894 LEATHER, GEORGE HERBERT. | 1890 *MELROSE, FRANK (<i>Special Sanitary Science Certificate, 1893</i>). |
| 1900 LEATHER, WILLIAM BEAUMONT. | 1897 MERCER, CHARLES EDWARD. |
| 1897 LEE, EDWARD ERNEST ARTHUR. | 1892 MERRY, ARTHUR WALKER (<i>Institution Prize, 1890</i>). |
| 1893 LEE, JOHN WILFRID. | 1894 MESSENGER, HENRY. |
| 1895 LEEDER, ERNEST HOLTHAM. | 1884 MICHELMORE, ALFRED (<i>Special Forestry Certificate, 1890</i>). |
| 1902 *LISNEY, HARRY. | 1896 MILLER, JOHN EZRA. |
| 1902 *LEE-NORMAN, ALEXANDER HENRY. | 1892 MITCHELL, GEORGE SHARMAN. |
| 1899 LLOYD, DONALD. | 1884 MIXER, EDWARD. |
| 1900 LOMAS, ALBERT DANIEL. | 1901 *MOLYNEUX, FRANK EUSTACE. |
| 1895 LONGSDON, ERNEST MOREWOOD. | 1885 MOORE, HAROLD EDWARD. |
| 1902 *LOVELESS, ARTHUR WILLIAM HENRY. | 1899 MORRIS, ARTHUR. |
| 1897 LUCAS, JOHN ARCHIBALD. | 1894 MORRIS, RICHARD PERCIVAL. |
| 1900 LUKER, DYNELEY. | 1899 *MORRIS, WILLIAM HENRY. |
| 1902 *LYNES, HUMPHREY DOD. | 1902 *MORRIS-DAVIES, JAMES GEORGE. |
| | 1891 MOULD, GRAHAM HARLEY. |
| 1895 MCCARTHY, HENRY ROBERT. | 1892 MULLER, JOHN JOSEPH. |
| 1895 MACNICOLL, DOUGLAS HENRY. | 1900 *MUMBY, ELVIN FOWLER. |
| 1891 MANN, ROBERT BAGSHAW. | |
| 1900 MARRIOTT, ARTHUR SUTCLIFFE. | 1899 NESBITT, JOHN OSCAR. |
| 1899 MARSHALL, ARTHUR GEORGE. | 1894 NEWMAN, SAMUEL FRANK. |
| 1902 *MARTIN, ALEXANDER WILLIAM. | 1898 NEWTON, EDWIN BENNETT BRIERLEY. |
| 1897 MARTIN, ALFRED JOHN. | 1900 NOCKOLDS, ALFRED GEORGE. |
| 1895 MARTIN, HEBER GAMBLING (<i>Institution Prize, 1888</i>). | 1895 *NOCKOLDS, MARTIN CHARLES HUBERT. |
| 1901 *MARTIN, JOHN PATTINSON. | 1895 NORMAN, JAMES NOEL. |
| 1895 MARTIN, SAMUEL. | 1883 NORTH, GEORGE FREDERIC. |
| 1892 MARTIN, THOMAS (<i>Special Forestry Certificate, 1893</i>). | 1897 NUTTALL, HERBERT. |
| 1888 MASSIE, FRANK. | |
| 1901 MATHER, JAMES. | 1894 OAKLEY, CHRISTOPHER PERCIVAL. |
| 1895 MATHEWS, LOUIS OSLER. | 1891 OAKLEY, JOHN HUBERT. |
| 1900 MATTHEWS, DOUGLAS SAMUEL. | |

*Members of the Institution who have Passed the Fellowship Examination—
continued.*

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| 1900 O'BRIEN, DONOUGH RICHARD. | 1900 PINEGAR, JAMES REGINALD
(<i>Crawter Prize</i> , 1900). |
| 1892 OGDEN, MICHAEL GUY. | 1897 PINNEY, FREDERICK WYLDBORE
DIGBY. |
| 1899 OGILVIE, ROBERT MATHEWSON. | 1902 *PINSENT, FRANCIS WINGFIELD
HOMFRAY. |
| 1899 *OLDNALL, ROGER WILLIAM. | 1902 *PINSON, GILBERT. |
| 1902 *O'REILLY, HENRY J. | 1894 POTTER, HERBERT GEORGE. |
| 1898 OSENTON, CHARLES. | 1902 *POTTIER, GEORGE LOUIS. |
| 1892 OSENTON, GEORGE, JUN. | 1895 POWELL, CHARLES REGINALD
EVERNDEN. |
| 1896 PAGE, STANLEY HATCH (<i>Special
Sanitary Science Certificate</i> ,
1900). | 1896 PRALL, HERBERT ALEXANDER. |
| 1895 PAIN, GEORGE LLOYD. | 1901 *PRATT, FRANK PERCY. |
| 1885 PAIN, JAMES. | 1892 PRESTON, SAMUEL DAVID. |
| 1899 *PAIN, WILLIAM HENRY. | 1898 *PRICE, CAPEL HEREWARD. |
| 1892 PALAMOUNTAIN, JOSEPH WM. | 1894 PRICE, RICHARD ARNOLD. |
| 1901 PALMER, WILLIAM EDWARD
KING. | 1896 PRITCHARD, HERBERT ALFRED. |
| 1902 *PARNWELL, SYDNEY ARTHUR. | 1900 PUGH-JONES, DAVID. |
| 1891 PARRIS, CHARLES JOHN. | 1891 PUNCHARD, FREDERICK BURT. |
| 1896 PARRY, JOSEPH WILLIAM. | 1896 PURVIS, CHARLES JAMES. |
| 1887 PARRY, RICHARD. | |
| 1900 PARRY, RICHARD FREDERICK. | |
| 1894 ² / ₂ PARTRIDGE, EDWARD JOHN
(<i>Driver Prize</i> , 1890; <i>Penfold
Gold Medal</i> , 1894; and
<i>Crawter Prize</i> , 1894). | 1901 RAFFETY, HAROLD VEZEY. |
| 1898 PATCH, SHIRLEY HUTCHINGS. | 1896 RAFFETY, HERBERT WILLIAM
(<i>Special Prize</i> , 1892). |
| 1886 PAULL, ALAN. | 1899 *REED, RICHARD GEORGE
GORDON. |
| 1902 *PEACE, JOHN CHALMERS. | 1901 *REEVE, DOUGLAS WILLIAM. |
| 1897 PEARCE, FRED. W. | 1897 REFFELL, CHARLES ARTHUR
(<i>Special Sanitary Science
Certificate</i> , 1901). |
| 1898 PEARSE, OCTAVIUS BURROUGHS | 1898 REID, ARTHUR FLETCHER. |
| 1896 PEARSON, HARRY JOHN. | 1896 RENTON, GEORGE. |
| 1895 PEARSON, HOWARD. | 1899 RICHARDSON, ARTHUR
BAYLIFFE. |
| 1898 *PEEBLES, PHILIP. | 1892 RICHARDSON, OLIVER ARCHER
(<i>Crawter Prize</i> , 1892). |
| 1891 PERKINS, WALTER FRANK
(<i>Special Prize</i> , 1886). | 1900 RIDLEY, PERCY EDWARD. |
| 1902 *PETCH, JOHN STONEHOUSE. | 1900 *ROBBINS, WALTER FRANCIS. |
| 1884 PETO, JAMES WINDER. | 1901 *ROBERTS, JOHN. |
| 1902 *PETHER, ALBERT EDWARD. | 1894 ROBINS, PHILIP SEYMOUR. |
| 1885 PILDITCH, PHILIP EDWARD
(<i>Special Sanitary Science
Certificate</i> , 1890). | 1892 ROBINSON, HENRY HERBERT. |
| 1900 PINDER, RICHMOND. | 1898 ROBINSON, THEODORE RICHARD. |

*Members of the Institution who have passed the Fellowship Examination—
continued.*

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| 1897 ROGERS, HORACE MORDAUNT. | 1897 SMITH, CHARLES GORDON. |
| 1884 ROLLESTON, WILLIAM GUSTAVUS
STANHOPE (<i>Institution Prize</i> ,
1883). | 1895 SMITH, FRANK BRAYBROOKE. |
| 1887 ROODS, ALFRED (<i>Driver Prize</i> ,
1886). | 1889 SMITH, FRANK WILLIAM (<i>Driver
Prize</i> , 1888). |
| 1898 ROOK, JOSEPH TAYLOR (<i>Special
Prize</i> , 1896). | 1889 *SMITH, GEORGE HENRY. |
| 1898 ROWLAND, JOSEPH SAMUEL. | 1900 *SMITH, JOHN AMBROSE. |
| 1889 RUNDLE, EDWARD COLLINS. | 1899 SMITH, SYDNEY ARTHUR
(<i>Driver Prize</i> , 1897; <i>Penfold
Silver Medal</i> , 1897; <i>Penfold
Gold Medal</i> , 1899). |
| | 1884 SMITH, WILLIAM. |
| 1889 SADLER, GEORGE WILLIAM,
JUN. | 1900 SOUTHORN, CHARLES HERBERT. |
| 1900 *SANDAY, WILLIAM HENRY. | 1896 SOWELS, WILLIAM CLOWES. |
| 1902 *SANDELL, STANLEY LUNAU. | 1898 STANDEN, ARTHUR CARNEGIE. |
| 1896 SANDFORD, CHARLES SIDNEY. | 1901 STANFORD, GEORGE. |
| 1891 SAUNDERS, CHARLES HERBERT. | 1901 *STANTON, FREDERICK WILLIAM
SHULTHEISS. |
| 1901 *SAUNDERS, EDGAR WALTER. | 1894 STAPLEDON, ERNEST ALLEN. |
| 1899 SAUNDERS, SAMUEL BROWN. | 1902 *STEPHENS, JOHN KYLE. |
| 1892 SAVILL, EDWIN. | 1901 STEWART, GEORGE PAKENHAM. |
| 1899 SCOTT, ARCHIBALD LACY. | 1901 STEWART HENRY, PAKENHAM. |
| 1900 SCOTT-SMITH, ARTHUR
COURTENAY. | 1898 STEWART, SAMUEL PARR. |
| 1900 *SCRIVENER, JOHN CHARLES. | 1900 *STIMSON, EDWARD FREDERICK. |
| 1894 SCRUBY, WILLIAM THOMAS. | 1899 *STIMSON, HERBERT PERCY. |
| 1899 SECKER, JOHN EUSTACE. | 1901 *STOKES, HUGH CHARLES. |
| 1899 SEDGWICK, ALFRED SYDNEY
EDWARD. | 1902 *STONEHAM, EDWARD RUSSELL. |
| 1899 SEEL, ROBERT HAROLD. | 1898 STROUTS, LEWIS HERBERT. |
| 1897 SEXTON, GEORGE ALEXANDER. | 1901 STURT, CHARLES EDWIN. |
| 1898 SHEARBURN, HARRY. | 1899 SUTTON, FREDERICK STANLEY. |
| 1899 *SHELDON, HAROLD. | 1898 *SWANWICK, BRUCE. |
| 1900 SHUFFLEBOTHAM, JOHN HENRY. | |
| 1883 SILCOCK, THOMAS BALL. | 1896 TALLENT, EDWIN JAMES. |
| 1898 *SKINGLE, ALFRED CHARLES. | 1897 *TATE, JOSEPH GEORGE. |
| 1897 SKIPPER, HENRY HERBERT. | 1895 TAYLOR, HARRY WILLIAM. |
| 1898 SKRIMSHIRE, SAMUEL. | 1899 TAYLOR, THOS. WILLIAM HARRIS. |
| 1899 SKUES, CHARLES AYRE
MACKENZIE. | 1894 TEE, SAMUEL CLIFFORD. |
| 1892 SLATER, CHARLES FREDERICK. | 1894 TEMPLE, FREDERICK WILSON. |
| 1898 SLY, JOSEPH TOWNSON. | 1902 *TERRY, ARTHUR ELLIOTT. |
| 1900 SLY, WILLIAM. | 1900 *TERRY, FRANCIS WILLIAM |
| | 1898 THEAKSTON, WILLIAM PEASE
(<i>Bracketed Crawler Prize</i> ,
1898). |
| | 1898 THEOBALD, JOHN MEDOWS. |

Members of the Institution who have passed the Fellowship Examination—continued.

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| 1900 THOMAS, CHARLES JOHN HOWELL
(Driver Prize, 1898; Penfold Silver Medal, 1898; Penfold Gold Medal, 1900). | 1894 WATSON, JOHN, JUN. |
| 1901 THOMAS, ILLTYD. | 1902 *WEATHERILL, GEORGE FORD. |
| 1896 *THOMPSON, ROLAND O'BRIEN. | 1902 *WEBBER, HENRY STANTON. |
| 1895 THRING, DOUGLAS THEODORE. | 1892 WEBSTER, HUGH CALTHROP. |
| 1900 THURGOOD, ALBERT EDWARD. | 1900 WELLS, FREDERIC BEAUCHAMP. |
| 1893 TORY, JOHN EDWARD, JUN. | 1895 WELLS, WILLIAM HENRY. |
| 1898 TOWNEND, WILLIAM. | 1901 *WELSH, HUGH. |
| 1885 TREADWELL, HENRY JOHN
(Driver Prize, 1883). | 1902 *WEST, ARTHUR SMITH. |
| 1902 *TREHEARNE, ALFRED FREDERICK ALDRIDGE. | 1895 WEST, CHARLES HENRY EDWARD. |
| 1900 *TREMLETT, WALTER WILLIAM. | 1900 WEST, HERBERT JAMES. |
| 1901 TRENT, WILLIAM EDWARD
(Penfold Gold Medal, 1901). | 1898 WHEATLEY, STEPHEN GLADSTONE |
| 1893 TUCKETT, PERCIVAL FOX. | 1897 WHEELER, JOHN HENRY WEST. |
| 1898 TUTT, EDWIN THOMAS. | 1902 *WHELDON, MARTIN LOWISH
(Penfold Silver Medal, 1900; Driver Prize, 1900; Penfold Gold Medal, 1902; Crawler Prize, 1902). |
| 1893 TYLER, JAMES WILLIAM. | 1897 WHITAKER, ERNEST VICTOR. |
| 1900 *TYPE, MARCUS OSWALD. | 1896 WHITTAKER, JOHN DRONSFIELD
(Penfold Silver Medal, 1894; Driver Prize, 1894; Penfold Gold Medal, 1896; Crawler Prize, 1896). |
| 1901 UPSDALE, ANDREW REED. | 1902 *WHITTEN, GEORGE JACKSON. |
| 1883 VERNON, ARTHUR. | 1897 WHITTON, PERCY. |
| 1898 VINTEN, HAROLD BERTRAM. | 1901 *WIGLEY, SIDNEY PRUDDEN. |
| 1901 *WACHER, THOMAS BLAKE. | 1899 WIGRAM, REGINALD SPENCER. |
| 1897 *WALKER, WILLIAM SELVES
(Special Prize, 1895; Crawler Prize, 1897). | 1896 *WILDE, ALGERNON SIDNEY. |
| 1897 WALLIS, JOHN DAVID. | 1900 *WILKINSON, PERCY NEWTON. |
| 1902 *WALSH, FREDERICK LEOPOLD MORFEE. | 1901 *WILLIAMS, ARTHUR CODRINGTON. |
| 1902 *WALTER, THOMAS JAMES. | 1896 WILLIAMS, HENRY CUTHBERT. |
| 1902 *WARD, HENRY PAYNE. | 1894 WILLIS, EDWARD. |
| 1901 WARMINGTON, HERBERT ANDREW CROMARTIE
(Crawler Prize, 1901). | 1901 *WILLIAMS, RICHARD ERNEST HAVARD. |
| 1899 WATERFIELD, HORACE CLARE. | 1899 *WILLOUGHBY, CHARLES ALBERT. |
| 1900 *WATSON, DAVID ALEXANDER. | 1902 *WILSON, EVERARD JOHN. |
| 1896 WATSON, HERBERT JOHN (Institution Prize, 1895). | 1899 WILSON, FREDERICK ROBERT. |
| 1895 WATSON, JAMES BRUCE. | 1898 WILSON, LAWRENCE RICHARD. |
| | 1896 WONNACOTT, ERNEST WILLIAM MALPAS. |
| | 1900 *WONTNER-SMITH, PERCY. |
| | 1891 WOOD, CHARLES BRUCE. |

*Members of the Institution who have Passed the Fellowship Examination—
continued.*

1901 *WOOD, JOHN EDWARD.

1896 WOOD, LESLIE STUART (*Special
Forestry Certificate, 1900 ;
Daniel Watney Prize, 1900*).

1899 WOODROW, THOMAS JOHN.

1895 WOODS, ARTHUR GEORGE.

1900 WOOD-MARTIN, HENRY ROGER
BROMHEAD.

1902 *WRIGHT, WALTER BRERETON.

1902 *WYATT, ARCHIBALD.

1901 WYATT, HERBERT GUY
BUCKELL.

1895 WYLES, JOHN WALTER.

1892 YOUNG, HARRY AUSTIN
LINDSAY.

1899 YOUNG, THOMAS JOHN.

Members of the Institution who have Passed the Professional Associateship Examination.†

† This list does not include the names of those who have passed the Examination but have not yet joined the Institution.

1891	ABRAMS, BENJAMIN PERCY.	1894	ARIS, JOHN WHITTON.
1894	ADAMS, GERALD JAS. FREDERICK	1896	ASHENDEN, LEONARD THOMAS.
1895	ADAMS, HERBERT.	1889	ASSITER, HARRY G. (<i>Special Sanitary Science Cer.</i> , 1892).
1897	ADDIE, JOHN HEATHCOTE.	1894	ASTLEY, REGINALD BASIL.
1896	ADDISCOTT, HENRY HUGH.	1898	ATTEE, EDWARD GUY.
1887	ADKIN, BENAIAH WHITLEY.	1901	AUBREY, WILLIAM BEAUCHAMP.
1901	ALLEN, FRED TREGARTHEN	1901	AUSTIN, FRANK HOLMAN.
1893	ALLEN, JOHN PARNELL.	1887	AUSTIN, RICHARD, JUN.
1895	ALLEN, PERCY.	1890	AYLEN, CECIL HUGH.
1896	ALLPRESS, HORACE EDWARD.		
1898	ALLSEBROOK, ARTHUR.	1897	BADDELEY, BERNARD BERESFORD.
1896	AMBLER, SYDNEY WOOD.	1893	BAILEY, LOUIS HEWITT.
1892	AMOS, FRANK.	1901	BAILEY, PERCIVAL HENRY ASHBY.
1901	ANDERSON, HENRY.	1885	BAKER, CECIL CAUTLEY.
1895	ANDERSON, THOMAS JOHN.	1901	BALDWIN-WISEMAN, WILLIAM RALPH, M.Sc., F.G.S.
1898	ANDREWS, ARTHUR GEORGE.	1888	BALL, JAMES BENJAMIN.
1898	ANDREWS, HERBERT GEORGE.	1889	BALL, WILLIAM ALFRED.
1896	ANDREWS, STEPHEN HAMPTON.	1890	BANCROFT, FREDERICK HERBERT.
1898	ANGEL, FRANCIS HOUGHTON.	1900	BANKS, EDWARD JOHN STANLEY.
1887	ANSCOMBE, ERNEST.	1895	BANKS, FREDERICK STUART ANGUS.
1897	APPLEBY, FRANK SEFTON.	1893	BANNISTER, TOM HARRISON CAFFYN.
1901	ARMSTRONG, ALBERT LESLIE.	1890	BARCLAY, THOMAS.
1901	ARMSTRONG, JAMES GIBBONS DICKSON.	1899	BARKER, FREDERICK GEORGE.
1899	ARMSTRONG, JOHN WILLIAM WILSON.	1892	BARKER, GEOFFRY LIONEL.
1890	ARMYTAGE, FRANCIS REG.		
1896	ARNOLD, ALAN.		
1900	ARNOLD, HARRY HAGON.		
1896	ARNO, SAMUEL.		
1885	ARNOTT, JOHN (<i>Special Prize</i> , 1885).		

Members who have Passed the Professional Associateship Examination—continued.

1901 BARKER, HERBERT GRAHAM.	1884 BIRCH, WALTER DE HOGHTON.
1889 BARNES, GEORGE FREDERICK.	1886 BIRKETT, TOM.
1898 BARNES, STEPHEN ALLEN.	1897 BLACKSHAW, CHARLES.
1884 BARRATT, HARRY.	1897 BLAKE, EDWIN HOLMES.
1900 BASLEY, HAROLD PULLAM.	1901 BLISS, THEODORE STEPHEN.
1901 BATTERBURY, NORMAN BONIFACE.	1900 BLISS, THOMAS CUSHWAY.
1898 BAVERSTOCK, HAROLD BRIDGE.	1894 BLOUNT, EDWARD.
1900 BAYLIS, ALBERT EDWARD.	1885 BLUNDELL, HARRY.
1899 BAYLIS, ALFRED WILLIAM.	1896 BLUNT, MONTAGUE CECIL.
1896 BEACH, ARCHIBALD WILLIAM HICKS.	1898 BLYTH, GEORGE ALFRED.
1890 BEADEL, MAURICE FREDERICK.	1900 BLYTH, HAROLD KING.
1885 BEARD, EDWIN THOMAS.	1896 BODER, MAURICE.
1891 BEASLEY, JOHN ARTHUR LLEWELLYN (<i>Driver Prize</i> , 1891).	1893 BODGER, PERCY MORRIS.
1883 BEDELLS, CHARLES HERBERT.	1890 BODY, ARTHUR,
1898 BEDWELL, ERNEST CHARLES.	1895 BOORD, WALTER BERTRAM.
1894 BEKEN, GEORGE, JUN.	1899 BOOTH, ERNEST WITTON.
1888 BELCHER, EDWARD JOHN.	1887 BOOTH, GILBERT WILLIAM.
1901 BELL, ALBERT HENRY.	1896 BÖSHER, VICTOR EVANS.
1894 BELL, HERBERT OWEN.	1890 BOULTING, FREDERICK EDWARD.
1889 BELLINGHAM, ARCHIBALD TURNER.	1900 BOURCHIER, CLAUD J.
1884 BENSON, ROBERT ALAN.	1886 BOUSFIELD, EDWIN VAUGHAN DAVENPORT.
1895 BENTLEY, HAROLD EDWIN.	1891 BOWDEN, ERNEST NEWTON.
1901 BERRY, ALGERNON LAWRENCE.	1901 BOWDEN-BUSWELL, FREDERICK.
1898 BERRY, CHARLES WINDSOR.	1897 BOWDEN, HARRY.
1898 BETENSON, FREDERIC ROGER.	1891 BOWDEN, JOHN FRIENDSHIP.
1901 BETTGER, HAROLD ALFRED.	1888 BOWER, ARTHUR WENTWORTH CHIVERS.
1898 BETTRIDGE, JOHN CHARLES LEBON.	1890 BRACKETT, FREDERICK HENRY.
1892 BEVEN, SEPTIMUS.	1897 BRACKETT, WILLIAM NEWBEGIN.
1898 BIBBEY, THOMAS.	1894 BRADLEY, JAMES WILLIAM.
1897 BICKFORD, JOSEPH GRANT (<i>Special Prize</i> , 1897).	1899 BRADSHAW, ARTHUR GEORGE (<i>Special Prize</i> , 1899).
1893 BIDWELL, JOHN EVANS.	1896 BRADSHAW, ARTHUR STANLEY.
1895 BIDWELL, PHILIP SHELFORD.	1893 BRADSHAW, HARRY GREAVES.
1897 BIGG, LIONEL THURSFIELD.	1888 BRADY, RALPH HOLLINSHED.
1900 BINGHAM, WILLIAM RAPER.	1899 BRAND, EDMUND.
1895 BIRCH, FRANCIS JULIAN LAURENCE.	1901 BRENT, THOMAS.
1893 BIRCH, RICHARD ELWYN.	1888 BREVETOR, THOMAS, JUN.
	1889 BRIDGFORD, LEO APPLETON.
	1899 BRIDGEWATER, CLEMENT JOSEPH BENTLEY.

*Members who have Passed the Professional Associateship Examination—
continued.*

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| 1900 BRIERLEY, HUGH COLLEY (<i>Institution Prize, 1900</i>). | 1900 BURR, HARRY. |
| 1886 BRIGGS, JOHN. | 1898 BURROUGHS, CHARLES FITZPATRICK. |
| 1896 BRIGHTON, GEORGE LAWRENCE. | 1886 BURROWS, ALFRED JOHN. |
| 1900 BRIMACOMBE, CHARLES SEYMOUR. | 1897 BURROWS, FRANK HERBERT. |
| 1892 BRINKWORTH, ROBERT EDWIN. | 1898 BURTENSHAW, ALBERT KING. |
| 1894 BRINSLEY, HERBERT GEORGE WILLIAM. | 1895 BURTON, AMOS. |
| 1899 BROOKER, FREDERICK GEORGE. | 1898 BURTON, REGINALD ROBERT. |
| 1895 BROOKS, JOHN McMULLEN. | 1887 BUSHELL, HENRY. |
| 1895 BROOKS, PHILIP FULLER. | 1887 BUSS, FLEETWOOD GEORGE WILLIAM. |
| 1899 BROOKS, WILLIAM NATHANIEL. | 1898 BUTCHER, THOMAS EWEN. |
| 1891 BROWN, ALEXANDER BURNETT. | 1894 BUTLER, ALBERT ERNEST. |
| 1898 BROWN, ARTHUR ALLEN. | 1897 BUTLER, CHARLES. |
| 1897 BROWN, ARTHUR FREDERICK. | 1895 BUTLER, RICHARD PIERCE. |
| 1889 BROWN, ARTHUR MACDONALD. | 1899 BUTTENSHAW, ERNEST NEWTH. |
| 1896 BROWN, FREDERICK. | |
| 1892 BROWN, GEORGE TURVILLE. | 1901 CABLE, CHARLES VINCENT. |
| 1901 BROWN, JOHN. | 1894 CAMBRIDGE, WILLIAM JAMES. |
| 1902 BROWN, LESLY JOHN. | 1898 CAMPBELL, CHARLES HOWARD. |
| 1898 BROWN, THOMAS, JUN. | 1897 CARGILL, CAMPBELL FEATHERSTON. |
| 1887 BROWN, WILLIAM EDWARD. | 1898 CARR, HERBERT FRANCIS. |
| 1893 BROWN, WILLIAM LOBIN TRANT. | 1891 CARR, THOMAS EDMUND. |
| 1901 BROWNE, EUSTACE MONTAGUE. | 1894 CARNELL, SYDNEY GEORGE. |
| 1900 BROWNING, EGBERT GEORGE. | 1897 CARPMAEL, HAROLD. |
| 1901 BROWNING, SYDNEY BRODRICK. | 1887 CARTER, ALFRED PRESLEY. |
| 1894 BRUCE, ALEXANDER DAVID. | 1895 CARTWRIGHT, ALFRED STOTT. |
| 1899 BRUTON, BASIL VASSAR. | 1897 CASSIN, CHARLES LANGA. |
| 1900 BRUZARD, GEORGE JOSEPH. | 1891 CASTLE, HAROLD. |
| 1900 BRYAN, ARTHUR. | 1896 CATHCART, ARCHIBALD HAMILTON. |
| 1885 BUCKLAND, ALFRED VIRGOE. | 1901 CATLEUGH, WILLIAM DENZIL. |
| 1891 BUCKLAND, SIDNEY CRAWFORD. | 1898 CHADWICK, SPENCER. |
| 1901 BUCKLEY, ALFRED EUSTACE. | 1888 CHALCRAFT, HENRY TERRELL. |
| 1901 BUCKWELL, ROBERT LEIGHTON. | 1894 CHAMBERS, THEODORE GERVASE |
| 1888 BULBECK, GEORGE. | 1901 CHAMBERLAIN, CHARLES. |
| 1901 BULL, THOMAS HENRY. | 1893 CHAMPION, GEORGE ERNEST. |
| 1900 BULLEY, HORACE WILLIAM. | 1896 CHAMBERLAIN, ARTHUR GEORGE RADDON. |
| 1892 BURDER, REGINALD EDWARD CAMPBELL. | 1900 CHARLES, MICHAEL THOMAS. |
| 1897 BURGESS, HENRY HERBERT PHILIP. | 1895 CHART, CHRISTOPHER. |
| 1900 BURMAN, WILLIAM. | |

Members who have Passed the Professional Associateship Examination—continued.

1901 CHATTELL, ARTHUR PAUL.	1900 COOK, FREDERICK CHARLES.
1898 CHATTELL, FRANCIS LORIOT.	1897 COOKE, FREDERICK ROPER.
1888 CHENEY, EDWIN JOHN.	1892 COOKE, LIONEL.
1898 CHESTERTON, FRANK SIDNEY.	1900 COOKE-YARBOROUGH, ORFEUR FREDERIC.
1900 CHESTERTON, SIDNEY JAMES.	1900 COOPER, GEORGE AUGUSTUS.
1899 CHICHESTER, RICHARD HERBERT	1901 COOPER, HARRY THOMAS.
1892 CHILD, CHARLES.	1890 COPE, HENRY JAMES.
1888 CHILD, EDMUND HERBERT.	1900 COPE, GERALD HARWOOD.
1897 CHIPP, GEORGE.	1897 COPE, WILLIAM GEORGE.
1899 CHURCH, GEOFFREY REDMORE.	1900 CORBETT, JOHN ROOKE.
1898 CLARK, NATHANIEL, JUN.	1891 CORDEROY, ATHELSTANE.
1897 CLARKE, CHARLES WENTWORTH.	1895 CORFIELD, THOMAS.
1900 CLARKE, ERNEST SEYMOUR.	1896 CORY, EDWARD JOHN.
1899 CLARKE, LEONARD EUSTACE.	1897 COUNCELL, THOMAS JAMES.
1897 CLARKSON, WILLIAM.	1894 COWELL, HERBERT LEE.
1900 CLEGG, ROBERT LANGTON.	1896 COWELL, WILFRED LEE.
1900 CLUNN, THOMAS HENRY GWYTHYR.	1896 COWIN, NORRIS TYNWALD.
1885 COALES, HERBERT GEORGE.	1895 COWPER, WILLIAM SHAPLAND.
1900 COBB, HENRY ALFRED WILLIAM.	1893 COX, REGINALD JOHN.
1901 COBB, ROBERT.	1896 COX, WALTER THEODORE.
1897 COBBE, HENRY ALEXANDER.	1899 CRAGG, GEORGE EDWIN.
1890 COBHAM, GEORGE WILLIAM.	1900 CRAMP HORN, CHARLES HERBERT.
1900 COCHRANE, WILLIAM JAMES.	1899 CRAMPTON, ARTHUR WESLEY.
1901 COCKS, JOHN FREDERICK.	1883 CRAWTER, JOHN, JUN.
1901 COKER, HARRY REGINALD ELLIS.	1894 CREGEEN, HUGH STOWELL, JUN.
1889 COLBOURN, HENRY JAMES (<i>Special Forestry Certificate, 1890</i>)	1897 CRESWELL, WILLIAM THOMAS.
1898 COLE, FRANCIS JOSEPH.	1891 CRIER, JOHN THOMAS.
1899 COLE, GEORGE HARRY.	1900 CROCKATT, HARRY.
1899 COLE, JAMES THOMSON.	1899 CROFT, GEORGE HERBERT.
1901 COLES, JAMES HATCH.	1897 CRONK, CHARLES TYLEE.
1887 COLLINGHAM, J. CYRIL LEES.	1899 CROOK, HOLLIS AUGUSTUS.
1896 COLLINS, HORACE.	1894 CROSIER, CHARLES.
1885 COLLINS, MARCUS E.	1886 CROSLAND, WALTER.
1901 COLLIS, ERNEST ALBERT.	1891 CROSS, ARNOLD CHARLES MARTIN.
1888 COLLYER, DANIEL WILLIAM.	1888 CROUCH, JAMES LEONARD.
1898 CONSTABLE, JOHN.	1895 CROWTHER, KESTON NELSON.
1901 COOK, CECIL NEWTON.	1896 CROZIER, GEORGE FRANCIS.
1899 COOK, EDWARD ARTHUR.	1901 CRUMP, EDWARD HAROLD.
	1900 CULLEN, FELIX VICTOR.

Members who have Passed the Professional Associateship Examination—continued.

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| 1898 | CULVERHOUSE, CECIL GOLDAR FEARN. | 1889 | DENDY, WILLIAM COOPER. |
| 1897 | CUSHEN, CHARLES OSMON. | 1897 | DENTON, WILLIAM. |
| 1899 | CUTLER, GEORGE ALFRED. | 1899 | DICKINSON, JAMES MURGA-TROYD. |
| 1897 | DADD, CHARLES JOHN THOMAS. | 1884 | DICKSON, THOMAS ARTHUR. |
| 1896 | DAFFORN, GEORGE BERTIE. | 1894 | DINWIDDY, DONALD. |
| 1901 | DALE, EDWARD SYDNEY WILSON. | 1888 | DIXON, FRANCIS EDWARD (<i>Special Prize</i> , 1888). |
| 1902 | DALGLIESH, CHRISTOPHER. | 1899 | DODD, EUSTACE CYRIL THEODORE |
| 1898 | DANCASTER, ARTHUR. | 1901 | DODD, HAROLD JAMES. |
| 1897 | DANGERFIELD, THOMAS SAMUEL. | 1887 | DONE, JOHN JAMES. |
| 1896 | DANIEL, HENRY WILKINSON. | 1897 | DOUGLAS, BERNARD MOXON. |
| 1899 | DANIEL, HERBERT HOOD. | 1896 | DRAPER, EDWIN MAXWELL. |
| 1901 | DANIELL, FREDERICK STANLEY (<i>Special Prize</i> , 1901). | 1886 | DREW, HENRY ALBAN. |
| 1899 | DANN, HENRY, JUN. | 1895 | DREW, WALTER HUBERT. |
| 1893 | DARBISHIRE, HARRY VERNON. | 1901 | DRIVER, JOHN ROBERT FARRANT. |
| 1899 | DARCH, JOHN. | 1892 | DRUCE, EDRIC. |
| 1900 | DAUBNEY, CHARLES ARCHIBALD. | 1889 | DUDLEY, EDGAR. |
| 1888 | DAVEY, HENRY THOMAS. | 1900 | DUDLEY, ROLAND. |
| 1893 | DAVID, GEORGE WILLOUGHBY. | 1901 | DUNDAS, FREDERICK JAMES. |
| 1900 | DAVIDGE, WILLIAM ROBERT. | 1899 | DUNLOP, DUGDALE OAKELEY. |
| 1897 | DAVIDSON, RICHARD BRUCE. | 1900 | DUNSTALL, HERBERT HENRY. |
| 1893 | DAVIES, CYRIL FROODVALE. | 1897 | DUNT, JOHN HARLOW. |
| 1892 | DAVIES, DAVID THOMAS. | 1898 | DYER, FREDERICK BURFIELD. |
| 1899 | DAVIES, JOHN WILLIAM SAT-TERLEY HUMPHREYS. | 1888 | EAGLAND, WILLIAM FRANCIS. |
| 1891 | DAVIS, NEVILLE BROOKES. | 1900 | EARLE, JOHN WILFRID. |
| 1896 | DAVIS, WILLIAM HENRY HAROLD | 1893 | EASON, EDWARD WILLIAM. |
| 1901 | DAVY, CLIFTON ROBERT. | 1886 | EASTER, WILLIAM. |
| 1898 | DAWSON, GEORGE CROSBIE. | 1893 | EASTON, WALTER JOHN (<i>Driver Prize</i> , 1893). |
| 1883 | DAY, WILLIAM, JUN. | 1901 | EASTWOOD, CHARLES WILLIAM. |
| 1901 | DEACON, STANLEY MARCUS. | 1901 | EDGINGTON, WALTER. |
| 1892 | DEBENHAM, FRANK BRIDGE-WATER. | 1893 | EDMONDS, JOHN. |
| 1893 | DEBENHAM, FREDERIC KERSEY. | 1895 | EGGINGTON, DENYS. |
| 1891 | DEBENHAM, HORACE BENTLEY. | 1893 | ELGAR, WALTER ROBINSON. |
| 1893 | DELAMARE, FRANK. | 1890 | ELGOOD, FRANK MINSHULL. |
| 1900 | DELSCHAFT, ADOLF HENRY. | 1897 | ELIOTT, ARNOLD. |
| 1899 | DELVES, ROBERT HARVEY AD-DINGTON. | 1901 | ELLIOTT, JOHN WILLIAM FARRANT. |
| | | 1892 | ELLIS, ALBERT EDWARD. |

Members who have Passed the Professional Associateship Examination—continued.

1897	ELLIS, ALFRED CAVE.	1889	FORSTER, WALTER HILL.
1898	ELLIS, ARNOLD ROBERTSON.	1895	FOSTER, EDWARD CHARLES.
1901	ELLIS, ARTHUR ORANGE.	1888	FOSTER FRANK.
1890	ELLIS, FRANCIS, JUN.	1898	FOSTER, HENRY HELM.
1888	ELLIS, HERBERT MOATES.	1892	FOSTER, JAMES HERBERT FURMEDGE.
1887	ELLIS, RALPH STAPLES.	1900	FOSTER, WALTER.
1900	ELLIS, RUPERT LUMLEY.	1901	FOSTER, WILLIAM ARTHUR.
1896	ELPHICK, GEORGE PELHAM.	1900	FOSTER, WILLIAM HOWARD.
1899	ETHELSTON, HUGH WICKSTED.	1901	FOTHERGILL, JAMES EDWARD.
1895	EVANS, ERNEST SYDNEY.	1898	FOULKES, NOEL MACINTYRE.
1895	EVANS, PERCIVAL BAKER.	1899	FOWLER, ALFRED CHARLES STANLEY.
1900	EVANS, RUPERT MAURICE.	1892	FOX, CHARLES EDWARD.
1894	EVE, CHARLES GERALD.	1900	FOX, ERNEST.
1887	EVE, HERBERT TRUSTRAM.	1894	FOX, FREDERICK RUSSELL.
1892	EVERED, GILLIEBRAND EDWIN.	1900	FOX, WILLIAM.
1892	EVERETT, ARTHUR SHERMAN.	1901	FRANCIS, JOHN, JUN.
1894	EVERINGTON, JOHN.	1902	FRANCIS, RONALD GARNHAM.
1901	EVERY - CLAYTON, REGINALD ARTHUR ERIC.	1891	FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN BEL-GROVE.
1894	EVES, FRANCIS GEORGE BERTRAM	1895	FRASER, THOMAS SMELLIE.
1888	EVES, WILLIAM LIONEL.	1890	FRASER, WILLIAM.
1894	FAGG, EDWIN WILLIAM.	1899	FREEMAN, GEORGE (<i>Driver Prize, 1899</i>).
1896	FAIR, ARTHUR EDWARD.	1901	FREEMAN, REGINALD FRANK LYNE.
1895	FARMER, HUGH CECIL.	1900	FREUER, WILLIAM SAMUEL.
1897	FARNHAM, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS.	1902	FROST, ALFRED CARDAIN.
1898	FIELD, CHARLES ROLAND.	1895	FUNNELL, HORACE FREDERICK.
1901	FIELD, LEONARD MARTIN.	1887	FURBER, PERCY NORMAN.
1894	FINCH, CLEMENT ROBERT.	1897	FURMEDGE, JOHN HARRIS.
1892	FINN, FRED.		
1891	FINN, HERBERT ARCHIBALD.	1896	GALE, ARTHUR WITHERBY.
1896	FISHER, ROBERT.	1900	GALE, HARRY.
1901	FISHWICK, CHARLES.	1889	GALSWORTHY, VINCENT SOMERS
1893	FITT, HARRY CHARLES.	1898	GARDINER, ROBERT STRACHAN.
1895	FLEETWOOD GEORGE SPALDING.	1892	GARDNER, GILBERT.
1900	FLETCHER, HAROLD VERNOUR.	1895	GARNER, JOHN STANLEY.
1893	FLETCHER, HERBERT PHILLIPS.	1890	GARRARD, ARTHUR NORMAN.
1892	FLIGHT, ALFRED.	1894	GARRETT, ARTHUR BERRY.
1892	FORD, SOLOMON.		
1890	FORREST, WILLIAM.		

Members who have Passed the Professional Associateship Examination—continued.

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| 1899 GATE, HENRY ARTHUR
ARMYTAGE (Institution
Prize, 1899). | 1892 GRIGGS, HENRY JENNER. |
| 1897 GAYER, ALFRED EDWARD. | 1888 GRIMES, RALPH FEARON. |
| 1899 GENGE, WILLIAM POPE, JUN. | 1898 GRIPPER, JOSEPH EDWARD. |
| 1892 GERMAN, GEORGE, JUN. | 1900 GROVE, RICHARD THOMAS. |
| 1896 GETHIN, RANDOLPH GEORGE. | 1889 GROVER, ARTHUR. |
| 1901 GETTINGS, SYDNEY SALTER. | 1894 GROVER, PHILIP GORDON. |
| 1900 GIBBON, EDWARD ACTON. | 1888 GUNTER, JAMES. |
| 1885 GIBBON, WILLIAM JACOMB
(Driver Prize, 1885). | 1899 GURNEY, RONALD GEORGE. |
| 1889 GIDDY, OSMAN HORTON. | |
| 1894 GILBERT, JOHN SAINSBURY. | 1889 HADLEY, FRANK. |
| 1901 GIMSON, ALLEN. | 1892 HAIGH, THOMAS FREDERICK. |
| 1901 GLEED, HERBERT ALEXANDER. | 1901 HAINES, ALFRED HUBERT
JESTON. |
| 1894 GLOVER, HENRY ALEXANDER. | 1884 HALKYARD, WILLIAM REDFORD. |
| 1896 GOADBY, HOWARD. | 1900 HALL, AUGUSTUS WILLIAM. |
| 1898 GOADBY, JOSEPH STUBBINS. | 1895 HALL, FREDERICK WALTER. |
| 1885 GODFREY, ROBERT. | 1897 HALL, HENRY ALEXANDER
THOMAS. |
| 1899 GOFF, JAMES CAULFEILD. | 1896 HALL, JOHN HERBERT. |
| 1897 GOLDSMITH, DOUGLAS FLEET. | 1899 HALL, JOHN SEBASTIAN. |
| 1886 GOLIGHTLY, CHARLES HUGH. | 1895 HALL, THOMAS BIDDLE. |
| 1900 GOODBODY, FREDERICK ALLEN
STURGE. | 1884 HALL, WILLIAM TIMOTHY. |
| 1901 GOODCHILD, WALTER CHARLES. | 1890 HAMPTON, GEORGE FREDERICK
WILLIAM. |
| 1899 GOODMAN, ALFRED. | 1900 HANCOCK, HENRY SYDNEY,
JUN. (Special Prize, 1900). |
| 1901 GOULD, HARMER. | 1895 HANKEY, GILBERT LIONEL. |
| 1896 GOULDING, ARTHUR. | 1892 HANKINSON, FRANCIS HENRY. |
| 1889 GRANT, JOSEPH. | 1887 HARDING, FREDERICK
ALLCROFT. |
| 1897 GRAY, HORACE NORMAN. | 1887 HANSELL, REGINALD GODDARD. |
| 1893 GRAY, PERCY WILLIAM. | 1894 HARDIMAN, HARRY. |
| 1890 GREEN, ALEXANDER ERNEST. | 1895 HARDWICK, ARTHUR JESSOP. |
| 1896 GREEN, ARTHUR EDWARD. | 1900 HARLOW, WILLIAM WYATT
RIDGWAY. |
| 1891 GREEN, EDMUND HORACE. | 1901 HARRIS, DOUGLAS. |
| 1893 GREEN, FREDERICK ALGERNON. | 1895 HARRISON, ARTHUR. |
| 1887 GREEN, THOMAS JOHN. | 1895 HARRISON, CYRIL HENRY
GILMORE. |
| 1886 GREEN, THOMAS JOSEPH. | 1901 HARRISON, ERNEST. |
| 1896 GREENFIELD, FREDERICK JAMES | 1894 HARRISON, GEORGE JOHN
ROBERTSON. |
| 1884 GREENOP, EDWARD. | |
| 1897 GREENWOOD, ERNEST. | |
| 1895 GREGSON, GEORGE ERNEST. | |
| 1894 GRIFFIN, ALFRED. | |

Members who have Passed the Professional Associateship Examination—continued.

1897	HARRISON, HENRY BEAUCHAMP.	1901	HINCHLIFF, GEORGE STANLEY WHITMORE.
1897	HARRISON, JOHN EDWARD.	1899	HINCHSLIFF, EDWARD ROBERT.
1899	HARTLEY, TOM PERCY.	1899	HINDMARSH, MICHAEL ANSELM.
1895	HARVEY, FREDERICK CHARLES.	1900	HINDMARSH, RALPH FREDERICK.
1888	HASKINS, WILLIAM ALBION.	1898	HINKS, HENRY.
1889	HASLAM, DRYLAND, JUN.	1900	HIPSLEY, FREDERICK WILLIAM.
1883	HASLUCK, LANCELOT GERALD.	1888	HODGE, LEONARD PERCIVAL.
1898	HASSETT, REGINALD CHARLES.	1898	HODGES, CECIL STUART.
1893	HAWES, FREDERICK KIRK.	1890	HODGKINSON, JAMES HENRY.
1898	HAWKINS, JOHN FREDERICK.	1896	HODGSON, ARCH. SANFORD.
1899	HAWKINS, LANCELOT GOULDER.	1897	HOLBROW, HERBERT OLIVER.
1901	HAYWARD, ARTHUR BALDWIN.	1893	HOLIDAY, PERCY CAVE.
1890	HAYWARD, FREDERICK GEORGE.	1898	HOLL, MACKINTOSH MELENG.
1897	HAYWARD, T. WM. ALFRED.	1891	HOLLIS, HERBERT.
1895	HAYWOOD, SAMUEL SPENCER.	1891	HOLLIS, RALPH.
1889	HEAD, JOHN GEORGE.	1894	HOLMES, JOHN EDWARD.
1897	HEAD, WILLIAM ALFRED.	1901	HOLMES, MONTAGU PRICE (<i>In- stitution Prize, 1901</i>).
1898	HEAL, HAROLD.	1888	HOMAN, HUBERT FRANKLIN.
1900	HEAL, HERBERT GEORGE.	1896	HOMFRAY, HERBERT RICHARDS.
1898	HEALING, OSWALD JUDD.	1901	HOOD, HERBERT CHARLES.
1894	HEASLER, HOLLAND CHARLES.	1896	HOOD, THOMAS.
1898	HEATH, HENRY CUBITT.	1899	HOOLEY, ARTHUR JOHN.
1885	HEBBLETHWAITE, CHARLES HENRY.	1900	HOOPER, ALFRED EGBERT.
1901	HEBDEN, FRANCIS RADCLIFFE.	1887	HOOPER, CECIL HENRY.
1894	HECKFORD, HARLEY.	1895	HOOPER, EDGAR WILFRED.
1892	HELLICAR, GEORGE THOMAS (<i>Special Sanitary Science Certificate, 1893</i>).	1896	HOOPER, GERALD HUNTLEY.
1896	HEMPHILL, CHARLES GEORGE CATHCART.	1899	HOPE, ARTHUR ERNEST.
1886	HENDERSON, RICHARD.	1901	HOPKINS, PERCY RAYNES.
1894	HEWARD, ERNEST JAMES.	1901	HOSEGOOD, ANDREW WEBBER.
1893	HEWETT, GEORGE THOMPSON.	1901	HOSKINS, MARCUS.
1901	HICKMAN, ARTHUR MURHALL.	1900	HOUGHTON, WILLIAM CHARLES.
1895	HICKS, WILLIAM ROOKE.	1900	HOWES, ARTHUR BURNABY.
1900	HIDER, SYDNEY WILLIAM.	1899	HOWGRAVE-GRAHAM, ALAN HERBERT.
1889	HIGGINS, GEORGE.	1898	HOWGRAVE-GRAHAM, GEORGE ERNEST.
1886	HILL, ALFRED.	1897	HOWLAND, ARTHUR FRANK.
1885	HILLIARD, GEORGE EDWARD.	1899	HOWLAND, GEORGE.
1900	HILLIARD, HUGH NEVILLE.	1901	HUBBLE, LLOYD UNSWORTH.

Members who have Passed the Professional Associateship Examination—continued.

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| 1898 HUDSON, ALBERT WILLIAM. | 1887 JONAS, HARRY MARSHALL. |
| 1901 HUDSON, WILLIAM FREDERICK ARTHUR. | 1886 JONAS, SAMUEL MARSHALL. |
| 1898 HUMPHRY, MARTIN GEORGE. | 1900 JONES, ARTHUR BAYLY. |
| 1899 HUNT, GEORGE WHITAKER. | 1896 JONES, ERNEST JOEL. |
| 1901 HUNT, HARRY | 1888 JONES, FREDERICK HERBERT. |
| 1899 HURLBUTT, PERCIVAL. | 1883 JONES, HENRY ARTHUR. |
| 1897 HUTCHINS, RICHARD. | 1898 JONES, JOHN ARTHUR. |
| | 1898 JONES, PERCY EVERLEY. |
| | 1899 JONES, PHILIP VIVIAN. |
| 1890 INNES, GILBERT PLANTAGENET MITCHELL. | 1891 JOYCE, HARRY WARD. |
| 1901 INGRAM, CECIL WALTER. | 1885 JULL, WILLIAM VINCENT. |
| 1893 IRVINE, ARCHIBALD WYNDHAM. | |
| | 1890 KAY, WALTER ROBERT. |
| 1894 JACKSON, ALFRED ERNEST. | 1900 KAYE, HERBERT. |
| 1894 JACKSON, EDWARD HENRY. | 1895 KEAY, WILLIAM. |
| 1895 JACKSON, LEONARD LABREY. | 1894 KEEP, WILLIAM HENRY. |
| 1898 JACKSON, ROBERT EWAN. | 1901 KEIGHLEY, SAMUEL. |
| 1894 JARMAIN, WILLIAM. | 1901 KELLEWAY, HERBERT DAVIES. |
| 1892 JARMAIN, FRANK WILMOT. | 1900 KELLY, ARTHUR RALPH. |
| 1892 JARRETT, THOMAS WILLIAM. | 1899 KELLY, GEORGE WILLIAM CALVER. |
| 1893 JEFFREE, SYDNEY. | 1890 KEMP-SMITH, JAMES FREDERICK |
| 1895 JENKIN, ARTHUR PEARSE. | 1900 KEMSLEY, NORMAN BOLTON. |
| 1896 JENKINS, RICHARD JAMES. | 1895 KEMSLEY, WILLIAM HUGH. |
| 1893 JENKINSON, JOHN. | 1893 KENNETT, CHARLES ARTHUR. |
| 1896 JENKINSON, WILLIAM ERIC LEIGH. | 1897 KERR, JOHN MURRAY (<i>Institution Prize, 1897</i>). |
| 1894 JENNER, WILLIAM. | 1896 KEY, ASTLEY COOPER. |
| 1896 JENNINGS, FITZ-LAWRENCE PERCIVAL DUDLEY. | 1897 KIBBLEWHITE, HENRY JAMES TRELEAVEN. |
| 1891 JESSETT, CHARLES EDWARD VERNON. | 1894 KIESER, WILLIAM HENRY GUSTAV. |
| 1895 JOHN, HENRY BELL. | 1894 KILLICK, ANTHONY EDWARD. |
| 1892 JOHNSON, BERNARD MARR. | 1898 KINCAID, HERBERT EDWARD. |
| 1900 JOHNSON, FREDERICK JOHN. | 1887 KING, ALFRED. |
| 1897 JOHNSON, HARRY LABRON. | 1901 KING, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS. |
| 1883 JOHNSON, HENRY. | 1893 KING, WALTER NIKE. |
| 1898 JOHNSTON, REGINALD. | 1886 KING, WILLIAM ISAAC. |
| 1887 JOHNSTON, WALTER HENRY. | 1896 KINGSFORD, PERCY HAMILTON. |
| 1899 JOLLY, PEARSON ALEXANDER. | 1896 KIRBY, EDMUND FRANCIS JOSEPH |
| 1900 JONAS, HAROLD DRIVER. | 1895 KIRK, JOHN WRIGHT. |

Members who have Passed the Professional Associateship Examination—continued.

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| 1900 KNIBB, FREDERICK CHARLES. | 1902 LESLIE, HARRY GEORGE. |
| 1892 KNIGHT, GEORGE EDWARD. | 1890 LEWIS, ARTHUR LLEWELYN. |
| 1899 KNOWLES, GEORGE POTTER. | 1898 LEWIS, JOHN. |
| | 1899 LICKIS, LEONARD. |
| | 1894 LIGHTFOOT, FRANCIS PRIDEAUX |
| 1899 LAIRD, NINIAN P. | 1900 LISNEY, HARRY. |
| 1895 LAKE, CUTHBERT JOSEPH. | 1892 LITTLE, HENRY. |
| 1901 LAKE, RALPH JULIAN. | 1899 LITTLE, HUDSON. |
| 1890 LAKE, VIVIAN DAVEY. | 1900 LIVING, CHARLES, JUN. |
| 1895 LAKIN-SMITH, ERNEST. | 1898 LLOYD, DONALD (<i>Institution Prize, 1898</i>). |
| 1888 LAMBERT, GODFREY CHARLES. | 1897 LOFTHOUSE, ALBERT WILSON. |
| 1899 LAMPARD, SYDNEY MARTIN. | 1899 LOMAS, ALBERT DANIEL. |
| 1895 LAMPRILL, WILLIAM THOMAS. | 1897 LOMAX, ERNEST GEORGE. |
| 1893 LANCASTER, JOHN ROY. | 1891 LONGSDON, EDWARD MOREWOOD |
| 1898 LANG, CHARLES FREDERICK DASHWOOD. | 1901 LOVE, JAMES BARR. |
| 1901 LANGRIDGE, WALTER FREDERICK. | 1895 LOVEGROVE, CHARLES GRESHAM |
| | 1901 LOVELESS, ARTHUR WILLIAM HENRY. |
| 1900 LANHAM, LAURENCE. | 1886 LOWE, CHARLES ROBERT. |
| 1885 LANSDOWN, GEORGE ARTHUR. | 1892 LUCAS, JOHN ARCHIBALD. |
| 1890 LARKIN, RICHARD WEBSTER. | 1895 LUCK, GEORGE EDWARD. |
| 1899 LATHAM, ALBERT TUMMONS. | 1902 LUFFINGHAM, WILLIAM JOHN. |
| 1895 LAUMANN, MONTGOMERY PATRICK JOHN. | 1899 LUKE, JOHN, JUN. |
| 1899 LAURENCE, WALTER BERNARD. | 1899 LUKER, DYNELEY. |
| 1891 LAWLEY, FREDERICK WILLIAM. | 1899 LUMLEY, EDWARD ADRIAN. |
| 1900 LAWLEY, GEORGE FRANK. | 1898 LUMLEY, FREDERICK ROBERT. |
| 1898 LEAKE, ROBERT. | 1899 LYNES, HUMPHREY DOD. |
| 1896 LEANE, WALTER BURDITT. | 1894 LYONS, EDWARD COLVILL. |
| 1890 LEANING, HENRY JOHN | |
| 1894 LEANING, WILLIAM ARTHUR. | 1894 MCCARTHY, HENRY ROBERT |
| 1897 LEATHER, WILLIAM BEAUMONT. | 1901 MCGAW, ANDREW KIDD. |
| 1895 LEE, ERNEST EDWARD ARTHUR. | 1893 MACER, ALFRED THOMAS. |
| 1896 LEE, FRANCIS BLACKLOCK. | 1897 MACKENZIE, HECTOR JOHN MAXWELL. |
| 1896 LEE, HENRY. | |
| 1886 LEE, JOHN WILFRID. | 1900 MACKINTOSH, WILLIAM SMITH. |
| 1901 LEE - NORMAN, ALEXANDER HENRY. | 1899 MAGER, SYDNEY. |
| 1901 LEES, FRANK ARTHUR. | 1900 MAGGS, LEONARD. |
| 1900 LEIGH, VINCENT STANLEY. | 1896 MALLINSON, CHARLES HERBERT. |
| 1896 LEESE, VERNON FRANCIS. | 1893 MANN, FREDERICK CHARLES THOMAS. |
| 1899 LEMMOIN-CANNON, HENRY. | 1888 MANN, ROBERT BAGSHAW. |

Members who have Passed the Professional Associateship Examination—continued.

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| 1897 MARCHANT, ROBERT CHARLES. | 1892 MILLER, GEORGE FREDERICK. |
| 1898 MARCUS, WILLIAM MORTIMER. | 1900 MILLS, ARTHUR ERNEST. |
| 1901 MARRIAN, HAROLD GREENWOOD. | 1901 MILLS, DANIEL. |
| 1893 MARRIOTT, CECIL WYNN. | 1891 MITCHELL, GEORGE SHARMAN. |
| 1896 MARSHALL, ARTHUR GEORGE. | 1901 MITCHELL, HERBERT ARTHUR. |
| 1896 MARTIN, ALEXANDER WILLIAM. | 1894 MITCHELL, LEWIS. |
| 1893 MARTIN, ALFRED JOHN (<i>Special Prize, 1893</i>). | 1884 MIXER, EDWARD. |
| 1888 MARTIN, HEBER GAMBLIN. | 1899 MOAT, ERNEST WILLIAM. |
| 1900 MARTIN, JOHN PATTERSON. | 1896 MOERAN, ARCHIBALD EDWARD. |
| 1893 MARTIN, SAMUEL. | 1897 MOLYNEUX, FRANK EUSTACE. |
| 1888 MARTIN, THOMAS. | 1890 MOLYNEUX, HERBERT ERNEST. |
| 1889 MASON, CHARLES WILLIAM HAYLEY. | 1893 MONSON, HENRY JOHN. |
| 1885 MASSIE, FRANK. | 1901 MOORE, ARTHUR WILLIAM. |
| 1901 MASTERS, WILLIAM HENRY. | 1883 MOORE, HAROLD EDWARD. |
| 1900 MATHER, JAMES. | 1896 MOORE, HUGH ARMYTAGE. |
| 1893 MATHEWS, LEWIS OSLER. | 1900 MORLE, DENZIL ADAIR BARTLETT. |
| 1899 MATTHEWS, DOUGLAS SAMUEL. | 1898 MORRIS, ARTHUR. |
| 1892 MAUGHAN, JOHN (<i>Special Forestry Certificate, 1893</i>). | 1892 MORRIS, RICHARD PERCIVAL. |
| 1901 MAXWELL, DAVID BENJAMIN. | 1894 MORRIS, WILLIAM HENRY. |
| 1886 MAXWELL, FRANCIS WILLIAM. | 1900 MORRIS-DAVIES, JAMES GEORGE |
| 1894 MAY, WILLIAM CHARLES. | 1892 MORRISH, HUGH KENNETH. |
| 1897 MAYNE, CHARLES MILLARD. | 1893 MORRISON, DANIEL. |
| 1899 MEABY, THOMAS JAMES. | 1893 MORRISON, GERALD DONALD. |
| 1898 MEACHER, EDWARD ERNEST. | 1901 MORRISON, IVOR CHARLES. |
| 1898 MEACHER, SYDNEY GEORGE. | 1890 MOULD, GRAHAM HARLEY. |
| 1892 MELLEFIELD, JAMES HENRY. | 1883 MOYES, JOHN HELENUS. |
| 1893 MELLOR, JAMES FREDERICK. | 1889 MUIR, JAMES (<i>Institution Prize, 1889</i>). |
| 1887 MELROSE, FRANK. | 1891 MULLER, JOHN JOSEPH. |
| 1895 MENMUIR, ROBERT WILLIAM. | 1898 MULLETT, HENRY THOMAS. |
| 1892 MENZIES, ROBERT. | 1899 MUMBY, ELVIN FOWLER. |
| 1894 MERCER, CHARLES EDWARD. | 1901 MURDOCK, CLIVE. |
| 1899 MEREDITH, PERCY WILLIAM. | |
| 1899 MERRICK, FREDERICK WALTER. | 1898 NESBITT, JOHN OSCAR. |
| 1890 MERRY, ARTHUR WALKER. | 1894 NEUBRONNER, HARRY ALFRED. |
| 1896 MEYER, HORACE LEYCESTER. | 1899 NEWMAN, HENRY ARTHUR. |
| 1901 MICHELL, JOHN. | 1892 NEWMAN, SAMUEL FRANK. |
| 1898 MILBOURNE, JOHN SEYMOUR. | 1900 NEWMAN, WALTER PHILIP. |
| 1894 MILLER, FREDERICK WILLIAM. | 1896 NEWTON, EDWIN BENNETT BRIERLEY. |

Members who have Passed the Professional Associateship Examination—continued.

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| 1894 NICHOLLS, EDWARD ALFRED. | 1900 PARKER, HOWARD. |
| 1888 NICHOLSON, EBENEZER. | 1895 PARKS, WALTER. |
| 1898 NICHOLSON, GUY MURRAY. | 1897 PARNACOTT, ARTHUR CHARLES. |
| 1896 NOBLE, EDMUND JAMES. | 1901 PARNWELL, SYDNEY ARTHUR. |
| 1890 NOCKOLDS, ALFRED GEORGE. | 1889 PARRIS, CHARLES JOHN. |
| 1888 NOCKOLDS, MARTIN CHARLES
HUBERT. | 1899 PARRY, HERBERT MOSTYN. |
| 1893 NORMAN, JAMES NOEL. | 1887 PARRY, RICHARD. |
| 1895 NUTTALL, HERBERT. | 1894 PARRY, RICHARD FREDERICK. |
| 1898 NUTTER, JOHN. | 1890 PARTRIDGE, EDWARD JOHN. |
| | 1896 PATCH, SHIRLEY HUTCHINS. |
| | 1901 PATON, DAVID LLEWELLYN
(Driver Prize, 1901; Penfold
Silver Medal, 1901). |
| 1891 OAKLEY, CHRISTOPHER
PERCIVAL. | 1895 PAUL, JOHN WILLIAM. |
| 1890 OAKLEY, JOHN HUBERT. | 1883 PAULL, ALAN. |
| 1901 OATEN, ALFRED EDWARD. | 1901 PEACE, JOHN CHALMERS. |
| 1899 O'BRIEN, DONOUGH RICHARD. | 1896 PEARCE, CHARLES FREDERICK. |
| 1890 OGDEN, MICHAEL GUY. | 1898 PEARCE, DUDLEY FRANCIS. |
| 1897 OGILVIE, ROBERT MATHEWSON. | 1898 PEARCE, FRANCIS ARTHUR. |
| 1896 OLDNALL, ROGER WILLIAM. | 1893 PEARCE, FRED. W. |
| 1898 ORCHARD, SIDNEY SAMUEL. | 1896 PEARSE, OCTAVIUS BURROUGHES |
| 1902 O'REILLY, HENRY G. | 1895 PEARSON, HARRY JOHN. |
| 1896 OSBOURN, EDWARD. | 1893 PEARSON, HOWARD. |
| 1896 OSENTON, CHARLES. | 1898 PEASE, CHARLES EDWARD. |
| 1890 OSENTON, GEORGE, JUN. | 1893 PEGGE, JOHN THOMAS. |
| 1892 OUVRY, PETER ARNOLD. | 1897 PEEBLES, PHILIP. |
| 1892 OVENDON, CHARLES. | 1901 PENROSE, EDWARD ALEC. |
| 1901 OVERTON, WILLIAM HENRY. | 1897 PEPPERCORN, HENRY
MCARTHUR. |
| | 1896 PEPPERCORN, JOHN ARTHUR. |
| 1894 PAGE, STANLEY HATCH. | 1901 PERCIVAL, WALTER GILBEY. |
| 1897 PAICE, WILLIAM, JUN. | 1889 PERKINS, JOSEPH. |
| 1893 PAIN, GEORGE LLOYD. | 1886 PERKINS, WALTER FRANK. |
| 1883 PAIN, JAMES. | 1900 PERKS, HUGH EARL. |
| 1894 PAIN, WILLIAM HENRY. | 1885 PERKS, SYDNEY. |
| 1888 PALAMOUNTAIN, JOSEPH
WILLIAM. | 1900 PERRINS, GEORGE LATHOM. |
| 1899 PALLISER, WILLIAM ARTHUR. | 1899 PETCH, JOHN STONEHOUSE. |
| 1891 PALMER, WILLIAM EDWARD
KING. | 1901 PETER, ALBERT EDWARD. |
| 1892 PARKER, FREDERIC WILLIAM. | 1894 PHILLIPS, FRANCIS JOHN. |
| | 1887 PHILLIPS, WILLIAM DEARLOVE
(Special Prize, 1887). |

*Members who have Passed the Professional Associateship Examination—
continued.*

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| 1886 | PHYSICK, WALTER FREDERICK
(<i>Institution Prize</i> , 1886). | 1892 | RAFFETY, HERBERT WILLIAM. |
| 1895 | PIERCY, FREDERIC ONSLOW. | 1885 | RAND, JOHN. |
| 1883 | PILDITCH, PHILIP EDWARD. | 1899 | RANSOM, THOMAS REGINALD. |
| 1901 | PILDITCH, WILLIAM THOMAS. | 1901 | RAWLENCE, JAMES. |
| 1890 | PINDER, RICHMOND. | 1898 | RAWSTRON, CHARLES OLIVER. |
| 1897 | PINEGER, JAMES REGINALD. | 1894 | READ, WALTER HERBERT. |
| 1897 | PINFOLD, FRANCOIS ARTHUR. | 1898 | REDEFERN, CHARLES FREDK. |
| 1896 | PINNEY, FREDERICK WYLDBORE
DIGBY. | 1898 | REED, RICHARD GEORGE
GORDON (<i>Special Prize</i> , 1898). |
| 1901 | PINSENT, FRANCIS WINGFIELD
HOMFRAY. | 1901 | REES, WILLIAM HAROLD. |
| 1900 | PINSON, GILBERT. | 1899 | REEVE, DOUGLAS WILLIAM. |
| 1900 | PITT, PHILIP SEPTIMUS. | 1896 | REFFELL, CHARLES ARTHUR. |
| 1900 | PLANT, WILLIAM. | 1896 | RICHARDSON, ARTHUR BAYLIFFE |
| 1900 | POLE, ALEXANDER CHARLES
REGINALD. | 1899 | RICHARDSON, ERNEST EDWARD. |
| 1890 | POTTER, HERBERT GEORGE. | 1891 | RICHARDSON, OLIVER ARTHUR. |
| 1899 | POTTER, SHIRLEY HERBERT. | 1896 | RICKARDS, ROBERT HILLIER
TRAHERNE ANSON. |
| 1901 | POTTIER, GEORGE LEWIS. | 1899 | RIDDETT, MAURICE CHARLES. |
| 1894 | POWELL, CHARLES REGINALD
EVERNDEN. | 1897 | RIDLEY, PERCY EDWARD. |
| 1892 | PRALL, HERBERT ALEXANDER. | 1896 | RIVERS, CHARLES EDWIN. |
| 1886 | PRATER, THOMAS HERBERT. | 1898 | ROBBINS, WALTER FRANCIS. |
| 1899 | PRATT, FRANK PERCY. | 1900 | ROBERTS, JOHN. |
| 1888 | PRESTON, SAMUEL DAVID. | 1901 | ROBERTS, JOHN. |
| 1897 | PRICE, CAPEL HEREWARD. | 1898 | ROBERTSON, HENRY CHARLES. |
| 1892 | PRICE, RICHARD ARNOLD. | 1902 | ROBERTSON, PHILIP. |
| 1901 | PRIEST, ALBERT EDWARD. | 1891 | ROBINS, PHILIP SEYMOUR. |
| 1898 | PRIESTMAN, ALFRED TUKE. | 1887 | ROBINSON, ALFRED WHITMORE. |
| 1894 | PRITCHARD, HERBERT ALFRED. | 1891 | ROBINSON, HENRY HERBERT. |
| 1899 | PROTHEROE, ALFRED ERNEST. | 1896 | ROBINSON, JOHN BROOKE WOOD. |
| 1895 | PROTHEROE, WILLIAM SUDBURY | 1900 | ROBINSON, JOSSLYN ALLEYNE. |
| 1889 | PUCKRIDGE, PERCIVAL MARTIN. | 1897 | ROBINSON, RALPH ETESON. |
| 1894 | PUGH-JONES, DAVID. | 1897 | ROBINSON, THEODORE RICHARD. |
| 1888 | PUNCHARD, FREDERICK BURT. | 1896 | ROGERS, HORACE MORDAUNT. |
| 1895 | PURVIS, CHARLES JAMES. | 1898 | ROGERS, PERCY WILLBEN. |
| 1895 | PYE, GEORGE HENRY. | 1890 | ROGERS, THOMAS GEORGE. |
| 1896 | PYLE, BENJAMIN THOMAS RICE. | 1883 | ROLLESTON, WILLIAM GUSTAVUS
STANHOPE. |
| 1900 | RAFFETY, HAROLD VEZEY. | 1886 | ROODS, ALFRED. |
| | | 1896 | ROOK, JOSEPH TAYLOR. |
| | | 1888 | ROPER, JOHN SIMPSON. |
| | | 1899 | ROWLANDSON, SAMUEL MES-
SITER. |

*Members who have Passed the Professional Associateship Examination—
continued.*

1889 ROWLEY, WILLIAM TAYLOR.	1891 SEDGWICK, RUPERT WILLIAM.
1886 RUDDLE, FRANK J.	1897 SEEL, ROBERT HAROLD.
1897 RUDDLE, FREDERICK CHARLES.	1889 SELBY, FRANK.
1883 RUNDLE, EDWARD COLLINS.	1884 SELBY, JOHN BASELY (<i>Bracketted Special Prize, 1884</i>).
1899 RUTLEY, ARTHUR DENNETT.	1898 SELLER, FRANK RUSSELL.
1899 RUTTER, ARTHUR LIONEL.	1896 SEXTON, GEORGE ALEXANDER.
	1887 SHAW, ARTHUR.
	1897 SHEARBURN, HARRY.
1884 SADLER, GEORGE WILLIAM, JUN.	1897 SHEARER, JAMES HUGHAN.
1897 ST. AUBYN, BELVILLE MOLESWORTH.	1898 SHELDON, HAROLD.
1894 SAISE, ALFRED JOHN.	1900 SHETTL, EDWARD GURNEY.
1893 SAKER, SYDNEY.	1901 SHIPWRIGHT, WILLIAM GEORGE.
1893 SALE, ARTHUR REED.	1896 SHORNEY, ARTHUR SHEPHERD.
1897 SALT, HAROLD CROSSLEY.	1895 SHUFFLEBOTHAM, JOHN HENRY.
1901 SALT, LEONARD EUSTACE.	1899 SIMPSON, JOHN HENRY.
1887 SALT, REGINALD NOWELL.	1897 SIMPSON, LESLIE SHEPHERD.
1889 SAMPSON, WILLIAM.	1894 SKEAT, ARTHUR PERCIVAL.
1899 SANDAY, WILLIAM HENRY.	1895 SKINGLE, ALFRED CHARLES.
1899 SANDELL, STANLEY LUNAU.	1892 SKIPPER, HENRY HERBERT.
1895 SANDFORD, CHARLES SIDNEY.	1894 SKRIMSHIRE, SAMUEL.
1902 SANDS, HUBERT COVELL.	1896 SKUES, CHARLES AYRE MACKENZIE.
1883 SATCHELL, CHARLES (<i>Special Prize, 1883</i>).	1890 SLATER, CHARLES FREDERICK.
1889 SATCHELL, HERBERT ARNOLD.	1893 SLY, JOSEPH TOWNSON.
1889 SAUNDERS, CHARLES HERBERT.	1896 SLY, WILLIAM.
1900 SAUNDERS, EDGAR WALTER.	1894 SMITH, ALEXANDER GEORGE.
1890 SAVILL, EDWIN.	1896 SMITH, ARTHUR PLUMBE.
1894 SAWYER, JOHN ASHTON.	1895 SMITH, CHARLES GORDON.
1900 SCHOFIELD, PETER.	1899 SMITH, DOUGLAS.
1901 SCHNEIDER, JOHN LAWRENCE.	1893 SMITH, FRANK BRAYBROOKE.
1896 SCOBLE, HERBERT THOMAS.	1888 SMITH, FRANK WILLIAM.
1894 SCORER, ALFRED GEORGE.	1898 SMITH, GEORGE HENRY.
1894 SCOTT, ARCHIBALD LACY.	1901 SMITH, HUBERT GEORGE.
1895 SCRIVENER, JOHN CHARLES.	1890 SMITH, JAMES.
1898 SEARLE, SYDNEY.	1899 SMITH, JOHN AMBROSE.
1896 SECKER, JOHN EUSTACE.	1901 SMITH, JOHN WILLIAM.
1893 SEDDON, GEORGE FARQUHARSON.	1901 SMITH, QUENTIN CULLEN.
1897 SEDGWICK, ALFRED SIDNEY EDWARD.	1897 SMITH, SYDNEY ARTHUR.
	1895 SMITHELLS, EDWIN.
	1890 SNAILUM, WALTER WADMAN.
	1897 SNOW, HENRY CYPRIAN.

*Members who have Passed the Professional Associateship Examination—
continued.*

1901 SOPER, HAROLD.	1890 SUMMERFIELD, JOSEPH CHARLES.
1897 SOUTHCOMBE, JOHN CHARLES.	1901 SURREY, CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM.
1895 SOUTHORN, CHARLES HERBERT.	1899 SUTCLIFFE, JAMES HENRY.
1891 SOUTTER, ERNEST.	1898 SUTTON, FREDERICK STANLEY.
1893 SOWELS, WILLIAM CLOWES.	1898 SWAN, HARROLD.
1896 SPARROW, WILLIAM HUGH.	1897 SWANWICK, BRUCE.
1898 SPEAKMAN, JOHN MCCLURE.	1887 SWETENHAM, HENRY.
1890 SPELMAN, WILLIAM WILTON RIX.	
1901 SPENCE, RICHMOND.	1899 TAIT, FRANK VINCENT.
1897 STACEY, FREDERICK CHARLES WEBSTER.	1901 TALLBOY, FREDERICK JAMES.
1889 STAINTON, FRANCIS CHARLES.	1894 TALLENT, EDWIN JAMES.
1893 STALEY, ALBERT HENRY.	1901 TANNER, RUDOLPH.
1898 STALLARD, HARROLD ORLANDO.	1901 TANNER, WILLIAM HUGH.
1895 STANDEN, ARTHUR CARNEGIE.	1896 TATE, JOSEPH GEORGE.
1897 STANFORD, GEORGE.	1889 TAYLOR, HARRY WILLIAM.
1898 STANTON, FREDERICK WILLIAM SCHULTHEISS.	1896 TAYLOR, JOHN FRANCIS WHITE.
1893 STAPLEDON, ERNEST ALLEN.	1901 TAYLOR, RUSSELL LEIGH.
1900 STEAD, EDWARD JOHN.	1901 TAYLOR, SAMUEL DAVIS.
1901 STEDMAN, CHARLES FREDERICK.	1900 TAYLOR, WILLIAM HENRY.
1901 STEPHENS, JOHN KYLE.	1893 TEE, SAMUEL CLIFFORD.
1899 STEWART, GEORGE PAKENHAM.	1891 TEMPLE, FREDERICK WILSON.
1900 STEWART, HENRY PAKENHAM.	1901 TERRY, ARTHUR ELLIOTT.
1899 STIMSON, EDWARD FREDERICK.	1899 TERRY, FRANCIS WILLIAM.
1897 STIMSON, HERBERT PERCY.	1899 TERRY, FRANK TREACHER.
1900 STOCKINGS, ARTHUR PERRY.	1894 TEWSON, LEONARD.
1897 STOKES, HUGH CHARLES.	1893 THEAKSTON, WILLIAM PEASE.
1900 STONE, CYRIL FRANK.	1896 THEOBALD, JOHN MEDOWS.
1901 STONE, FREDERIC.	1898 THOMAS, CHARLES JOHN HOWELL.
1897 STONEHAM, EDWARD RUSSELL.	1892 THOMAS, EDWARD MORGAN DAWSON.
1896 STRAKER, HOWARD.	1899 THOMAS, GEORGE.
1894 STROUTS, LEWIS HERBERT.	1894 THOMAS, ILTYD.
1900 STRUDWICK, FRANK EDWARD.	1898 THOMAS, WILLIAM JAMES EDGAR.
1896 STUBBING, RICHARD WEBB.	1894 THOMPSON, CLAUDE WILLIAM GEORGE HUGH.
1888 STUCKÉ, WILLIAM HENRY.	1893 THOMPSON, FREDERIC HUBERT.
1884 STURGE, THEODORE.	
1885 STURGESS, JOHN MOORE.	
1889 STURLEY, ARTHUR DYSON.	

Members who have Passed the Professional Associateship Examination—continued.

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|---|---|
| 1897 THOMPSON, HAROLD STUART. | 1886 VALE, HENRY. |
| 1894 THOMPSON, JOSEPH ATHERDEN. | 1897 VEIT, LEONARD JAMES. |
| 1894 THOMPSON, ROLAND O'BRIEN. | 1892 VENNING, ALFRED JOHN MEY-BOHN. |
| 1901 THORNE, RICHARD SQUIRE. | 1890 VERITY, ERNEST GEORGE. |
| 1900 THOROLD, JAMES ERNEST. | 1901 VINCE, CLEMENT HARWOOD. |
| 1894 THRING, DOUGLAS THEODORE. | 1895 VINTEN, HAROLD BERTRAM. |
| 1891 THURGOOD, ALBERT EDWARD. | |
| 1899 THURGOOD, LEONARD FIELDER. | |
| 1900 TIFFIN, THOMAS EDWARD,
A.M.I.C.E. | |
| 1899 TIGHE, ARTHUR. | |
| 1888 TILLY, HUBERT DOUGLAS. | 1900 WACHER, THOMAS BLAKE. |
| 1900 TIMBRELL, ALAN. | 1887 WADE, HENRY. |
| 1901 TITFERTON, SYDNEY GEORGE
PENN. | 1889 WAIN, GEORGE SPARROW. |
| 1902 TOMLIN, FRANCIS FERRIER. | 1893 WALDRAM, ROBERT EDWARD. |
| 1900 TONSON-RYE, JOHN REGINALD. | 1895 WALKER, WILLIAM SELVES. |
| 1892 TORY, JOHN EDWARD, JUN. | 1896 WALLIS, JOHN DAVID. |
| 1896 TOWN, HENRY ANNANDALE. | 1900 WALSH, FREDERICK LEOPOLD
MORFEE. |
| 1894 TOWNEND, WILLIAM. | 1900 WALTER, THOMAS JAMES. |
| 1900 TOWNLY, RONALD STARKEY. | 1897 WALTON, EDGAR THOMAS. |
| 1890 TOWNSEND, GEORGE JAMES. | 1900 WALTON, LEON MAITLAND. |
| 1883 TREADWELL, HENRY JOHN. | 1901 WARD, HENRY PAYNE. |
| 1897 TREHEARNE, ALFRED
FREDERICK ALDRIDGE. | 1898 WARD, MARTIN HAMMOND. |
| 1898 TREMLETT, WALTER WILLIAM. | 1898 WARING, HOLT. |
| 1898 TRENT, WILLIAM EDWARD. | 1898 WARMINGTON, HERBERT AN-
DREW CROMARTIE. |
| 1891 TUCKETT, PERCIVAL FOX. | 1896 WARWICK, GEORGE ERNEST. |
| 1897 TURNER, DRYSDALE. | 1887 WARTON, WILFRED. |
| 1899 TURNER, HENRY. | 1897 WATERFIELD, HORACE CLARE. |
| 1897 TURNER, HERBERT. | 1900 WATERS, FRANK. |
| 1901 TURNER, JABEZ TENNYSON. | 1890 WATSON, CLAUDE HENRY. |
| 1886 TURNER, PERCY. | 1899 WATSON, DAVID ALEXANDER. |
| 1900 TURNER VINCENT. | 1895 WATSON, HERBERT JOHN. |
| 1889 TYLER, JAMES WILLIAM. | 1884 WATSON, JAMES BRUCE. |
| 1893 TYLER, WILLIAM. | 1885 WATSON, JOHN, JUN. |
| 1899 TYPE, MARCUS OSWALD. | 1893 WATSON, WILLIAM JAMES. |
| | 1901 WATT, ALEXANDER LINDSAY. |
| 1900 UPSDALE, ANDREW REED. | 1898 WEALL, JOHN GRAHAM. |
| | 1892 WEATHERHEAD, DAVID WILKIN-
SON. |

*Members who have Passed the Professional Associateship Examination—
continued.*

1898	WEATHERILL, GEORGE FORD.	1896	WIGRAM, HENRY JOSEPH.
1897	WEATHERITT, JAMES.	1898	WIGRAM, REGINALD SPENCER.
1896	WEAVER, HENRY PERCIVAL FRANCIS.	1895	WILDE, SIDNEY ALGERNON.
1892	WEBB, FREDERICK NOEL.	1901	WILFORD, CECIL MARSHALL.
1899	WEBBER, HENRY STANTON.	1899	WILKINSON, PERCY NEWTON.
1890	WEBSTER, HUGH CALTHROP.	1891	WILKS, ERNEST STRINGER.
1898	WEEKES, CYRIL SWAFFER.	1899	WILLIAMS, ARTHUR CODRINGTON.
1897	WEIR, JAMES SCOTT.	1897	WILLIAMS, DANIEL SMITH.
1899	WELLS, FREDERIC BEAUCHAMP.	1894	WILLIAMS, HENRY CUTHBERT.
1892	WELLS, WILLIAM HENRY.	1898	WILLIAMS, PETER LLOYD ARMSTRONG.
1898	WELSH, HUGH.	1900	WILLIAMS, RICHARD ERNEST HAVARD.
1901	WEST, ARTHUR SMITH.	1893	WILLIS, EDWARD.
1893	WEST, CHARLES HENRY EDWARD.	1896	WILLOUGHBY, CHARLES ALBERT.
1899	WEST, HERBERT JAMES.	1901	WILSON, EVERARD JOHN.
1900	WEST, SIDNEY HERBERT.	1896	WILSON, FREDERICK ROBERT.
1899	WETENHALL, EDWARD BOX, A.R.I.B.A.	1891	WILSON, JAMES CULVERT.
1900	WHATLEY, ERNEST JAMES.	1898	WILSON, JOHN.
1896	WHEATLEY, STEPHEN GLADSTONE.	1892	WILSON, JOHN HAYES.
1887	WHEELER, CHARLES TREVOR OGLE.	1896	WILSON, LAWRENCE RICHARD.
1892	WHEELER, JOHN HENRY.	1887	WILSON, WILLIAM EDWARD.
1900	WHELDON, MARTIN LOWISH (Driver Prize, 1900; Penfold Silver Medal, 1900).	1897	WILSON, JAMES PERCY.
1901	WHITEHEAD, ERNEST MORTIMER.	1891	WINDLEY, HENRY CHADWICK.
1893	WHITAKER, ERNEST VICTOR.	1899	WITHAM, JAMES BERNARD.
1900	WHITE, BENJAMIN WILLIAM.	1893	WONNACOTT, ERNEST WILLIAM MALPAS.
1895	WHITE, WALT. ERNEST COATES.	1901	WONNACOTT, HOWARD JOHN.
1895	WHITE, WILLIAM, JUN.	1898	WONTNER-SMITH, PERCY.
1899	WHITELEY, CYPRIAN CHARLES OSWALD.	1890	WOOD, CHARLES BRUCE.
1894	WHITTAKER, JOHN DRONSFIELD	1901	WOOD, HERBERT CALVERT.
1900	WHITTEN, GEORGE JACKSON.	1896	WOOD, JOHN EDWARD.
1895	WHITTON, PERCY.	1894	WOOD, LESLIE STUART.
1901	WIDDICOMBE, CHARLES EDWIN.	1901	WOOD, ROWLAND HARRY.
1901	WIGLEY, HERBERT HENRY.	1899	WOODCOCK, FRANK SYDNEY.
1899	WIGLEY, SIDNEY PRUDDEN.	1898	WOOD-MARTIN, HENRY ROGER BROMHEAD.
		1892	WOODS, ARTHUR GEORGE.
		1886	WOOLNOUGH, JOHN WILLIAM.
		1896	WOOLNOUGH, TOM.

Members who have Passed the Professional Associateship Examination—continued.

1896	WORDSWORTH, CHRISTOPHER.	1893	WYLES, JOHN WALTER.
1887	WORTHINGTON, JAMES SCOTT.	1901	WYLEY, HENRY CHARLES.
1897	WRIGHT, ERNEST BERESFORD FITZHERBERT.		
1901	WRIGHT, HENRY MARTIN.		
1894	WRIGHT, PHILIP CHETWOOD.	1899	YEWDALL, FRANCIS EDWARD.
1899	WRIGHT, THOMAS HENRY.	1891	YOUNG, HARRY AUSTIN LINDSAY.
1901	WRIGHT, WALTER BRERETON.	1898	YOUNG, JAMES DAWBARN.
1897	WRIGHTSON, JOHN FREDERICK HUTTON.	1900	YOUNG, KENNETH JAMES.
1894	WYATT, ARCHIBALD.	1897	YOUNG, THOMAS JOHN.
1898	WYATT, HERBERT GUY BUCKELL.	1895	YOUNG, WILLIAM.

Members Transferred since the publication of the January List from the Class of Professional Associates to that of Fellows.

ALLSEBROOK, ARTHUR	5, Sansome Place, Worcester.
BRACKETT, WILLIAM NEWBEGIN	Market Place, Retford.
ELLIS, ARNOLD ROBERTSON ...	9, Alfred Place, Plymouth, Devon.
GIBBON, EDWARD ACTON	The Cottage, Waterford, Ireland.
SEEL, ROBERT HAROLD	Theatre Royal Chambers, Cardiff, Glamorganshire.
WATERFIELD, HORACE CLARE ...	Cobham, Kent.

**Members who have Died since the publication of the
January List.**

FELLOWS:

CLUTTON, WILLIAM JAMES... ..	The Mount, York.
DALLAS, EDWIN STUART	34, Great James Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
DOWDEN, HENRY JOSEPH	8, Craig's Court, Charing Cross, S.W.
HARLAND, MARCHANT JAMES ...	Strafford Road, High Barnet, Hertford- shire.
HAYWOOD, HENRY	9, West Street, Hereford.
INNOCENT, CHARLES J.	Sheffield, Yorkshire.
SANDY, HENRY	Newport Road, Stafford.
VIGERS, ASTLEY	4, Frederick's Place, E.C.
WHARTON, THOMAS GEORGE ...	7 and 8, Ironmonger Lane, E.C.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATE:

ALDERSON, ROWLAND WILLIAM	Norton Lees, near Sheffield.
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List of Provincial Committees.

JULY 1st, 1902.

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(A) NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM COMMITTEE.*Chairman.*

CHRISTOPHER ROWLANDSON, The College, Durham.

ARMSTRONG, THOMAS JOHN	14, Hawthorn Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
AYNSLEY, ROBERT JOHN ...	Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
BAINBRIDGE, ROBERT STAGG	Keverstone, near Staindrop, Durham.
BOLAM, WILLIAM THOMAS...	4, Summerhill Terrace, Westgate Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
BRYDON, ROBERT... ..	The Dene, Seaham Harbour, Durham.
CARR, CUTHBERT ELLISON...	1, Collingwood Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
CLARK, JOHN MCCLARE ...	Haltwhistle, and Hexham, Northumberland.
CLARK, NATHANIEL	Beamish Park, Beamish R.S.O., Co. Durham.
COCHRANE, WILLIAM JAMES	Carlyon Street, Sunderland.
CURRY, HENRY JOHN... ..	58, High Street, Stockton-on-Tees.
DURLACHER, ALEXANDER PERCY	3, Otterburn Villas North, Jesmond, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
EADE, ARTHUR W. F.	Branson House, Darlington.
FORSYTH, THOMAS HILLS ...	39, Northumberland St., Newcastle-on-Tyne.
HEDLEY, JOHN HUNT	7, Ashbrooke Terrace, Sunderland.
HINDMARSH, RALPH	
FREDERICK... ..	69, Osborne Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
JAMES, CHRISTIAN HUGH ...	Rudchester, Wylam-on-Tyne.
MILLER, JOHN EZRA	12, Belle Vue Road, Sunderland.
OLIVER, CHARLES EDWARD	Selby Lodge, Consett, Co. Durham.

PEIRSON, HENRY THOMAS ...	Brancepeth, R.S.O., Co. Durham.
RODHAM, JOHN	16, Finkle Street, Stockton-on-Tees.
SAMPLE, CHARLES HERBERT	Matfen, near Newcastle-on-Tyne.
SAMPLE, THOMAS	Bothal Castle, Morpeth, Northumberland.
SAMPLE, WILLIAM COLLINGS	Tritlington Hall, Morpeth, Northumberland.
TAYLOR, HARRY WILLIAM...	St. Nicholas Chambers, Amen Corner, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
TAYLOR, JOHN WALTON ...	St. John Street, Grainger Street West, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
WALL, GEORGE YOUNG ...	Exchequer Buildings, Durham.
WELLS, EDWIN	Barnard Castle, Co. Durham.
WILSON, SIR JACOB	Chillingham Barns, Belford.

Total, 29 Members.

(B) CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND COMMITTEE.

Chairman.

FREDERICK PUNCHARD, Underley Estate Office, Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmoreland.

BANKS, JOHN	Kendal, Westmoreland.
BIRKETT, TOM	Foxton House, Penrith, Cumberland.
HAYTON, JOSEPH WILLIAM...	9, Bank Street, Carlisle.
HESKETT, WILLIAM JAMES...	St. Andrew's Churchyard, Penrith, and Viaduct Chambers, Carlisle, Cumberland.
HOGGARTH, ARTHUR	Kendal, Westmoreland.
HOGGARTH, EDWIN	Kendal, Westmoreland.
HOLME, JOHN... ..	Owlet Ash, Milnthorpe, Westmoreland.
HUDSON, JAMES	Penrith, Cumberland.
LITTLE, WILLIAM	Hutton Hall, Penrith, Cumberland.
POTTS, JAMES... ..	Estate Office, Workington, Cumberland.
RICHARDSON, GEORGE	5, Lonsdale Street, Carlisle.
ROOK, JOSEPH TAYLOR ...	23, Spencer Street, Carlisle.
SLY, WILLIAM	Estate Office, Somerset House, Whitehaven, Cumberland.
STANLEY-DODGSON, STANLEY DICKENSON	Estate Office, Somerset House, Whitehaven, Cumberland.
WATT, ALEXANDER	Ravenglass, Carnforth.
WEBSTER, ALEXANDER ...	100, Highgate, Kendal, Westmoreland.

Total, 17 Members.

(C) LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.

Chairman.

HENRY HARTLEY, Bristowe Chambers, 8, Harrington Street, Liverpool.

BANCROFT, FREDK. HERBERT	88, Mosley Street, Manchester.
BANKS, THOMAS	60, King Street, Manchester.
BARROW, THOMAS ROBERT...	Post Office Avenue, Southport.
BATEY, HENRY SIMPSON ...	51, King Street, Manchester.
BECKWITH, HENRY LANGTON	3, Cook Street, Liverpool.
BERTWISTLE, JAMES	1, Tackett's Street, Blackburn.
BIRCH, WALTER DE HOGHTON	Hoghton Estate Office, Walton Hall, Preston.
BOWDEN, JOHN	14, Ridgefield, Manchester.
BRADSHAW, HARRY GREAVES	28, Barton Arcade, St. Ann's Sq., Manchester.
BRADY, CHARLES ALLDIS ...	17, Warren Street, Stockport.
BRADY, RALPH HOLLINSHED	78, Cross Street, Manchester.
BRADY, WILLIAM HOLLINSHED	17, Warren Street, Stockport.
BRIDGFORD, ERNEST JAMES	28, Cross Street, Manchester.
BRIDGFORD, COL. SIR ROBERT, K.C.B.	28, Cross Street, Manchester.
BROCKLEBANK, JOHN	58A, Yorkshire Street, Rochdale.
CAMPBELL, HENRY HUNTER	Sutton Hall, St. Helen's.
CARSWELL, WILLIAM	Capesthorpe, Chelford, Cheshire.
CARTWRIGHT, ALFRED STOTT	Council Office, Wilmslow, Cheshire.
CARTWRIGHT, JOSHUA	Peel Chambers, Bury, Lancashire.
CROSS, WILLIAM HASLAM ...	77, King Street, Manchester.
DORNING, ARTHUR HARRY...	41, John Dalton Street, Manchester.
DUNLOP, DUGDALE OAKELEY	57, King Street, Manchester.
EAGLE, WILLIAM	Westminster Buildings, Brown Street, Manchester.
EARLE, THOMAS ALGERNON...	90, King Street, Manchester, and Liverpool.
EARNshaw, JACOB	78, King Street, Manchester.
ELLIS, FRANCIS, JUN.	Trafford Park, Patricroft, near Manchester.
FAIR, ARTHUR EDWARD ...	Estate Office, Haigh Hall, Wigan, Lancashire.
FAIR, JAMES STRETTON ...	4, Winckley Street, Preston.
FAIR, THOMAS	Estate Offices, Lytham.
FAIRCLOUGH, WILLIAM ...	Leigh, Lancashire, and 60, King Street, Manchester.
FLETCHER, THOMAS	Dunkenhalgh, Clayton-le-Moors, near Accrington, and 46, Fishergate, Preston.

FOWLER, ALFRED MOUNTAIN	1, St. Peter's Square, Manchester.
FOWLER, HENRY	63, Dale Street, Manchester.
GRADWELL, RICHARD ARTHUR	29, Victoria Street, Blackburn.
GREGSON, GEORGE ERNEST...	11, Chapel Street, Preston.
HALL, JOHN HERBERT	6, South St., Albert Sq., Manchester, 2, Durham Road, Altrincham, and Knutsford, Cheshire.
HANSON, AMOS	3, Windle Street, Cowley Hill, St. Helen's.
HARGREAVES, STEPHEN ...	Brabyns Estate Office, Manor House, Marple, Cheshire.
HOLDEN, JOHN... ..	5, St. James' Square, Manchester.
HOLT, GEORGE HENRY	20, Richmond Terrace, Blackburn.
HOPKINSON, ALFRED	15, Agar Street, Bury, Lancashire.
HURRELL, JOHN WEYMOUTH	25, Brazennose Street, Manchester.
JACKSON, CHARLES	23, Brazennose Street, Manchester.
JONES, ISAAC MATTHEWS ...	The Town Hall, Chester.
JOHNSTON, WALTER HENRY...	County Offices, Preston.
KIRBY, EDMUND	5, Cook Street, Liverpool.
LANCASTER, CHAS. HOLLAND	Union Offices, Brougham Terrace, West Derby Road, Liverpool.
LARMUTH, GEORGE HORATIO	Wilton Chambers, 10, St. Ann's Square, Manchester.
LINAKER, CHARLES EDWARD	Frodsham, Cheshire.
LOMAS, ALBERT DANIEL ...	Estate Department, Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, Manchester.
LORING, JOHN... ..	The College, Doddington, Nantwich.
MCCRACKEN, WILLIAM ...	Englesea House, Crewe.
MACIVER, COLIN	23, Bold Street, Warrington.
MAXWELL, FRANCIS WILLIAM	41, Corporation Street, Manchester.
MEADE, THOMAS DE COURCY	The Town Hall, Manchester.
MELLER, WILLIAM GALLOWAY	22, Cooper Street, Manchester.
MILLS, WILLIAM EDWARD ...	49, Hamilton Square, Birkenhead.
MYRES, JOHN JAMES	15, Chapel Street, Preston, and Blackpool.
NESBITT, JOHN OSCAR	12, Limefield Terrace, Levenshulme, Manchester.
NEVETT, FRANCIS WALTER ...	34, Brackenbury Road, Preston.
NEVETT, THOMAS	41, Fishergate, Preston.
NUTTALL, HERBERT	20, Market Street, Bury, Lancashire.
PAIN, COARD SQUAREY... ..	14, North John Street, Liverpool.
PARK, WILLIAM PHILIP ...	18, Winckley Street, Preston.
PARKER, THE HON. CECIL THOMAS	Eccleston, Chester.
PARMETER, FRANK	Middle Lees, Clitheroe.
PIERSON, CHARLES	29, Cooper Street, Manchester.
REA, JOHN MARCUS BEAUMONT	8, Winckley Street, Preston.

RICHMOND, WALTER COLERIDGE	Ivy Rock, Vicar's Cross, Chester.
ROBINSON, GEORGE EDWARD	9, Tackett's St., Blackburn, and Clitheroe Castle.
ROPER, JOHN SIMPSON	32, Market Square, Lancaster.
SECKER, JOHN EUSTACE	Estate Office, Warrington.
SHELMERDINE, HENRY	Estate Offices, L. & Y. Railway, Hunt's Bank, Manchester.
SMITH, JOHN THOMPSON	Tattondale, Knutsford, Cheshire.
STOCKS, FREDERICK WILLIAM	Telephone Buildings, Baron's Quay, Northwich.
TAYLOR, THOMAS WALTERS...	25, Brazennose Street, Manchester.
THOMAS, GLEGGE	Cheshire Lines Committee Central Station, Liverpool.
THOMPSON, FRANCIS WILLIAM	18, Wood Street, Bolton.
WAINWRIGHT, THOMAS TAYLOR	13, Union Court, Castle Street, Liverpool.
WALLIS, JOHN DAVID	57, King Street, Manchester.
WATTS, SAMUEL LINGARD	40, South King St., Cross St., Manchester.
WHALLEY, HENRY SHAW	3, Hunter Street, Town Hall Sq., Chester.
WHITE, JOHN	Warrington, Lancashire.
WILSON, LAWRENCE RICHARD	St. Andrew's Chambers, Albert Square, Manchester.
WILSON, THOMAS SILK... ..	Albert Square, Manchester.
WILSON, WILLIAM HENRY	29, Fountain Street, Manchester.
WOLFENDEN, THOMAS	54, Hall Street, Southport.
WRENNALL, WILLIAM	9, Harrington Street, Liverpool.
YOUNG, EDWARD HERBERT...	Central Chambers, South Castle St., Liverpool.
YOUNG, OSWALD WILLIAM	Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, Liverpool.

Total, 91 Members.

(D) YORKSHIRE COMMITTEE.

Chairman.

BENJAMIN WHITEHEAD	JACKSON, 7, Rawson Street, Halifax.
ABBEY, JOE BURMAN	34A, New Street, Huddersfield.
ABBOTT, ROBERT THOMAS G.	Whitley House, Malton.
ARMISTEAD, RICHARD	8, Charles Street, Bradford.
ARMYTAGE, SIR GEORGE, BART.	Kirklees, Brighouse.
BEARD, EDWIN THOMAS	4, The Crescent, Scarborough.
BILSON, JOHN	23, Parliament Street, Hull.

BOTTERILL, WILLIAM	Brookside, Newland Park, Hull.
BOWMAN, JOHN JAMES... ..	Helmsley R.S.O., Yorkshire.
BRADLEY, WILLIAM EDWARD	The Hall, Ebberston, York.
BRODRICK, FREDERICK STEAD	York Chambers, Lowgate, Hull.
BROSTER, ROBERT BUCK	Craven Bank Chambers, North St., Keighley.
BUCKLEY, GEORGE	Tower Chambers, Halifax.
BUTLER, CHARLES... ..	14, Queen Street, Huddersfield.
CLARE, EDWARD LOVELL	37, Park Square, Leeds.
CLARKE, CHRISTOPHER	Charlcot, Bedale.
CLARKE, JOHN WILLIAM	Guisborough.
COVERDALE, HENRY	The Duke of Norfolk's Estates' Offices, Sheffield.
COWGILL, BRIAN BOLLANS HIRD	13A, Piece Hall Yard, Bradford.
COX, EDWARD SAMUEL... ..	3, New Street, York.
CROWTHER, JOHN HERBERT	38, New Street, Huddersfield.
DEMETRIADI, THOMAS MARSDEN	28, John William Street, Huddersfield.
DRANSFIELD, HENRY BROOK	12, 13, and 14, Estate Buildings, Hudders- field.
EVANS, WILLIAM	New Walk, Beverley.
FARRER, JOHN	Oulton, near Leeds.
FAWCETT, JOHN MORTIMER	26, Albion Street, Leeds.
FENWICK, THOMAS	Leeds.
FORBES, CHARLES MANSFELDT	14, New Street, York.
FOWLER, FREDERICK	St. James' Street, Sheffield.
FOWLER, REGINALD WILLIAM	3, Hartshead, Sheffield.
FOX, CHARLES JAMES	7, Rawson Street, Halifax..
FRANCE, ARTHUR ALDERSON	99, Swan Arcade, Bradford.
FRANCE, CHARLES	99, Swan Arcade, Bradford.
FRYER, GEORGE	Conservancy Buildings, Whitefriar Gate, Hull, and Rose Villa, Bishop Wilton, near York..
GOTT, CHARLES	8, Charles Street, Bradford.
GOTT, CHARLES HENRY	8, Charles Street, Bradford.
GOTT, FRANK... ..	3, East Parade, Leeds.
GREAVES, JOHN OLDROYD	69, Westgate, Wakefield.
GREGSON, WILLIAM	Baldersby, S.O. Yorks.
HANSON, JOHN HENRY	20, Ramsden Street, Huddersfield.
HEBBLETHWAITE, LOUIS	Conservancy Buildings, and Anlaby Road, Hull.
HEPPER, JOHN	East Parade, Leeds.
HINDLE, JOHN... ..	24, Bank Street, Bradford.
HOBSON, HARRY	Swinefleet, near Goole.
HOLLIS, WALTER DAWSON	26, Park Row, Leeds.
HORSFALL, RICHARD	22A, Commercial Street, Halifax.
HORSFALL, RICHARD EDGAR	22A, Commercial Street, Halifax.

JACKSON, SAMUEL... ..	Tanfield Chambers, Bradford.
JOLLY, JOHN HAWKINS ...	1, Dalton Terrace, The Mount, York.
KAYE, JOHN EDWARD	Bretton Lodge, Wakefield.
KELLY, JOHN GEORGE	West View, Pontefract.
LEATHER, GEORGE HERBERT	Central Bank Chambers, Leeds.
LEATHER, WILLIAM BEAU- MONT	The Hollies, Leeds.
MARMOTT, ARTHUR SUT- CLIFFE	West Park Street, Dewsbury.
MARSHALL, PETER	3, Hartshead, Sheffield.
MASSIE, FRANK	Tetley House, Kirkgate, Wakefield.
OLDROYD, LINLEY	5, Oxford Place, Leeds.
PEIRSON, GEORGE BRODRICK	Baldersby, S.O., Yorkshire.
PIERCY, HENRY ONSLOW ...	The Elms, Lowthorpe.
POPPLE, JOHN... ..	19, St. Hilda's Terrace, Whitby.
RENTON, GEORGE	1, Albert Street, Harrogate.
RICHARDSON, JOHN	Well Royd, Rawdon, Leeds.
SAMPSON, WILLIAM	Beauchief Abbey, Sheffield.
SANDFORD, CHARLES SIDNEY	16, St. James Row, Sheffield.
SMITH, FREDERIC ELLISON...	Tanfield Chambers, Bradford.
SMITH, HARRY RUSSELL ...	Exchange Buildings, Bradford.
SMITH, WHEATER... ..	15, Cheapside, Bradford.
SUTHERS, JAMES	Union Offices, Hull Street, Todmorden.
TODD, WILLIAM HENRY ...	County Buildings, Hull.
TOWNEND, WILLIAM	Park Farm, Seacroft, near Leeds.
WALKER, FRANCIS ELLIOTT	Estate Office, Escrick, York.
WATSON, HERBERT JOHN ...	6, Lendal, York.
WATSON, JOHN, JUN.	Wentbridge Lodge, Pontefract.
WELLSTED, WILLIAM HENRY	Prince's Dock Chambers, Hull.
WHITE, ALFRED EDWARD ...	Town Hall, Hull.
WIGRAM, REGINALD SPENCER	Allerton House, Chapel Allerton, Leeds.
WILDE, WILLIAM	Prockett House, Sharrow, Sheffield.
WINN, THOMAS	92, Albion Street, Leeds.
WOODHEAD, WILLIAM BOOTH	18, Exchange Buildings, Bradford.
WRIGHT, JAMES	Rawcliffe, near Selby.

Total, 80 Members.

(E) SALOP AND HEREFORD COMMITTEE.

Chairman.

HENRY JAMES WYLEY, Bridgnorth, Salop.

ASHDOWN, AUGUSTUS HARDING	Uppington, near Willington, Salop.
BATHER, JOHN T.... ..	9, The Square, Shrewsbury.
BROWN, JOHN POWLES ...	21, East Street, Hereford.
BURD, TIMOTHEUS HENRY...	School Gardens, Shrewsbury.
CARNELL, SYDNEY GEORGE	Estate Office, Condover, Shrewsbury.
CHICHESTER, RICHARD HERBERT	Cheswardine, Market Drayton, Salop.
DAVIS, ALFRED THOMAS ..	Shire Hall, Shrewsbury.
DODGSON, WILFRED LONGLEY	The Court, Cleobury North, Bridgnorth, and 55, Broad Street, Ludlow.
EVANS, WILLIAM ERNEST ...	School Gardens, Shrewsbury.
FENN, ANDREW THOMAS CRANAGE	The Lodge, Bromfield, Shropshire.
FENN, THOMAS	Downton Castle, Ludlow.
GODSELL, GEORGE HERBERT	Palace Chambers, King Street, Hereford.
HALL, WILLIAM TIMOTHY ...	College Hill, Shrewsbury.
HAYWOOD, WILLIAM MATHEWS	9, West Street, Hereford.
HICKMAN, THOMAS	College Court, Shrewsbury.
MILLYARD, JOHN WILLIAM	Estate Office, Saltmarshe Castle, Bromyard.
MORRIS, EDWARD HENRY...	Chirbury, Salop.
MORRIS, WILLIAM HENRY...	Monksfield, Chirbury, Salop.
NEWILL, ROBERT HENRY ...	Lydbury North, Shropshire.
OWEN, HENRY	Dana Chambers, Shrewsbury.
PALAMOUNTAIN, JOSEPH WILLIAM	Cloverley Estate Office, Whitchurch, Salop.
PARKER, JOHN	Mansion House, Hereford.
THURSFIELD, THOMAS HOWELLS	The Grange, Much Wenlock, Salop.
TOWER, BROWNLOW RICHARD CHRISTOPHER	Bridgewater Estate Office, Ellesmere, Salop.
WARD, FELIX JOHN	The Gardens, Lydbury North, Salop.
WOLLEY, THOMAS JOHN ...	Clungunford Estate Office, Aston-on-Clun, Salop.
WYLEY, WILLIAM JOHN ...	2, School Chambers, Shrewsbury.

Total, 28 Members.

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(F) DERBY AND STAFFORD COMMITTEE.

Chairman.

JOHN SHAW, JUN., The College, All Saints', Derby.

ARNOLD, WILLIAM... ..	6A, George Street, Tamworth.
BARNES, GEORGE FREDERICK	92, Newbold Road, Chesterfield.
BOOTHBY, HENRY VERNON...	Estate Office, Keele, & Newcastle-under-Lyme.
BRAILS福德, HENRY	Park Nook, near Derby.
BRUCE, ROBERT KNIGHT ...	Hathersage, by Sheffield.
BURTON, AMOS	Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Stoke-upon-Trent.
BYRON, AUGUSTUS WILLIAM	5, Low Pavement, Chesterfield.
DUNCALFE, HENRY GEORGE	81, Darlington Street, Wolverhampton.
EARDLEY, JOHN WILLIAM ...	The Grove, Alfreton, Derbyshire.
FODEN, EDWARD ANTROBUS	Teddesley Estate Office, Penkridge.
FORSHAW, EDWARD	Hanley, Staffordshire, and Springfields, Stramshall, Uttoxeter.
FULLER, THOMAS ALFRED ...	The College, All Saints', Derby.
HARDY, RICHARD THOMAS ASH	Land Agency and Estate Offices, Carter Street, Uttoxeter.
HARRISON, CHARLES	179, Hornington Street, Burton-on-Trent.
HARRISON, JOHN EDWARD ...	Estate Office, Allestree, near Derby.
HEATON, GEORGE HERBERT	Endon, near Stoke-upon-Trent.
HOOLEY, ARTHUR JOHN ...	The College, All Saints', Derby.
HUBBERSTY, HENRY ALFRED	Buxton, Derbyshire.
HUSSEY, ROBERT	Eastfields, near Lichfield.
INGE, CHARLES HENRY ...	Broom Leasoe, Whittington, Lichfield.
JEUDWINE, WILLIAM WYNNE	Chesterfield.
LONGSDON, ERNEST MOREWOOD	Town Hall, Bakewell.
LYNAM, CHARLES	Stoke-on-Trent.
MARGERESON, CHARLES FREDERICK.. ..	New Square, Chesterfield.
MARTIN, GILSON	Chatsworth, Chesterfield.
MAY, THOMAS HENRY... ..	Haslin House, Harpur Hill, Buxton.
MYNORS, WALTER CHARLES TOWERS	Little Ingestre, Stafford.
NOCK, BENJAMIN BOWEN ...	48, Queen Street, Wolverhampton.
PEARSE, OCTAVIUS BROUGHES	The Bourne, Tettenhall, Wolverhampton.
ROWLAND, JOSEPH SAMUEL...	Bridge Chambers, Burton-on-Trent.

SAMPSON, GEORGE... ..	Beauchief Abbey (near Sheffield), Derby.
SHAW, JOHN	College Place, Derby.
TOMLINSON, THOMAS	2, St. James's Street, Derby.
THORPE, CHRISTOPHER ...	Spital, Chesterfield.
TURNOR, EXSUPERIUS WESTON	The Green, Stafford.
WINTERTON, HARRY JOHN CAMPION	St. Mary's Chambers, Lichfield.
WINTERTON, WILLIAM MOXON	Walton Warren, Burton-on-Trent.

Total, 38 Members.

(G) NOTTINGHAM AND LINCOLN COMMITTEE

Chairman.

SAMUEL KINGSTON, Spalding, Lines.

ABBOTT, WILLIAM... ..	Holbeach, Lines.
BAILEY, WILLIAM SMITH ...	4, Kirkgate, Newark-upon-Trent.
BARNES, JOHN WILLIAM JAMES	Albion Chambers, King Street, Nottingham.
BEAUMONT, CHARLES	East Bridgford, near Nottingham.
BELL, JOSEPH ASKEW	Rufford Estate Office, Ollerton, Notts.
BOOKER, FRANK WILLIAM ...	7, Albion Chambers, King Street, Nottingham.
BRACKETT, WM. NEWBEGIN	Market Place, Retford.
CALVERT, ARTHUR RICHARD	14, Low Pavement, Nottingham.
CORBY, JOSEPH BOOTHROYD	15, All Saints' Place, Stamford.
CROFTS, EWAN NEVILLE ...	Caythorpe, Grantham, Lines.
EVANS, ROBERT	Eldon Chambers, Wheeler Gate, Nottingham.
HAWLEY, SIR HENRY MICHAEL, BART.	Tumby Lawn, Boston.
HAYNES, HENRY	Estate Office, Clifton, Nottingham.
HIGGINS, FREDERIC	Alford, Lines.
HINE, GEORGE THOMAS ...	Victoria Street, Nottingham.
HUSKINSON, THOMAS WM. ...	Epperstone Manor, Nottingham.
HUSKINSON, WILLIAM LAMBE	Manor House, Epperstone, Notts.
LEGARD, DIGBY CHARLES ...	Highington Hall, Lincoln.
LISTER-KAYE, CHARLES WILKINSON	Osberton, Worksop, Notts.
MANNERS, HENRY ALFRED	Buckminster Park, near Grantham.
MASON, CHARLES	Westgate, Louth, Lines.
MORRIS, CHARLES	The Lodge, Radcliffe-on-Trent, Notts.

PARKIN, WILLIAM	Babworth, Retford, Notts.
RICHARDSON, CHARLES ...	15, Barn Hill, Stamford, Lincolnshire.
RICHARDSON, JAMES	13, Barn Hill, Stamford, Lincolnshire.
TINDALL, CHARLES WILLIAM	Wainfleet, R.S.O., Lincolnshire.
TURNER, FREDERICK JOHN...	Mansfield Woodhouse, Notts.
TURNER, THOMAS WARNER...	Welbeck Abbey, Worksop, Notts.
TURTON, EDWARD JAMES ...	Horkstow, Barton-on-Humber, Lincolnshire.
VALLANCE, ROBERT FRANK...	Mansfield, Notts.
WALKER, GEORGE BOOTH ...	Wainfleet, R.S.O., Lincolnshire.
WALKER, HERBERT	Albion Chambers, King Street, Nottingham.
WALKER, JOSEPH	Lenton Avenue, The Park, Nottingham.
WALKER, JOSHUA	Market Place, Retford, Notts.
WIGRAM, JOHN	South Collingham, Newark, Notts.
WOOLLEY, REGINALD	Silver St., Lincoln, & South Collingham, Nottinghamshire.
WOOLLEY, T. CECIL SMITH	South Collingham, Newark, Notts.
WORDSWORTH, ROBERT	
WALTER	Whitemoor, Ollerton, Nottinghamshire.
WRIGHT, CHARLES WILLIAM	21, Parkinson Street, Nottingham.

Total, 40 Members.

(H) MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES COMMITTEE.

Chairman.

ROBERT FORREST, Windsor Estate Office, St. Fagan's, near Cardiff.

ADDIE, JOHN HEATHCOTE ...	Estate Office, Llanover, Abergavenny, Monmouthshire.
BARKER, GEOFFREY LIONEL	Kilnback, Angle, Pembroke.
BLAKE, GEORGE	Stradey Estate Office, New Road, Llanelly.
BLOSSE, EDWARD F. LYNCH	Charles Street Chambers, Cardiff.
COLES, SAMUEL HOOD COWPER	Penmyarth, Crickhowell, South Wales.
CORBETT, EDWARD WORTLEY	
MONTAGUE	Bute Estate Office, Castle Street, Cardiff.
DAVID, EDMUND USSHER ...	Old Bank Chambers, 27, High Street, Cardiff.
DAVIES, JOHN MORGAN ...	Froodvale, Llanwrda, South Wales.
EVANS, ARTHUR OWEN ...	Town Hall, Pontypridd.
GRAHAM, ARTHUR GORE ...	"Brynawel," Usk, Monmouthshire.
GRAHAM, WILLIAM	Bank Chambers, Newport.

GRIFFITHS, WILLIAM	Gelley Wernen Estate, Llanelly, Carmarthenshire.
HARPUR, WILLIAM	Town Hall, Cardiff.
HITCHCOX, WILLIAM	Bank Chambers, Newport.
LEEDER, ERNEST HOLTHAM	46, Waterloo Street, Swansea.
LLEWELLIN, DAVID MORGAN	Glanwern Offices, Pontypool.
OWEN, THOMAS HENRY RULE	High St., Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire.
OWEN, THOMAS RULE	High St., Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire.
PRICE, FRANCIS HOLBORROW	
GLYNN	Longlands Place, Swansea.
PUGH-JONES, DAVID	Excelsior Chambers, Tonypandy, Glamorganshire.
REES, ITHEL TREHARNE ...	Guildhall Chambers, Cardiff.
REES, WILLIAM GEORGE ...	Holly House, Newport.
REES, WILLIAM JOHN	The Laurels, Swansea.
RIGG, CHARLES	24, High Street, Cardiff.
ROONEY, SAMUEL	Cefn Mably Chambers, Quay St., Cardiff.
SEEL, ROBERT HAROLD ...	Theatre Royal Chambers, Cardiff, Glamorganshire.
TANNER, WILLIAM	The Leys, Bryngwn Road, Newport.
THOMAS, CHARLES JOHN	
HOWELL	The Laurels, Swansea, Glamorganshire.
THOMAS, GEORGE	Queen's Chambers, Cardiff.
THOMAS, ILLTYD	17, Quay Street, Cardiff.
WANKLYN, PHILLIP ENDELL	Dixton, near Monmouth.
WARING, CHARLES EDWARD	15, The Walk, Cardiff.
WILKINS, WILLIAM	Athenæum Square, Llanelly.
WILLIAMS, GERALD GARNONS	St. John's Mount, Brecon.

Total, 35 Members.

(I) WARWICK AND WORCESTER COMMITTEE.

Chairman.

COL. GEORGE WHITTINGTON RAIKES, Ragley Estate Office, Alcester, Redditch.

ALLSEBROOK, ARTHUR	5, Sansome Place, Worcester.
BETTRIDGE, EDWARD	28, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
BICKERTON - WILLIAMS, EDWARD	City Chambers, 82, New St., Birmingham.
BUCK, ALBERT.	Worcester.
BUCK, HERBERT WILSON ...	Pierpoint Street, Worcester.
CAVE, HENRY H.	Estate Office, Rugby.
CHAMBERLAIN, ARTHUR	
GEORGE RADDON	Leamington House, Malvern Wells.
CLARKE, ALFRED DUDLEY ...	Estate Office, Abberley, Stourport.
COUCHMAN, ROBERT EDWARD	35, Paradise Street, Birmingham.

DAWSON, GEORGE CROSBIE...	Daisyfield, Nuneaton.
DEER, EDWARD	Stratford-on-Avon.
EAYRS, JOHN THOMAS ...	Clarence Chambers, Corporation Street, Birmingham.
EVANS, WALTER PEARSON ...	Caldwell, Nuneaton.
FAYERMAN, GEORGE METCALF	88, The Parade, Leamington.
FIDDIAN, WILLIAM	Old Bank Offices, Stourbridge.
FOSBERY, WILLIAM THOMAS EXHAM... ..	Warwick.
FOWLER, GERARD EDMUND	21, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
FOWLER, HENRY	6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
FOWLER, RICHARD	118, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
FOWLER, WILLIAM	69, Temple Row, Birmingham, and Sutton Coldfield.
GILPIN-BROWN, WILLIAM DUNDAS	Starton, Kenilworth.
GRIMLEY, EDWIN FEARNE ...	40, Temple Street, Birmingham.
GRIMLEY, THOMAS	40, Temple Street, Birmingham.
HADLEY, FRANK	59A, Temple Row, Birmingham.
HEDLEY, ROBERT WILKIN ...	31A, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
HENDRIKS, HENRY	43, Cannon Street, Birmingham.
HOLBECH, ROBERT NEVILLE	21, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.
JENKINS, OSWALD	57, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
JOSELAND, CHARLES	Bank Buildings, Kidderminster.
KENWRICK, GEORGE	83, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
KING, HENRY... ..	Stourbridge.
LAKIN-SMITH, ERNEST... ..	21, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
LUDLOW, WALTER ROBERT	Dorridge, Knowle, Warwick, and 18, New Street, Birmingham.
MARGETTS, JOHN WILLIAM...	12, High Street, Warwick.
MASON, WILLIAM ARTHUR ...	31A, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
MATHEWS, GEORGE SPENCER	15, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
MATHEWS, LEWIS OSLER ...	15, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
PARKER, WILLIAM HENRY ...	3, Foregate Street, Worcester.
PEMBERTON, CHARLES OLIVER PAGET	69, Temple Row, Birmingham.
PINNEY, FREDERICK WYLD- BORE DIGBY	6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
PRICE, JOHN	The Council House, Birmingham.
RIGHTON, EDWARD GRANTHAM	High Street, Evesham, Worcestershire.
ROBINS, WILLIAM HENRY ...	82A, New Street, Birmingham.
RODERICK, JOHN	2, Temple Row, West Birmingham.
SAYER, GEORGE WILLIAM ...	Royal Engineer Office, The Barracks, Great Brook Street, Birmingham.
SMITH, FRANK	104, Colmore Row, Birmingham.

SMITH, FRANK WILLIAM ...	Beauchamp Hill, Milverton, Leamington.
SMITH, WILLIAM	Abbott's Salford, Evesham.
SOUTHOHN, CHARLES HERBERT	38, The Parade, Leamington Spa, Warwick- shire.
STALLARD, WILLIAM	Sunny Lodge, Malvern Link, and Estate Office, Madresfield, Malvern Link.
STEWART, SAMUEL PARR ...	Arbury, Nuneaton.
WILLMOT, GEORGE DYOTT ...	6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
WILLMOT, JOHN	6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.

Total, 54 Members.

(J) LEICESTERSHIRE, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, AND RUTLAND COMMITTEE.

Chairman.

THOMAS ARTHUR DICKSON, Estate Office, Overstone Park, Northampton.

ARIS, JOHN WHITTON	Loys Weedon House, near Towcester, Northamptonshire.
BLETSOE, HENRY HOPKINSON	Thrapston, Northamptonshire.
BOLAM, CHARLES GODFREY	Chesham House, Kettering, Northampton- shire.
BURR, HARRY	67, High Street, Rushden, Northampton- shire.
CAVE, THOMAS NEWMAN ...	Horton, Northampton.
CLARE, EDWARD LOVELL ...	33, Friar Lane, Leicester.
CLOUGH-TAYLOR, HORACE GEORGE	Friar Lane, Leicester.
COALES, HERBERT GEORGE...	Local Board Offices, Market Harborough.
DRAPER, ARTHUR THOMAS	39, Friar Lane, Leicester.
EDMONDS, JOHN	The Estate Office, Drayton House, Thraps- tone, Northamptonshire.
EVERARD, JOHN BREEDON ...	6, Millstone Lane, Leicester.
FISHER, CHARLES BROWNING	Hill Crest, Market Harborough.
GERMAN, GEORGE	Packington House, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
GERMAN, HARRY	Market Street, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and Loughborough.
GERMAN, JOHN	Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
GERMAN, JOHN, JUN.	Huntingdon House, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
GOODACRE, JOHN	5, Friar Lane, Leicester.
GOODACRE, ROBERT JOHNSON	Friar Lane, Leicester.
HAIGH, THOMAS FREDERICK	2, Friar Lane, Leicester.
HAMPTON, WILLIE THOMAS ...	Swan Street, Loughborough.

HINCKS, HENRY THORP ...	Wigston Hall, Leicester.
HODSON, GEORGE	Town Hall, Loughborough.
HOLL, MACKINTOSH MELENG	Sywell, Northamptonshire.
HOLLOWAY, HARRY HOWNAM	Market Harborough.
HUMPHREYS, HENRY	Woodhouse, Loughborough.
HUMPHREYS, JOHN HENRY ...	Woodhouse, Loughborough.
JOYCE, JOHN HALL	Blackfordby, Leicestershire, near Burton-on-Trent.
LAWRANCE, JOHN	Shortacre, Peterborough.
MARTIN, ROBERT FREWIN ...	Mountsorrel, Loughborough.
MERRY, THOMAS	2, Guildhall Road, Northampton.
PERKINS, JOSEPH	Frisby-on-the-Wreake, Leicester.
ROLLESTON, SIR JOHN FOWKE LANCELOT	Grey Friars, Leicester.
ROLLESTON, WILLIAM GUSTAVUS STANHOPE ...	Grey Friars, Leicester.
ROYCE, DAVID NEEDHAM ...	Oakham.
ROYCE, JOHN	Oakham.
SEBASTIAN-SMITH, CHARLES	Friar Lane, Leicester.
SCRIVEN, RICHARD GEORGE...	Castle Ashby, Northampton.
THORPE, JOHN	Nailstone, Nuneaton.
THORPE, WILLIAM... ..	Nailstone, Nuneaton.
THRING, DOUGLAS THEODORE	Boughton House, near Kettering, Northamptonshire.
WADE, GEORGE TEMPEST ...	Halford Street, Leicester.
WOODFORDE, LIONEL BURNET	Milton Ferry, Peterborough.
WOOLLEY, WILLIAM EDWARD	The Red House, Loughborough.

Total, 44 Members.

(K) CAMBRIDGE, HUNTINGDON, NORFOLK, AND SUFFOLK COMMITTEE.

Chairman.

CHARLES BIDWELL, Ely, Cambridge.

BACON, FRANK MACE	Attleborough, Norfolk.
BACON, HORACE	Attleborough, Norfolk.
BECK, ARTHUR CLEMENT ...	Wyton Manor, Huntingdon.
BECK, EDWARD WILLIAM ...	16, Bank Street, Norwich.
BECK, FRANK REGINALD ...	Sandringham.
BELLINGHAM, ARCHIBALD TURNER	Cheveley Estate Office, Newmarket.

BIDWELL, JOHN EVANS... ..	St. Mary's, Ely, Cambridgeshire.
BIDWELL, PHILIP SHELFORD	St. Mary's Street, Ely, Cambridgeshire.
BIRD, JOHN	Brampton, Huntingdon.
BLENCOWE, GEORGE	Bury St. Edmund's.
BOA, ANDREW... ..	Great Thurlow, near Newmarket.
CHALK, HENRY PHILIP... ..	Linton, Cambridgeshire.
DONNE, HENRY	The Abbey Ruins, Bury St. Edmund's.
FALCON, MICHAEL... ..	Horstead House, Norfolk.
FREUER, WILLIAM... ..	West Rudham, King's Lynn.
GARRARD, NORTON	
BURROUGHS	Cranley Hall, Eye.
GAYFORD, HENRY JOHN ...	Estate Office, East Raynham, Norfolk.
GAZE, THOMAS WILLIAM ...	Frenze Hall, Diss, Norfolk.
GRAIN, ARTHUR TRESS ...	2, St. Andrew's Hill, Cambridge.
HAWKINS, CHARLES	Downham Market, King's Lynn.
HAYWARD, THOMAS WILLIAM	
ALFRED	Borough Surveyor, Sudbury, Suffolk.
HORNOR, CHARLES JARED ...	32, Prince of Wales Road, Norwich.
HORNOR, FRANCIS... ..	Queen Street, Norwich.
IRELAND, EDWIN BENJAMIN	Guestwick, East Dereham.
JONAS, HARRY MARSHALL ...	27, Market Place, Cambridge.
LLOYD, DONALD	63, Sidney Street, Cambridge.
LOOKER, JOHN... ..	High Street, Huntingdon.
MILLS, SAMUEL MEALING ...	Orford Hill, Norwich.
MORGAN, BENJAMIN	
BRAUFORD	6, Bank Street, Norwich.
MOYES, JOHN HELENUS ...	66, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.
PELLS, ARTHUR	Beebles and Lowestoft.
PEPPER CORN, J. HUTCHINSON	Manor House, Eaton Socon, St. Neot's.
PREEDY, FREDERICK	Caldecote, St. Neot's.
RIX, GEORGE KERRY	Somerleyton, near Lowestoft.
ROSE, THOMAS	21, Prince of Wales Road, Norwich.
SALTER, WILLIAM HERBERT...	The Hall, Attleborough, Norfolk.
SCOTT, ARCHIBALD LACY ...	Abbot's Bridge, Bury St. Edmund's.
SCOTT, AUGUSTUS FREDERIC	24, Castle Meadow, Norwich.
SCOTT, HENRY LACY	Bury St. Edmund's.
SCRUBY, WILLIAM THOMAS...	Post Office Terrace, Cambridge.
SELBY-BIGGE, CHARLES P. O.	Didlington Estate Office, Brandon, Norfolk.
SIMPSON, ROBERT THOMAS...	Horsecroft, Bury St. Edmund's.
SOWELS, WILLIAM CLOWES ...	The Rookery, Thetford, Norfolk,
THEAKSTON, WILLIAM PEASE	Huntingdon.
WILKIN, HORACE MARTIN ...	King's Lynn.
WRIGHT, WILLIAM EDWARD...	King's Lynn.

Total, 47 Members.

(L) BERKS, BUCKS, AND OXON. COMMITTEE.

Chairman.

JOHN EGGINTON, 150, Friar Street, Reading.

ADKIN, CHARLES DUNCAN ...	Wantage, Berks.
BAILEY, LOUIS HEWITT ...	Athenæum Buildings, Friar Street, Reading.
BIGG, LIONEL THURSFIELD...	Strathfield Saye, Mortimer, R.S.O. Berks.
BINGHAM, ALFRED JOHN ...	Nalder Hill House, Newbury.
BUCKLAND, FRANK BOWRY	Windsor.
BUCKLAND, SIDNEY CRAW- FORD	Windsor.
BUTLER, ALBERT ERNEST ...	20, Blagrove Street, Reading.
CASTLE, ARTHUR	11, King Edward Street, Oxford.
CASTLE, HAROLD	11, King Edward Street, Oxford.
COOPER, ARTHUR LESLIE ...	17, Friar Street, Reading.
DAVIS, CHARLES EDWARD ...	Wroxton Estate Office, near Banbury, Oxon.
DREWEATT, THOMAS	Newbury, Berks.
EGGINTON, DENYS... ..	150, Friar Street, Reading.
FIELD, FRANCIS HAYWARD	11, King Edward Street, Oxford.
GALE, HARRY	Goring-on-Thames, Oxfordshire.
GALE, JOSEPH JOHN	Market Place, Wallingford.
GOTTO, FREDERICK EDWARD	Stoney Stratford, Bucks.
HABGOOD, HENRY CHARLES	Witney, Oxon.
HARRISON, JAMES THOMAS	Town Hall Offices, Buckingham.
HASLAM, DRYLAND	Friar Street Chambers, Reading.
HASLAM, DRYLAND, JUN. ...	Friar Street Chambers, Reading.
HOLIDAY, FREDERICK DEAN	Bicester, Oxford.
HOLIDAY, PERCY CAVE ...	Bicester, Oxford.
JONES, FRANCIS WILLIAM ...	2, Frewin Court, Corn Market St., Oxford.
KING, JOHN BUSBY	Albert Park, and 14, High St., Abingdon.
LAWRENCE, ARTHUR	Great Marlow, Bucks.
LIGHTFOOT, HENRY LE BLANC	Corpus Christi College, Oxford.
LITTLE, WILLIAM DAVIS ...	Middleton Stoney, Bicester.
MAXWELL, JOSEPH ARCHIBALD	36, Oxford Road, Banbury, Oxon.
MILLAR, WILLIAM GALT ...	Friar Street, Reading.
NEATE, ARTHUR WEBB ...	Albion House, Newbury, and Hungerford.
NORTH, GEORGE FREDERIC	Strathfield Saye, Mortimer, Berks.
PETO, JAMES WINDER	6, Market Place, Reading.
RAFFERTY, HAROLD VEZEY	30, High Street, High Wycombe.

RICH, ROBERT	Didcot, Berks.
RUTHERFORD, JAMES AUGUSTINE	Highclere Park, Newbury.
SAMUEL, WILLIAM JOHN ...	Newport Pagnell, Bucks.
SCOVELL, JOHN	29, St. Margaret's Road, Oxford.
SIMMONS, CHARLES	Henley-on-Thames.
SIMMONS, WILLIAM AUKER	Henley-on-Thames.
SMITH, FRANK BRAYBROOKE	Arkley, Bray, near Maidenhead.
TODD, RICHARD	Englefield, near Reading.
VERNON, ARTHUR... ..	Borshams, High Wycombe, Bucks.
WATSON, JAMES BRUCE ...	Estate Office, Shirburn, Wallingford.
WIGLEY, GEORGE DAVYS EDWARD	Winslow, Bucks.
WOOD, LESLIE STUART ...	66, Easton Street, High Wycombe, Bucks.
Total, 47 Members.	

(M) BEDFORD, ESSEX, HERTFORD, AND MIDDLESEX
COMMITTEE.

Chairman.

JOHN WEALL, 38, High Street, Watford, Herts.

AUSTIN, RUSSELL GARDINER	Hertford.
AYRES, CHARLES PRYOR ...	14, High Street, Watford.
BALLS, JAMES MAYHEW ...	Castle Hedingham, Essex.
BROWN, ARTHUR MACDONALD	Tring, Herts.
BROWN, FRANK JOHN... ..	Tring, Herts.
BURNETT, GEORGE JOHN MULCASTER... ..	Elstree Cottage, Elstree, Herts.
CHANCELLOR, FREDERICK ...	Chelmsford.
CHILD, FRED	1, Station Road, New Barnet, Herts.
COUCHMAN, HENRY BOTELER	Moor Park Estate Office, Rickmansworth.
COVERDALE, FREDERICK JOHN	Ingatestone Hall, Essex.
CRAWTER, JOHN	Cheshunt, Herts.
CRAWTER, JOHN, JUNIOR ...	Cheshunt, Herts.
CUMBERLAND, EDWARD ANTHONY	Luton, and Leighton Buzzard.
DUVALL, JOHN WILLIAM ...	Hertford.
EVE, HERBERT TRUSTRAM...	2, St. Paul's Square, Bedford.
EVE, JOHN RICHARD	St. Paul's Square, Bedford.
FENN, JOHN	The Hall, Ardleigh, and 146, High Street, Colchester.
FENNING, HERBERT SAMUEL	Fairfield, Ashburnham Road, Bedford.
FIELDS - CLARKE, GEORGE THOMAS	Estate Office, Southill Park, Biggleswade.

FOULKES, SEPTIMUS GIFFARD	Tring, Herts.
FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN BEL- GROVE	21, Market Hill, Luton, Bedfordshire.
GREENWOOD, JOSEPH	Royal Engineer Office, Colchester.
HARDING, SIDNEY LONGHURST	St. Alban's, Herts.
HASLUCK, LANCELOT GERALD	Green Hill Park, New Barnet, Herts.
HILLIARD, GEORGE EDWARD	Chelmsford.
HOOD, THOMAS	Birdbrook, Halstead, Essex.
HUNT, THOMAS	Baldock Street, Ware, Herts.
KEMP-SMITH, JAMES FRED- ERICK	Orsett, Essex.
MERRY, ARTHUR WALKER	17, High Street, Leighton Buzzard.
NEWMAN, THOMAS HARRY...	Rayne, Essex.
NOCKOLDS, ALFRED GEORGE	Saffron Walden, Essex.
NOCKOLDS, MARTIN	Saffron Walden, Essex.
NORMAN, JAMES MAURICE...	Uxbridge, Middlesex.
PARKER, CHARLES ALFRED	Maldon, Essex.
PEARSON, HOWARD	The Croft, St. Albans.
RUMBALL, AUBREY	St. Alban's, Herts.
SHILCOCK, JAMES	Hitchin, Herts.
STANFORD, CHARLES MAURICE	23, High Street, Colchester.
START, JOSEPH WILLIAM ...	High Street, Colchester.
STRUTT, THE HON. EDWARD GERALD	Whitelands, Hatfield Peverel, Chelmsford, Essex.
SURRIDGE, JOSEPH SMITH ...	Coggeshall, Essex.
SWORDER, HUGH	High Street, Epping.
TALLEN, EDWIN JAMES ...	Brent Pelham, Buntingford, Herts.
TAYLOR, EDWARD FERGUSSON	New Barnet, Herts.
THURNALL, JOHN EDWARD...	Royston, Herts.
TRETHERWY, HENRY	Silsoe, Ampthill, Beds.
TUTT, EDWIN THOMAS	Market Place, Ampthill, Beds.
VAIZEY, JOHN GEORGE ...	Bocking, Braintree, Essex.
WOODMAN, THOMAS FOSTER	32, St. Peter Street, St. Albans.
WOODS, THOMAS	4 & 5, Church Parade, Hounslow, Middlesex.
WYLES, JOHN WALTER ...	Shortlands, Woodford Road, South Wood- ford, Essex.

Total, 52 Members.

(N) DEVON AND CORNWALL COMMITTEE.

Chairman.

ALFRED MICHELMORE, Berry Pomeroy Estate Office, Totnes.

BENSON, ROBERT ALAN ...	Duchy of Cornwall Office, Liskeard.
BODY, ARTHUR	Princess Chambers, Princess Sq., Plymouth.
BODY, JOHN BOND	Princess Chambers, Princess Sq., Plymouth.
BOURNE, ROBERT ELLIOTT ...	Elwell, Totnes.
BOWDEN, JOHN FRIENDSHIP	Bedford Chambers, Exeter.
COMMINS, FREDERICK JAMES	7, Bedford Circus, Exeter.
COOPER, JOHN GROVES ...	Bideford.
CORDEROY, ATHELSTANE ...	12, George Street, Plymouth.
DREW, HENRY ALBAN	15, Queen Street, Exeter.
DREW, HENRY	15, Queen Street, Exeter.
DREW, JOHN GOULD	15, Queen Street, Exeter.
DUDLEY, EDGAR	Bedford House, 24, Bedford St., Plymouth.
DYMOND, FRANCIS WILLIAMS	21, Southernhay West, Exeter.
ELLIOTT, CHARLES	16, Ermington Terrace, Plymouth.
ELLIS, ALBERT EDWARD ...	Bedford Chambers, Exeter.
ELLIS, ARNOLD ROBERTSON	9, Alfred Place, Plymouth, Devon.
EVE, CHARLES GERALD ...	Kitley Estate Office, Yealmpton, near Plymouth.
FOX, FREDERICK RUSSELL ...	The Imperial Hotel, Barnstaple.
FROST, FREDERIC CORNISH	Teignmouth.
GALBRAITH, SAMUEL HAUGHTON	Royal Engineer Office, Devonport.
JENKIN, ARTHUR PEARSE ...	Trewirgie, Redruth.
KITTOW, JOHN	West Holm, Launceston.
LOCK, WILLIAM HENRY ...	Instow.
LOVEYS, ARTHUR CLAMPITT	Moretonhampstead.
LUCAS, JOHN ARCHIBALD ...	Guildhall Chambers, High Street, Exeter.
PARSONS, HENRY JOHN DONNE	21, Southernhay West, Exeter.
PEARSE, WILLIAM	Stoliford, Modbury.
POWELL, CHARLES REGINALD EVENDEN	Okehampton Park Estate Office, Okehampton, Devon.
RENDELL, ARTHUR STEPHEN	Market Terrace, Newton Abbot.
RUNDLE, EDWARD COLLINS	Bedford Estate Office, Tavistock.
SCOTT - SMITH, ARTHUR COURTENAY	10, Gandy Street, Exeter.
SMYTH-RICHARDS, GEORGE COBLEY	Estate Office, Castle Hill, near South Molton.
STAPLEDON, ERNEST ALLEN	Bridge Chambers, Bideford, North Devon.

STOOKE, JAMES	Courtenay Street Newton Abbot.
TAYLOR, THOMAS WILLIAM HARRIS... ..	Estates Office, Killerton, Exeter, Devon.
THORNE, ARNOLD	Cross Street, Barnstaple.
WARD, DANIEL	8, Courtenay Street, Plymouth.
WARD, FRANK	Burnville, Tavistock.
WARE, CHARLES EDWIN ...	Gandy Street Chambers, Exeter.
WHIAKER, ERNEST VICTOR	8, Queen Street, Exeter, Devon.
WHITTON, PERCY	24, Gandy Street, Exeter, Devon.

Total, 42 Members.

(O) SOMERSET, GLOUCESTER, AND NORTH WILTS COMMITTEE.

Chairman.

EDWIN MAGGS HIPPISELEY, 4, Chamberlain Street, Wells.

ADDIE, PETER	City Valuers' Department, The Council House, Bristol.
ANDERSON, ROBERT	The Barton, Cirencester.
ANDREW, THOMAS HAWKES	Williton, Somerset.
BAINES, MATHEW TALBOT ...	Wootton Bassett, Wilts.
BENNETT, THOMAS OATLEY ...	Bruton, Somerset.
BIRCH, FRANCIS JULIAN LAURENCE	Hill Side, Yatton, Somerset.
BISHOP, CHARLES	Regent Circus, Swindon, Wilts.
BRINKWORTH, ROBERT EDWARD	St. Mary's Street, Chippenham, Wilts.
BRUTON, HENRY WILLIAM ...	Albion Chambers, Gloucester.
COTTERELL, ALBERT PLAYER ISAAC	Scottish Buildings, 28, Baldwin St., Bristol.
DANIEL, HARRY AUGUSTUS HOOD	Hill End, Henbury, near Bristol.
EDWARDS, ARTHUR PHIPPEN	Hutton, near Weston-super-Mare.
FARWELL, FREDERICK GEORGE	11, Laura Place, Bath.
FERRIS, GEORGE	Milton Manor, Pewsey, Wilts.
FURMEDGE, JOHN HARRIS ...	Estate Office, Lucknam, Chippenham, Wilts.
GARNER, JOHN STANLEY ...	64, High Street, Weston-super-Mare.
HARLE, JOHN JOSEPH	Tortworth Estate Office, Falfield, Gloucester.
HEARD, HERBERT	Shepton Mallet, Somerset.
HIPPISELEY, WILLIAM JOHN ...	12, Chamberlain Street, Wells.
JEANS, MARK	Marlborough, Wilts.
KNOWLES, HENRY	Linden Grove, The Spa, Gloucester.

MADGE, JOHN	Somerset House, Chard, Somerset.
MARSHALL, LIONEL HASLER	Chippenham, Wilts.
MUNDY, HERBERT... ..	Manvers Street, Trowbridge, Wilts.
MUNRO, PHILIP	2, St. Stephen's Chambers, New Baldwin Street, Bristol.
NAPIER, HENRY BURROUGHS	Long Ashton, Clifton, Bristol.
OLIPHANT, GEORGE A. J. ...	Chatley House, Norton St. Philip, Bath.
PAIN, GEORGE LLOYD	Tunley Farm, near Bath.
PARRY, RICHARD FREDERICK	Chedder, Somerset.
PARSONS, FRANK DONIS- THORPE... ..	Perth Cottage, Merriott.
PARSONS, ROBERT MAURICE PETERS... ..	Misterton, Crewkerne.
PEARD, JOHN GRIGG	North Curry, near Taunton.
PRITCHETT, ELLIS HERBERT	Regent Circus, Swindon, Wilts.
SADLER, GEORGE WILLIAM ...	467, High Street, Cheltenham.
SCAMMELL, THOMAS	1, St. Stephen Street, Bristol.
SEDGWICK, ALFRED SYDNEY EDWARD	26, Alexandra Parade, Weston-super-Mare.
SHUFFLEBOTHAM, JOHN HENRY	Staplegrove, Taunton.
SILCOCK, THOMAS BALL ...	9, Miles Buildings, Bath.
SMITH, HENRY HERBERT ...	Chippenham, Wilts.
SPACKMAN, CHARLES CHANTREY	6, Terrace Walk, Bath.
SPACKMAN, HENRY	6, Terrace Walk, Bath.
STURGE, ROBERT FOWLER ...	33, Corn Street, Bristol.
STURGE, WILLIAM	33, Corn Street, Bristol.
TREPLIN, ERNEST C.	Stoke Court, Taunton.
VILLAR, JAMES	1A, Cambray, Cheltenham.
WAINWRIGHT, C. RAWLINSON	Shepton Mallet.
WATKINS, ROBERT ARUNDEL	Castle Combe, Chippenham, Wilts.
WISE, CHARLES DACRES ...	Toddington, Winchcomb, Gloucestershire.
WOOLER, WALTER HERNAMAN	Waterloo Street, Weston-super-Mare.

Total, 50 Members.

(P) HAMPSHIRE, DORSET, AND SOUTH WILTS
COMMITTEE.

Chairman.

HENRY DUKE, Dorchester.

ALLEN, GEORGE	Strangways, Marnhull, Blandford, Dorset.
ARNOLD, FRANCIS	Chilland, Winchester, & Hambledon, Hants.
AUSTIN, RICHARD	Bishop's Waltham, Hants.
AUSTIN, RICHARD, JUN. ...	Bishop's Waltham, Hants.
BATH, FRED	Crown Chambers, Salisbury.
BIRD, JAMES BINFELD... ..	West Cowes, Isle of Wight.

BLAKE, FREDERICK	46, Commercial Road, Portsmouth, Hants.
BLIZARD, JOHN HENRY	Lansdowne House, Castle Lane, Southampton.
BURNETT, ALFRED ANDREW	2, High Street, Southampton.
BURNS, GAVIN JAMES	R.E. Office, The Nothe, Weymouth.
CANNING, WILLIAM BROWNE	Salisbury, Wilts.
CLIFTON, JAMES EDWARD ...	Swanage, Dorset.
COCKS, SAMUEL ROGER	5, St. Thomas's Street, Ryde.
COLEMAN, THOMAS EVERIT ...	Royal Engineer Office, Milldam Barracks, Portsmouth.
COMBES, CYRUS	Tisbury, Wilts.
CRICKMAY, GEORGE RACK-STROW	St. Thomas' Street, Weymouth.
CRICKMAY, JOHN EDWARD ...	St. Thomas' Street, Weymouth.
CURTIS, CHARLES EDWARD ...	Woodlands, Brockenhurst, Hants.
DAY, GEORGE CARLETON ...	Estate Office, Woodbridge, Shaftesbury, Dorset.
DUKE, EDWARD	Dorchester.
EAMES, EDWARD	Compton, Winchester.
EVANS-VAUGHAN, HENRY ...	St. Peter's Chambers, Bournemouth, Hants.
ELFORD, JOHN	King Street, Poole.
ELLEN, FREDERICK CHARLES	Andover.
GATER, CALEB WILLIAM ...	Salisbury.
GOLDSMITH, DOUGLAS FLEET	Lavant Street, Petersfield, Hants.
GUDGEON, GEORGE EDWARD	Estate Agency Offices, Winchester.
HADDOCK, ROLAND	Richmond Chambers, Bournemouth, Hants.
HALL, ERNEST	57, Commercial Road, Portsmouth, Hants.
HANKINSON, THOMAS JAMES	Richmond Chambers, Bournemouth, Hants.
HARRIS, JAMES	Winchester.
HAWKER, HARRY EDWIN ...	St. Peter's Chambers, Bournemouth.
HERBERT, ALLAN	The Market Place, Andover.
HILL, WILLIAM BURROUGH	62, Above Bar, Southampton.
ISTED, SAMUEL EVELAND ...	Royal Engineer Office, North Camp, Aldershot.
JENNINGS, FITZ-LAURENCE PERCIVAL DUDLEY	Old Post Office Chambers, Bournemouth, Hants.
KENT, GEORGE EDWARD .	Normanhurst, Cavendish Road, Southsea.
KING, THOMAS	Pembroke House, Portsmouth.
KING, SIR WILLIAM DAVID, D.L.	Stratford Lodge, Southsea.
LANE, ERNEST LACAN. ...	81, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.
LEMON, JAMES	Southampton.
LYWOOD, EDWIN	Norman Court, Clatford, Andover.
MARVIN, ALBERT EDWARD	Marl Hill, Carisbrooke.
MITCHELL, GEORGE SHARMAN	Upper Adhurst, Petersfield, Hants.
NEWMAN, FRANCIS	Ryde, Isle of Wight.

NEWTON, THOMAS EDWIN ...	Bank Chambers, Winchester.
OAKLEY, EDWARD BENJAMIN	Westville, Parkstone, Dorset.
PAIN, JAMES... ..	48, West Street, Fareham, Hants.
PATERSON, CHARLES	Canford Estate Office, Wimborne, Dorset.
PERKINS, WALTER FRANK ...	The Auction Mart, Southampton.
RAWLENCE, ERNEST ALFRED	Newlands, Salisbury.
RAWLENCE, JAMES EDWARD	The Canal, Salisbury.
RAYNBIRD, HUGH EDWARD	Basingstoke, Hants.
REBBECK, EDWARD WISE ...	Stafford Lodge, Bournemouth.
REBBECK, THOMAS WARREN	Gervis Place, Bournemouth.
RICHARDS, GEORGE EDWARD	Stour Lodge, Wimborne.
RIDDETT, WILLIAM HAMMOND	Townhall Chambers, Ryde.
RIGDEN, FRANCIS	Salisbury.
ROBEY, ROBERT	Oaklands, East Tytherley, near Romsey.
ROBINSON, EDMUND ARTHUR	Lee-on-the-Solent, Gosport, Hants.
ROKER, MITCHEL JOHN ...	Snowdenham, West Cliff Road, Bournemouth.
SANCTUARY, CAMPBELL FOR- TESCUE STAPLETON	Mangerton, Melplash, Dorset.
SAUNDERS, THEODORE RIDLEY	Belgrave Chambers, Ventnor.
SENIOR, HARRY SAMUEL ...	Sturminster Newton, Dorset.
SIMMONS, CHARLES FRANKLIN	Basingstoke, Hants.
SMITH, FREDERICK JOHN ...	21, Portland Street, Southampton.
SMITH, GEORGE ALFRED ...	78, Parchment Street, Winchester.
SQUAREY, ELIAS PITTS ...	The Moot, Downton, Salisbury.
SQUAREY, NEWELL WILLIAM PITTS	Bemerton, Salisbury.
STALLARD, ALFRED EDWIN...	West Street, Havant.
STIRTON, THOMAS	Ablington House, Figheldean, Salisbury.
STOPHER, THOMAS	Winchester.
STUDDY, THOMAS EDWARD	Estate Office, Basing Park, Alton.
TORY, JOHN EDWARD	Dorchester, Dorset.
VERNON - INKPEN, GEORGE CHARLES	75, King's Road, Southsea.
WALMISLEY, JOSEPH WILLIAM	7, King's Terrace, Southsea.
WARNER, HENRY	Faringdon, Alton, Hants.
WATERS, EDWARD	The Canal, Salisbury.
WAY, HENRY JAMES	109, Lower St. James's Street, Newport, Isle of Wight.
WELLS, WILLIAM HOWLEY ...	Estate Office, Evershot.
WESTBURY, GEORGE HENRY	The Knoll, Andover.
WETHERALL, HARRY LANCASTER	Brachlyn, Winchfield.
WILBRAHAM, EDWARD SIDNEY	Estate Office, St. Giles, Salisbury.
WOOLLEY, JOHN TURTON ...	Salisbury.
YOUNG, CHARLES	Alton, Hants.
YOUNG, HARRY AUSTIN LINDSEY	The Johnstone Estate Office, Weymouth.
Total, 87 Members.	

(Q) KENT COMMITTEE.

Chairman.

GEORGE LANGRIDGE, The Broadway, Tunbridge Wells.

AMOS, FRANK	3, The Parade, Canterbury.
ASHENDEN, LEONARD THOMAS	The Kent Fire Office, 29, Westgate, Canterbury.
BALL, WILLIAM ALFRED ...	Rosslyn, Lansdowne Road, Bromley.
BARTON, HARRY HOWELL ...	17, Guildhall Street, Folkestone.
BASLEY, HAROLD PULLAM ...	South View, Lansdowne Road, Bromley.
BILLINGHAM, JOHN ALFRED LAWRENCE	Royal Engineer Office, Shorncliffe.
BOULTING, FREDERICK EDWARD	Napier Lodge, Minster, Kent.
BRACKETT, ARTHUR WILLIAM	27, High Street, Tunbridge Wells.
BRACKETT, FREDERICK HENRY	27, High Street, Tunbridge Wells.
BRACKETT, WILLIAM	27, High Street, Tunbridge Wells.
BURROWS, ALFRED JOHN ...	41, Bank Street, Ashford.
CHATELL, FRANCIS LORiot	Lower Camden, Chislehurst.
CHILD, HENRY JOHN	Royal Engineer Office, Sheerness.
COBB, HERBERT MANSFIELD	Higham.
COBHAM, CHARLES	The Shrubbery, Gravesend.
COBHAM, GEORGE WILLIAM	1 and 3, Edwin Street, Gravesend.
COOKE, HENRY	Watts Avenue, Rochester.
COWPER, WILLIAM SHAPLAND	Gortanore, Tunstall, Sittingbourne.
COX, WALTER THEODORE ...	Grasmere, Tovil, Maidstone.
CRONK, EDWYN EVANS ...	Sevenoaks.
CRONK, FRANK	Sevenoaks.
CRONK, WILLIAM HENRY ...	Sevenoaks.
DANN, HENRY	Dartford.
DAY, WILLIAM, JUN.	23, High Street, Maidstone.
DUNSTALL, HERBERT HENRY	9, New Avenue Road, Chatham.
ELGAR, J. EDWARD	Crockshard, Wingham.
EWING, GUY BEAUMONT ...	Cole Allen, Edenbridge.
FINN, ADOLPHUS	High Street, Lydd, and Rye.
FINN, FRED. JUN.... ...	Queen Street, Deal.
FREEMAN, SYDNEY	The Broadway, Tunbridge Wells.
FRY, GEORGE FREDERICK ...	46, London Road, Dover.
GRIPPER, JOSEPH EDWARD ...	Pier Hotel Chambers, Herne Bay.
GROVER, PHILIP GORDON ...	Barham, Canterbury.
HARVEY, JOHN JAMES SAYER	80, Castle Street, Canterbury.
HAYWARD FREDERICK GEORGE	Dover.
HAYWARD, HENRY	Dover.

HINDS, HENRY	57, Queen Street, Ramsgate.
HOBBS, JOHN	Estate Office, Ashford.
HOMAN, FRANKLIN GEORGE...	184, Eastgate, Rochester.
HOMAN, HUBERT FRANKLIN...	184, Eastgate, Rochester.
HONEYBALL, FRED. THOMAS	Deal.
HOOPER, CECIL HENRY... ..	Highlands, Swanley.
JACKSON, WILLIAM TRESS ...	117, High Street, Sittingbourne.
JENNINGS, WILLIAM JOSEPH...	4, St. Margaret's Street, Canterbury.
KERL, WILLIAM JAMES ...	49, Copers Cope Road, Beckenham.
KIDWELL, JOHN	St. Margaret's Bank, Rochester.
KINGSFORD, PERCY HAMILTON	24, High Street, Canterbury.
LATTER, HUGH ROBINSON ...	The Town Hall, Bromley.
LEPPER, JOHN HARRAGE ...	10, Market Square, Bromley.
LOVEGROVE, HENRY	18, Foxgrove Road, Beckenham.
LUCAS, WILLIAM EDWARD ...	Bexley.
MANN, JABEZ	Sevenoaks.
NEAME, FREDERICK, JUN. ...	Macknade, Faversham.
PAGE, STANLEY HATCH... ..	6, Queen Street, Ramsgate.
PAYNE, FREDERICK	10, Market Square, Bromley.
PHILLIPS, FREDERICK HAMILTON	Beechcroft, Temple Ewell, near Dover.
PRALL, HERBERT ALEXANDER	Martin's Bank Chambers, Dartford.
ROPER, WILLIAM	Kentish Buildings, Tunbridge Wells.
RUDKIN, ARTHUR JOHN ...	St. Ann's, Bromley.
SCRIVEN, CHARLES HERBERT	Agency Office, Thong, Gravesend.
SEYMOUR, RICHARD ARTHUR HAMILTON	46, Earl Street, Maidstone.
SMITH, GEORGE	Boughton Monchelsea.
STROUTS, LEWIS HERBERT ...	Belgrave Place, St. Mary Cray.
TEMPLE, FREDERICK WILSON	48, Sandgate Road, Folkestone.
TOMPSETT, WILLIAM ROBERT	Meadhurst, Tonbridge, and Paddock Wood.
TOOTELL, CHARLES	13, King Street, Maidstone.
TOOTELL, JOSEPH	13, King Street, Maidstone.
VINTEN, HAROLD BERTRAM...	72, High Street, Ramsgate.
WACHER, THOMAS... ..	Upper Bridge Street, Canterbury.
WARING, HERBERT FULLER...	46, Earl Street, Maidstone.
WATERFIELD, HORACE CLARE	Cobham.
WATERMAN, ALFRED JAMES...	20, Week Street, Maidstone.
WATERMAN, JAMES	Tenterden.
WOOD, WILLIAM	Ivymeath, Snodland, Rochester.
YOUNG, THOMAS JOHN	South Eastern Agricultural College, Wye.

Total, 76 Members.

(R) SUSSEX COMMITTEE.

Chairman.

JAMES WOODHAMS, Havelock Road, Hastings.

AUSTEN, FRANK	Marling Place, Wadhurst.
BANNISTER, THOMAS	Limehurst, Hayward's Heath.
BOWLEY, JOHN CROSS	Norman Terrace, Hastings.
BURTENSHAW, ALBERT... ..	Hailsham.
BURTENSHAW, ALBERT KING	Hailsham.
BUZZARD, ALFRED LINDSEY	Avondale, Chesterfield Road, Eastbourne.
CARD, HENRY CURTIS	North Street, Lewes.
CHAPMAN, GEORGE JAMES ...	Royal Engineer Office, Brighton.
CHASEMORE, PHILIP	Ashleigh, Horsham.
COLGATE, THOMAS... ..	Sheffield Park, Uckfield.
DAVEY, HENRY THOMAS ...	Cumberland Villa, St. Anne's, Lewes.
DENNISON, JOHN W.	28, Upperton Gardens, Eastbourne.
DRAY, ALFRED	Town Hall Chambers, Hastings.
GARDNER, GILBERT	Crawley.
HOBGEN, FRANCIS NEALE ...	East Street, Chichester.
HOBGEN, THOMAS CECIL ...	Highleigh, Sidlesham, near Chichester.
HOWARD, HARRY	Town Offices, Littlehampton.
HUDSON, EDWARD WILLIAM	Hove.
INGRAM, WALTER FIELDE ...	2, St. Andrew's Place, Lewes, & 17, Preston Street, Brighton.
JENNER, WILLIAM... ..	1, Western Road, Hove, Brighton.
KING, FRANK HULME	Horsham.
MARTIN, THOMAS	34, Elphinstone Road, Hastings.
MAY, FRANCIS JOHN CHARLES	Town Hall, Brighton.
MORRIS, HERBERT	Lewes.
OGILVIE, ROBERT MATHEWSON	10, Boltro Road, Hayward's Heath.
PARRIS, CHARLES JOHN ...	Beechwood, Crowborough.
PARSONS, FREDERICK CECIL	163, North St., and 9, Marine Parade, Brighton.
POWELL, HUBERT JOHN ...	Hill Lodge, Lewes.
POWELL, REGINALD HENRY...	St. Swithun's Lane, Lewes.
REEVE, KINGSNORTH	High Street, Rye.
SMITH, SIDNEY	Southwater, Horsham.
TAYLOR, MATTHEW	Northchapel, Petworth.
TURNER, CHARLES... ..	Oakhurst, East Grinstead.
WATERS, WILLIAM RICHARD	123, King's Road, Brighton.
WATSON, HERBERT EDWARD	New Grove, Petworth.
WELCH, FREDERICK WILLIAM	168, North Street, Brighton, and Hove.

WILKINSON, THOMAS	168, North Street, Brighton, and Hove.
WYATT, HERBERT GUY	
BUCKELL	10, West Pallant, Chichester.
WYATT, OLIVER NEWMAN ...	East Street, Chichester.

Total, 40 Members.

(S) NORTH WALES AND RADNOR COMMITTEE.

Chairman.

JOHN EDWARD POUNDLEY, Kerry, Newtown, Montgomeryshire.

ADDIE, WILLIAM FORRESTER	Powis Castle Estate Office, Welchpool, Montgomeryshire.
BIRCH, RICHARD ELWYN ...	Bryncelyn, St. Asaph, N. Wales.
DEW, WILLIAM ARTHUR ...	Wellfield House, Bangor.
GILLART, DAVID	Towyn, Merionethshire.
GRANT, JAMES	Penrallt, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire.
GUNTER, JAMES	Estate Office, Glasbury, Radnorshire.
HOOPER, EDGAR WILFRED ...	Conway, N. Wales.
JONES, WALTER BUTLER CLOUGH	Mynydd, Ednyfed, Criccieth, Carnarvonshire.
JONES, WILLIAM EDWARD ...	Anglesey Estate Office, Craig, Llanfair P.G., Anglesey.
KERR, JOHN MURRAY... ..	Summerfield Park, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire.
MCINTYRE, PETER	Gwydyr Ucha, Llanrwst, N. Wales.
MACNICOLL, DOUGLAS HENRY	Derwas, Abergelle, Denbighshire.
OWEN, WILLIAM SCOTT ...	Cefngwifed, near Newtown, Montgomeryshire.
PICKERING, WILLIAM CLOVES	Rhewl House, Mostyn, Flintshire.
PORTER, JOHN MERRY... ..	Estate Office, Colwyn Bay, N. Wales.
SWETENHAM, HENRY	Estate Office, Hawarden, Flintshire.
WILLIAMS, JOHN	Gwernhefin, Bala, Merionethshire.

Total, 18 Members.

(T) IRISH BRANCH COMMITTEE.

Chairman.

MAJOR HENRY G. S. ALEXANDER, 1, Gosford Place, Armagh.

ABBOTT, JOSEPH	30, Grafton Street, Dublin.
ADAIR, JOHN OLPHERT ...	Ballynoe, Tullow, Co. Clare.
ALEXANDER, CHARLES MURRAY, LIEUT.-COL.	Termon, Carrickmore, Co. Tyrone.

ALEXANDER, ROBERT ARTHUR	Glenmore, Drogheda, Co. Louth.
ANDERSON, ALEX. CAREW ...	Ballymountain, Waterford.
ARMSTRONG, ALEXANDER	Culmore House, Kilrea, Co. Londonderry.
MOORE, CAPT.	Rent Office, Ahascragh, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway.
ARMSTRONG, ELLIOTT GRAHAM	
BAILLIE, JOHN ROBERT,	Estate Office, Ballina, Co. Mayo.
MAJOR	
BALDWIN, CHAMBRÉ CORCOR	7, Leinster Street, Dublin.
THOMAS	Westland, Kells, Co. Meath.
BARNES, WILLIAM ARTHUR...	Barrington Street, Limerick.
BARRINGTON, JOHN BEATTY	
BARTON, HENRY DUPRÉ	The Bush, Antrim.
MALKIN	Mosstown, Streamstown, Co. Westmeath.
BARTON, ROBERT CULLEY ...	2, South Mall, Cork.
BEAMISH, WILLIAM HENRY...	
BIGGER, JOHN JAMES EAST-	Fairymount, Dundalk.
WOOD	Drumbar, Cavan.
BLACKLEY, TRAVERS ROBERT	Benckerry Lodge, Carlow.
BLAKENEY, ROBERT EDWARD	Mantua House, Castlereagh, Roscommon.
BOWEN, EDWARD FERGUSON	
BRADSHAW, ROBERT	25, South Frederick Street, Dublin.
MACNEVIN	Racket Hall, Roscrea, Tipperary.
BRIDGE, HENRY POWELL ...	
BROADLEY, EDWARD BARRY,	73, South Mall, Cork.
MAJOR... ..	Brookfield, Tullamore.
BROWNE, ERNEST H.	Mountstewart, Newtownards, Co. Down.
BROWNLOW, CHARLES	Estate Office, Coolderry, Carrickmacross,
BROWNLOW, CLAUDE	Co. Monaghan.
BURKE, HENRY ANTHONY ...	Drumkeen, Ballinamallard, Co. Fermanagh.
BURKE, WILLIAM CREAGHE...	Clonne, Ballinrobe, Co. Mayo.
BUTLER, WALTER SELBY ...	Green Mount, Castle Bellingham, Co. Louth.
CARROLL, THEODORE	
FREDERICK... ..	80, South Mall, Cork.
CARSON, WILLIAM B.	11, Westland Row, Dublin.
CHATTERTON, ROBT. SMITH	Belmount, Raheney, Co. Dublin.
COCHRANE, JOHN	Combermore, Lifford, Co. Donegal.
COOTE, ORLANDO ROBERT ...	Auburn, Athlone.
COOTE, STANLEY VICTOR ...	Carrowroe Park, Roscommon, and The Orchard House, Wargrave, Berks.
CORDNER, CLEMENT KENNEDY	Estate Office, Antrim.
CREAGH, ARTHUR GETHIN ...	Mallow, Co. Cork.
CROSBIE, JAMES DAYROLLES	Gurtenard, Listowel, Co. Kerry.
DARLEY, EDMUND SANDERS	5, College Green, Dublin.

DARLEY, HENRY PONSONBY SHAW	Estate Office, Carrick-on-Shannon, Co. Leitrim.
DEANE, GEORGE B.	Balla Lodge, Balla, Co. Mayo.
DENNY, FRANCIS MCGILLY-CUDDY	17, Denny Street, Tralee.
DICKINSON, CHARLES	36, South Frederick Street, Dublin.
EDGEWORTH, THOMAS NEWCOMEN	Kilshrewly, Edgeworthstown.
ELLIS, ERNEST FRANCIS LESLIE	Estate Office, Bantry, Co. Cork.
EVANS, WILLIAM	Gillardstown House, Killucan.
FARRELL, EDWARD FRANCIS	Moynalty, Kells, Co. Meath.
FETHERSTONHAUGH, THEODORE	Grouse Lodge, Moate, Co. Westmeath.
FITZGERALD, JAMES H. B. PENROSE	The Estate Office, Middleton, Co. Cork.
FITZGERALD, PETER DAVID...	66, George Street, Limerick.
FITZGERALD, ROBERT JOHN	Ballyard House, Tralee.
FITZHERBERT, HENRY CORRY	Millbrook Abbey, Queen's County.
FORBES, ARTHUR	Earls Vale, Cavan.
FRANKS, MATTHEW HENRY	Woodbrook, Mountrath, Queen's County.
FRANKS, MATTHEW HENRY JUN.	Westfield, Mountrath, Queen's County.
FRENCH, SAVAGE	2, South Mall, Cork.
FREND, CAUSABOND WILLIAM	Parsonstown, King's County.
FREND, HENRY	Mitchelstown, Co. Cork.
GALBRAITH, HUGH	21, Westland Row, Dublin.
GARRETT, JAMES HUGH MOORE... ..	Corriewood, Castlewella, Co. Down.
GARVEY, TOLER R.	Thornvale, Moneygall, King's County.
GARVEY, TOLER ROBERT, JUN.	Estates Office, Parsonstown.
GIBBON, EDWARD ACTON ...	The Cottage, Waterford.
GLOSTER, THOMAS EDWARD	Collon, Co. Louth.
GODLEY, ARCHIBALD	Killygar, Killeshandra.
HAMILTON, ARTHUR	40, Lower Diminick Street, Dublin.
HAMILTON, EDWARD CHETWOOD, MAJOR	Woodstock Estate Offices, Inistioge.
HARDMAN, EDWARD CHAMBRÉ	14, Molesworth Street, Dublin.
HARVEY, JAS. G. MOREWOOD	Northern Bank Buildings, Londonderry.
HEARN, CHARLES RICHARD...	Annaghroe House, Caledon, Co. Tyrone.
HEWSON, GEORGE RAWDON MAURICE	Dromahair, Co. Leitrim.
HODSON, GILBERT NEVILLE...	Hollybrooke, Bray, Co. Wicklow.
HODSON, RICHARD EDMOND	Coolfadda House, Bandon, Co. Cork.
HOLMES, WILLIAM EDEN ...	69, Dann Street, Dublin.

HOSFORD, EDWARD HENRY POE	76, George Street, Limerick.
HUMPHREYS, DANIEL PEARD	80, South Mall, Cork.
HUNT, WILLIAM LEWIS ...	83, George Street, Limerick.
HUNT, WILLIAM POWER ...	81, George Street, Limerick.
HUSSEY, MAURICE F. ...	Ufford Hall, Stamford, Lincolnshire.
HUSSEY, SAMUEL MURRAY...	18, Elvaston Place, S.W., and Edenburn, Gortalea, Co. Kerry.
HUTCHINGS, SAMUEL NEW- BURGH	Ardnagashel, Bantry, Co. Cork.
IRVINE, HY., LIEUT.-COL. ...	Oatlands, Omagh, Co. Tyrone.
JAMESON, ROBT. WILLIAM ...	Estate Office, Foynes, Co. Limerick.
JOHNSON, JOCELYN OTWAY...	Kilganon, Enniskerry.
JOHNSTONE, JOHN BRETT ...	Ballycastle, Co. Antrim.
KEANE, MARCUS	Beech Park, Ennis, Co. Clare.
KELLY, RICHARD HENRY ...	21, The Mall, Waterford.
KINCAID, JAMES STEWART ...	7, Leinster Street, Dublin.
KINCAID, JOSEPH WESTBY ...	7, Leinster Street, Dublin.
KNIGHT, MAURICE CHARLES	The Grange, Ballymena, Co. Antrim.
KNOX, ALBERT FREDERIC ...	Estate Office, Ballina, Co. Mayo.
KNOX, ALBERT HENRY ...	Ballina, Co. Mayo.
KNOX, EDWARD ERNEST ...	8, Milward Terrace, Bray.
KNOX, ERNEST HENRY ...	Greenwood Park, Crossmolina, R.S.O., Co. Mayo.
KOUGH, THOMAS	Estate Office, Kilkenny.
LLOYD, AVERELL	Benburb, Moy, Co. Tyrone.
M'CLINTOCK, ARTHUR... ..	Downshire Office, Hillsborough, Co. Down.
MCCCLINTOCK, CHARLES ED- WARD, LIEUT.-COL.	Glendaragh, Crumlin, Co. Antrim.
MCCULLAGH, JAMES W. ...	Glasslough, Co. Monaghan.
MCDONALD, ALLAN	Glenarm, Co. Antrim.
MAHON, GEORGE GILBERT...	The Rent Office, Ahascragh, Co. Galway.
MARMION, THOMAS HENRY	Estates Office, Cappoquin.
MAUDE, ANTHONY FRITZ ...	Drumadrery, Irvinestown, Co. Fermanagh.
MAUDE, CHRISTOPHER HUGH	Lenaghan, Enniskellen, Co. Fermanagh.
MAUNSELL, RICHARD EDWARD	9, Ely Place, Dublin.
MAXWELL, HENRY PERCEVAL	Lansdowne Lodge, Kenmare, Co. Kerry.
MURPHY, JAMES FRASER, MAJOR... ..	Estate Office, Boyle, Co. Roscommon.
NEWPORT, GEORGE BELLINGHAM	Rockview, Inistioge, Co. Kilkenny.
NUNN, WILLIAM BOLTON ...	George Street, Wexford, and Castlebridge.
O'BRIEN, DONOUGH RICHARD	16, Upper Mallow Street, Limerick.
OWEN, ARTHUR JOHN	Shanvaghey, Ballacolla, Queen's County.
PENROSE, JAMES EDWARD ...	Estate Office, Lismore Castle, Lismore.
PENROSE, WILLIAM ROBERT	Estate Office, Rose Lane, Waterford.

POWELL, ROBERT	Estate Office, Westport, Co. Mayo.
PURCELL, WILLS W.	Dromore, Mallow.
QUIN, RICHARD	9, Crosthwaite Park W., Kingstown.
QUIN, WILLIAM THOMAS CUFFE	Kilbeggan, Co. Westmeath.
ROBERTS, EDWARD USSHER	The Rent Office, Longford.
ROBINSON, HENRY ARTHUR	Roundstone, Galway.
ROBINSON, JAMES DODWELL, MAJOR	Seamount, Sligo.
ROBINSON, RICHD. ST. GEORGE	Seamount, Sligo.
ROBINSON, WILLIAM GODFREY	Roughan Park, Dungannon, Co. Tyrone.
ROCHFORD, WILLIAM	Cahir Abbey, Cahir, Co. Tipperary.
ROE, WILLIAM JAMES	11, Westland Row, Dublin.
ROGERS, HARRY	The Hill, Monaghan.
RUTTLEDGE, FRANCIS	Coolbawn, Enniscorthy.
RUTTLEDGE, THOMAS HENRY BRUEN	42, North Great George Street, Dublin.
SANDERS, CHARLES STEWART	Sanders Park, Charleville.
SANDERS, ROBERT MASSY DAWSON	Sanders Park, Charleville, Co. Cork.
SCOTT, JOHN RUSSELL	60, Mountjoy Square, Dublin.
SCOTT, JOHN WILLIAM	Roslevan, Ennis, Co. Clare.
SMITH, GEORGE YOUNG	Rocklow, Omagh, Co. Tyrone.
SMITH, SIDNEY EDWARD	Derryvale, Roscrea.
STEWART, EDWD. P., CAPT.	21, Westland Row, Dublin.
STEWART, GEORGE FRANCIS	Summerhill, Killiney, Co. Dublin.
STEWART, GEORGE PAKENHAM	21, Westland Row, Dublin.
STEWART, HENRY PAKENHAM	6, Leinster Street, Dublin.
STEWART, WILLIAM THOMAS	6, Leinster Street, Dublin.
STOKES, RICHARD	60, Dawson Street, Dublin.
STOPFORD, THE HON. GEORGE FREDERICK WILLIAM	The Estate Office, Gorey, Co. Wexford.
STUDDERT, R. R.	Hazlewood, Quin, Co. Clare.
SWINEY, WILLIAM D.	Moyagh, Ramelton, Co. Donegal.
SYNGE, EDWARD	Rathe, Kingscourt, Co. Cavan.
TAILYOUR, ALEXANDER	Estate Office, Arklow, Co. Wicklow.
TALBOT-CROSBIE, WM. DAVID	Cloonca, Mount Talbot, Roscommon.
TANNER, KEARNS DEANE, MAJOR	32, Upper Fitzwilliam Street, Dublin.
TATLOW, JOHN GARNETT	14, South Frederick Street, Dublin.
TATLOW, TISSINGTON WILLIAM GARNETT	14, South Frederick Street, Dublin.
TAYLOR, J. GODFREY L.	Grangeville, Fethard, Co. Waterford.
TENER, EDWARD SHAW	The Square, Loughrea, Co. Galway.
TISDALL, HY. CHICHESTER	21, Lincoln Place, Dublin.

TOWNSEND, ROBERT UNIACKE FITZGERALD... ..	18, South Mall, Cork.
TOWNSHEND, CHARLES LOFTUS	15, Molesworth Street, Dublin.
TOWNSHEND, JAMES RICHARD CLARKE	23, South Frederick Street, Dublin.
TOWNSHEND, THOMAS COURTNEY	23, South Frederick Street, Dublin.
TOWNSHEND, THOMAS LOFTUS	15, Molesworth Street, Dublin.
TRENCH, ARTHUR	Dromkeen, Cavan.
TRENCH, GEO. FREDERIC ...	Estate Office, Ardfert, Co. Kerry.
TRENCH, JAMES CURRIE ...	Coolgraney, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.
TRENCH, PHILIP FRANCIS CHENEVIX	30, Kildare Street, Dublin.
TURNER, FREDERICK ADOLPHUS BRABAZON ...	The Estate Office, Gorey.
TYNDALL, ALBERT HENRY ...	Ballyanne House, New Ross, Co. Wexford.
TYRRELL, GARRETT CHARLES	Ballinderry, Carbery, Co. Kildare.
VANDELEUR, CECIL ERNEST...	Estate Office, Mallow, Co. Cork.
VEREKER, HENRY ROBERT...	Summerville, Westport, Co. Mayo.
VERNON, ARTHUR POMEROY	1, Wilton Place, Dublin.
VERNON, FANE	Pembroke Estate Office, Wilton Place, Dublin.
VERSCHOYLE, WILLIAM HENRY FOSTER	Woodley, Dundrum.
WARD, SOMERSET, THE HON.	Isle o' Valla House, Downpatrick.
WARNOCK, THOMAS ARCHIBALD	Portaferry, Co. Down.
WATSON, ARTHUR B.	11, Montpelier Parade, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.
WATSON, WILLIAM JAMES ...	Benvenue, Rostrevor, Co. Down.
WEBB, CHARLES	Rahilly, Sligo.
WELPLY, JAMES	65, George Street, Limerick.
WHITE, ARTHUR	99, George Street, Limerick.
WHITE, RICHARD... ..	Johnstown House, Enfield, Co. Meath.
WILLIS, GILBERT DE LAVAL	4, Kildare Street, Dublin.
WILLIS, HENRY DE LAVAL...	Ennis, Co. Clare.
WILSON, ARTHUR JN. DE COURCY	Garvagh, Edgeworthstown.
WOOD-MARTIN, HENRY ROGER BROMHEAD	Cleveragh, Sligo.
WYNNE, ALFRED HENRY ...	Collon, Drogheda, Co. Louth.
YOUNG, GEORGE LAWRENCE	Randalstown, Co. Antrim.
Total, 181 Members.	

(U) SCOTTISH COMMITTEE.

Chairman.

THOMAS BINNIE, 207, Hope Street, Glasgow.

ADAM, THOMAS	27, Union Street, Glasgow.
ANDERSON, ROBERT	95, Bath Street, Glasgow.
AITKEN, JOHN MALCOLM ...	Castlemilk Estates Office, Norwood, Lockerbie, Dumfriesshire.
BARR, JAMES... ..	221, West George Street, Glasgow.
BATHGATE, CHARLES S. ...	26, Bellgrove Street, Glasgow.
BEATTIE, WILLIAM HALDEN...	11, Glencairn Crescent, Edinburgh.
BELL, ANDREW WALKER ...	Corporation Buildings, Dunfermline.
BINNIE, THOMAS, JUN. ...	207, Hope Street, Glasgow.
BLAIR, ALEXANDER	198, West George Street, Glasgow.
BROWN, CHARLES... ..	Kerse Estate Office, Falkirk, Stirlingshire.
BROWN, GEORGE	Hilton of Culsh, New Deer, Aberdeenshire.
BROWN, WILLIAM	138, West Regent Street, Glasgow.
BRYDEN, ROBERT A.	212, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
BURNET, FRANK	180, Hope Street, Glasgow.
CONNOR, GEORGE HARRY ADAMS... ..	Estates Office, Longniddry, Haddingtonshire.
COPLAND, WILLIAM ROBERT- SON	146, West Regent Street, Glasgow.
CULLEN, ALEXANDER	Brandon Chambers, Hamilton, Lanarkshire.
CUNNINGHAM, ROBERT... ..	Branxholme, Hawick, Roxburghshire.
DANSKEN, ALEXANDER BROWN... ..	109, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
DANSKEN, JOHN	241, West George Street, Glasgow.
DAVIDSON, CHARLES	Terrace Buildings, Paisley, Renfrewshire.
DAVIDSON, JAMES INGLIS ...	Sangton Mains, Edinburgh, and 175, West George Street, Glasgow.
DUKE, FREKE GUY RASH- LEIGH	Braehead, Kilmarnock.
FORTUNE, GEORGE ROBERT	Charleton Estate Office, Colinsburgh, Fife, N.B.
FRASER, THOMAS SMELLIE	209, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
FRASER, WILLIAM... ..	209, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
FYFE, JOHN WILLIAM	221, West George Street, Glasgow.
GILCHRIST, JOHN	70, Wellington Street, Glasgow.

GILLESPIE, JOHN	Blackhall, Paisley, Renfrewshire.
GLENDINNING, GEORGE ROBERT	Hatton Mains, Kirknewton, Midlothian.
HAMILTON, ROBERT	Lands Valuation Office, Greenock.
HART, JOHN	Cowie Mains, Stonehaven, Kincardineshire.
HART, PATRICK CAMPBELL, A.M.I.C.E.	134, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
HENRY, JAMES	Lands Valuation Office, City Chambers, Glasgow.
HILL, THOMAS NELSON	180, Hope Street, Glasgow.
HOWATT, WILLIAM	146, Buchanan Street, Glasgow.
JOHNSTONE, JAMES	Alloway Cottage, Ayr, Ayrshire.
KIRKWOOD, CHARLES	67, West Regent Street, Glasgow.
KNOX, ALEXANDER	53, Bothwell Street, Glasgow.
LAING, DAVID TAYLOR	20, Bridge Street, Glasgow.
LAMMIE, GEORGE... ..	138, Hope Street, Glasgow.
LOCKHART, PETER... ..	Estates Office, Corby Castle, Carlisle, and Blackwood House, Ecclefechan, Dum- friesshire.
LOGAN, JAMES	Coltness, Wishaw, Lanarkshire.
MACCALLUM, ALEXANDER DUNCAN	12, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
MCALLUM, JAMES	Town Hall, Motherwell, Lanarkshire.
MACDONALD, RANALD	Clung Castle, Aberdeen.
MACDONALD, RANALD RODERICK	16, Union Terrace, Aberdeen.
MACDOUGALL, ROBERT	138, West Regent Street, Glasgow.
MACKAY, WILLIAM	Freswick Estate Office, Thurso, Caithness- shire.
MACKENZIE, DONALD FALCONER	Estate Office, Morton Hall, Liberton, Midlothian.
MCLEAN, DONALD	Dunrobin Estate Office, Golspie, Sutherland- shire.
MACLENNAN, WILLIAM	Grainbank, Kirkwall, Orkney Islands.
MACPHERSON, WILLIAM	Montrose Estate Office, Catter House, Drymen, Stirlingshire.
MAKINS, WILLIAM ALEXANDER... ..	79, West Regent Street, Glasgow.
MARWICK, THOMAS PURVES	43, York Place, Edinburgh.
MATHER, JAMES	Strabane, Brodick, N.B.
MUNRO, DANIEL	39, Hope Street, Glasgow.
MURDOCK, ROBERT	91, Maxwell Road, Glasgow.
MURRAY, GILBERT	Orchardlee, Girvan, Ayrshire.
MURRAY, JOHN CAMPBELL... ..	Pollock Estate Office, 53, Bothwell Street, Glasgow.
MURRAY, JOSEPH	Camperdown Estates Office, Dryburgh, Lochee, Forfarshire.

MURRAY, WILLIAM WATSON	Catter House, Drymen, Stirlingshire.
PURDIE, ANTHONY... ..	241, West George Street, Glasgow.
ROBERTSON, WALTER WOOD	3, Parliament Square, Edinburgh.
ROBB, WILLIAM JOHNSTON...	53, Bothwell Street, Glasgow.
S AND FORD-THOMPSON, WILLIAM JAMES... ..	Balmanno, Marykirk, Kincardineshire.
SCOTT, ROBERT	115, Wellington Street, Glasgow.
SHARP, JOHN GRANT	74, Buchanan Street, Glasgow.
SIMPSON, GEORGE	Town Hall, Leith, Edinburgh.
SMELLIE, GEORGE	167, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
SPROAT, ROBERT	Lennox Plunton, Kirkeudbright.
STEVENSON, ALLAN	14, Cathcart Street, Ayr.
TANNAHILL, ROBERT DUNLOP	Lands Valuation Office, Kilmarnock.
TAYLOR, ROBERT	70, Bath Street, Glasgow.
TURNER, JOSEPH HARLING...	Portland Estate Offices, Kilmarnock.
WALKER, GEORGE JAMES ...	3, Golden Square, Aberdeen.
WALKER, JOHN	74, Bath Street, Glasgow.
WALLACE, THOMAS DOUGLAS	Callendar Park, Falkirk, Stirlingshire.
WALLACE, WILLIAM SYDNEY SMITH	"Bardeunock," Moniaive, Dumfriesshire.
WHYTE, JOHN... ..	Hollybank, St. Ninians, by Stirling.
WILSON, JAMES	26, Renfield Street, Glasgow.
WINNING, DOUGLAS CAMP- BELL WILLS	Municipal Buildings, Broughty Ferry, Forfarshire.
YUILLE, ROBERT	70, South Portland Street, Glasgow.

Total, 84 Members.

Local Distribution of Members.

JULY 1st, 1902.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

AMPTHILL.

Fellow :—

Tutt : Edwin Thomas.

Professional Associate :—

Pearce : Dudley Francis.

BEDFORD.

Fellows :—

Eve : Herbert Trustram.

Eve : John Richard.

Fenning : Herbert Samuel.

Professional Associates :—

Barker : Herbert Graham.

Bradshaw : Arthur Stanley.

Lawley : George Frank.

Perks : Hugh Earl.

Weston : Joseph Aurelius.

BIGGLESWADE.

Fellow :—

Fields-Clarke : George Thomas.

LEIGHTON BUZZARD.

Fellow :—

Merry : Arthur Walker.

LUTON.

Fellows :—

Cumberland : Edward Anthony.

Franklin : Benjamin Belgrove.

Professional Associate :—

Hodges : Cecil Stuart.

SILSOE.

Fellow :—

Trethewy : Henry.

WOBURN.

Professional Associate :

Hall : Charles Pell.

BERKSHIRE.

ABINGDON.

Fellows :—

Adkin : Charles Duncan.

King : John Busby.

Professional Associate :—

Taylor : Samuel Davis.

BEEDON.

Professional Associate :—

White : Walter Ernest Coates

BUSCOT.

Professional Associate :—

Crosland : Walter.

DIDCOT.

Fellow :—

Rich : Robert.

EATON-HASTINGS.

Professional Associate :—

Cambridge : William James.

ENGLEFIELD.

Fellow :—

Todd : Richard.

HUNGERFORD.

Fellow :—

Neate : Arthur Webb.

MAIDENHEAD.

Fellow :—

Smith : Frank Braybrooke.

Professional Associates :—

Davy : Clifton Robert.

Drew : Walter Hubert.

Tilly : Hubert Douglas.

NEWBURY.

Fellows :—

Bingham : Alfred John.

Dreweatt : Thomas.

Neate : Arthur Webb.

Professional Associates :—

Edgington : Walter.

BERKSHIRE—*continued.*

READING.

Fellows:—

Bailey : Louis Hewitt.
 Butler : Albert Ernest.
 Cooper : Arthur Leslie.
 Egginton : Denys.
 Egginton : John.
 Haslam : Dryland.
 Haslam : Dryland, Jun.
 Millar : William Galt.
 Peto : James Winder.

Professional Associates:—

Carr : Herbert Francis.
 Goadby : Howard.

STRATHFIELDSAYE.

Fellows:—

Bigg : Lionel Thursfield.
 North : George Frederic.

WALLINGFORD.

Fellow:—

Gale : Joseph John.

Professional Associate:—

Shettle : Edward Gurney.

Associate:—

Wells : Alfred Dodd.

WANTAGE.

Fellows:—

Adkin : Charles Duncan.
 Belcher : Edward John.

WHITLEY

Professional Associate:—

Morris : Arthur.

WINDSOR.

Fellows:—

Buckland : Frank Bowry.
 Buckland : Henry Duneau.
 Buckland : Sidney Crawford.

Professional Associate:—

Everett : Arthur Sherman.

WOKINGHAM.

Professional Associate:—

Laumann : Montgomery Patrick John.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

AYLESBURY.

Professional Associate:—

Gurney : Ronald George.

BUCKINGHAM.

Fellow:—

Harrison : James Thomas.

Professional Associate:—

Smith : James.

COLESHILL.

Professional Associates:—

Howland : Arthur Frank.
 Howland : George.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE—*continued.*

HIGH WYCOMBE.

Fellows:—

Raffety : Harold Vezey.

Vernon : Arthur,

President.

Wood : Leslie Stuart.

Professional Associate:—

Phillips : William Dearlove.

LEDBURN.

Professional Associate:—

Harrison : Cyril Henry Gilmore.

MARLOW (GREAT).

Fellow:—

Lawrence : Arthur.

NEWPORT PAGNELL.

Fellow:—

Samuel : William John.

STONY STRATFORD.

Fellow:—

Gotto : Frederick Edward.

WINSLOW.

Fellow:—

Wigley : George Davys Edward.

Professional Associate:—

Wigley : Sidney Prudden.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

BABRAHAM.

Professional Associate:—

Webb : Frederic Noel.

CAMBRIDGE.

Fellows:—

Grain : Arthur Tress.

Humphry : Martin George.

Jonas : Harry Marshall.

Lloyd : Donald.

Looker : John.

Moyes : John Helenus.

Scruby : William Thomas.

Professional Associates:—

Gray : Percy Williams.

Jonas : Samuel Marshall.

Pitt : Philip Septimus.

Rutter : Arthur Lionel.

CHEVELEY

Professional Associate:—

Garrod : Herbert James.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE—*continued.*

ELY.

Fellows :—

Bidwell : Charles,
Vice-President.
 Bidwell : John Evans.
 Bidwell : Philip Shelford.

FULBOURNE.

Professional Associates :—

Hudson : William Frederick Arthur.
 Mackintosh : William Smith.

LINTON.

Fellow :—

Chalk : Henry Philip.

LITTLEPORT.

Fellow :—

Martin : Heber Gambling.

NEWMARKET.

Fellow :—

Bellingham : Archibald Turner.

Professional Associate :—

Marriott : Cecil Wynne.

STAPLEFORD.

Professional Associate :—

Wright : Henry Martin.

WISBECH.

Professional Associate :—

Davis : William Henry Harold.

CHESHIRE.

ALTRINCHAM.

Fellow :—

Hall : John Herbert.

BIRKENHEAD.

Fellow :—

Mills : William Edward.

BROOKLANDS.

Professional Associate :—

Bowden : Ernest Newton.

CAPESTHORNE.

Fellow :—

Carswell : William.

CHESTER.

Fellows :—

Jones : Isaac Matthews.
 Richmond : Walter Coleridge.
 Whalley : Henry Shaw.

CHESHIRE—*continued.**Professional Associates :—*

Andrews : Arthur George.
 Elphick : George Felham.
 Roberts : John.
 Smith : Arthur Plumbe.
 Tait : Frank Vincent.

CREWE.

Fellow :—

McCracken : William.

Professional Associate :—

Turner : Drysdale.

DODDINGTON.

Fellow :—

Loring : John.

ECCLESTON.

Fellow :—

Parker : The Hon. Cecil Thomas.

FRODSHAM.

Fellow :—

Linaker : Charles Edward.

HEATON CHAPEL.

Professional Associate :—

Pye : George Henry.

KNUTSFORD.

Fellows :—

Hall : John Herbert.
 Smith : John Thompson.

Professional Associate :—

Smith : John Ambrose.

LISCARD

Professional Associate :—

Johnson : Henry Labron.

MALPAS.

Professional Associate :—

Cope : Gerald Harwood.

MIDDLEWICH.

Professional Associate :—

Sheldon : Harold.

NORTHWICH.

Fellow :—

Stocks : Frederick William.

STOCKPORT.

Fellows :—

Brady : Charles Alldis.
 Brady : William Hollinshed

CHESHIRE—*continued.*

WILMSLOW.

Fellow:—

Cartwright: Alfred Stott.

Professional Associate:—

Halkyard: William Redford.

CORNWALL.

BUDE.

Professional Associate:—

Mackenzie: Hector John Maxwell.

LAUNCESTON.

Fellow:—

Kittow: John.

Associate:—

Cowlard: Christopher Lethbridge.

LISKEARD.

Fellow:—

Benson: Robert Alan.

Professional Associate:—

Elliott: Arnold.

NEW QUAY.

Professional Associates:—

Cowell: Herbert Lee.

Cowell: Wilfrid Lee.

REDRUTH.

Fellow:—

Jenkin: Arthur Pearse.

ST. AUSTELL.

Professional Associate:—

Hancock: Henry Sydney, Jun.

CUMBERLAND.

ASPATRIA.

Associate:—

Hill: John Smith.

BRAMPTON.

Professional Associate:—

Lee: Francis Blacklock.

CARLISLE.

Fellows:—

Hayton: Joseph William.

Heskett: William James.

Richardson: George.

Rook: Joseph Taylor.

Professional Associates:—

Little: Hudson.

Sale: Arthur Reed.

Stone: Cyril Frank.

CUMBERLAND—*continued.*

HALTWHISTLE.

Professional Associate:—

Welsh: Hugh.

KIRKOSWALD.

Professional Associate:—

Wilford: Cecil Marshall.

PENRITH.

Fellows:—

Birkett: Tom.

Heskett: William James.

Hudson: James.

Little: William.

RAVENGLASS.

Fellow:—

Watt: Alexander.

WHITEHAVEN.

Fellows:—

Sly: William.

Stanley-Dodgson: Stanley Dickinson.

Professional Associate:—

Brown: Thomas, Jun.

WORKINGTON.

Fellow:—

Potts: James.

DERBYSHIRE.

ALFRETON.

Fellow:—

Eardley: John William.

ALLESTREE.

Fellow:—

Harrison: John Edward.

BAKEWELL.

Fellow:—

Longsdon: Ernest Morewood.

BEAUCHIEF ABBEY.

Fellow:—

Sampson: William.

DERBYSHIRE—*continued.*

BREADSALL.

Professional Associate:—
Thompson : Frederick Hubert.

BUTTERLEY.

Professional Associate:—
Wright : Ernest Beresford Fitzherbert.

BUXTON.

Fellows:—
Hubbersty : Henry Alfred.
May : Thomas Henry.

Professional Associate:—
Parker : Howard.

CHESTERFIELD.

Fellows:—
Barnes : George Frederick.
Byron : Augustus William.
Jedwine : William Wynne.
Margereson : Charles Frederic.
Martin : Gilson.

DERBY.

Fellows:—
Brailsford : Henry.
Fuller : Thomas Alfred.
Hookey : Arthur John.
Shaw : John,

Past-President.
Shaw : John, Jun.
Tomlinson : Thomas.

Professional Associate:—
McCallum : Peter Service.

Associates:—
Blackshaw : John Frank.
Strutt : The Hon. Frederick.

HATHERSAGE.

Fellow:—
Bruce : Robert Knight.

ILKESTON.

Professional Associate:—
Tate : Joseph George.

MATLOCK.

Professional Associate:—
Cargill : Campbell Featherstone

QUARNDON.

Professional Associate:—
Burman : William.

DERBYSHIRE—*continued.*

SHIPLEY.

Fellow:—
Sebastian-Smith : Charles.

SPITAL.

Fellow:—
Thorpe : Christopher.

DEVONSHIRE.

BARNSTAPLE.

Fellows:—
Fox : Frederick Russell.
Thorne : Arnold.

Professional Associate:—
Southcombe : John Charles.

BEERALSTON.

Fellow:—
Ward : Daniel.

BIDEFORD.

Fellows:—
Cooper : John Groves.
Stapledon : Ernest Allen.

COCKINGTON.

Professional Associate:—
Meaby : Thomas James, Jun.

DEVONPORT.

Fellow:—
Galbraith : Samuel Haughton.
Professional Associate:—
Venning : Alfred John Meybohn

EXETER.

Fellows:—
Bowden : John Friendship.
Commin : Frederick James.
Drew : Henry.
Drew : Henry Alban.
Drew : John Gould.
Member of Council.
Dymond : Francis William.
Ellis : Albert Edward.
Lucas : John Archibald.
Parsons : Henry John Donne.
Scott-Smith : Arthur Courtenay.
Ware : Charles Edwin.
Whittaker : Ernest Victor.
Whitton : Percy.

Professional Associates:—
Bulley : Horace William.
Shearer : James Henry.

DEVONSHIRE—*continued.*

INSTOW.

Fellow:—

Lock: William Henry.

KENN.

Professional Associate:—

Lumley: Frederick Robert.

KILLERTON.

Fellow:—

Taylor: Thomas William Harris.

MODBURY.

Fellow:—

Pearse: William.

MORETONHAMPESTEAD.

Fellow:—

Loveys: Arthur Clampitt.

NEWTON ABBOT.

Fellows:—

Rendell: Arthur Stephen.
Stooke: James.

OKEHAMPTON.

Fellow:—

Powell: Charles Reginald Evenden.

PLYMOUTH.

Fellows:—

Body: Arthur.
Body: John Bond.
Corderoy: Athelstane.
Dudley: Edgar.
Elliott: Chas.
Ellis: Arnold Robertson.
Ward: Daniel.

Professional Associate:—

Ellis: Arthur Orange.

SOUTH MOLTON.

Fellow:—

Smyth-Richards: George Copley.

TAVISTOCK.

Fellows:—

Rundle: Edward Collins.
Ward: Frank.

Professional Associate:—

Timbell: Alan.

TEIGNMOUTH.

Fellow:—

Frost: Frederic Cornish.

DEVONSHIRE—*continued.*

TORQUAY.

Professional Associate:—

Greenfield: Frederick James.

TOTNES.

Fellows:—

Bourne: Robert Elliott.
Michelmores: Alfred.

YEALMPTON.

Fellow:—

Eve: Charles Gerald.

DORSETSHIRE.

DORCHESTER.

Fellows:—

Duke: Edward.
Duke: Henry.
Tory: John Edward.

EVERSHOT.

Fellow:—

Wells: William Howley.

FONTMELL MAGNA.

Professional Associate:—

Chipp: George.

MARNHULL.

Fellow:—

Allen: George.

MELPLASH.

Fellow:—

Sanctuary: Campbell Fortescue
Stapleton.

PARKSTONE.

Fellow:—

Oakley: Edward Benjamin.

POOLE.

Fellow:—

Elford: John.

DORSETSHIRE—*continued.*

SHAFTESBURY.

Fellow:—

Day : George Carleton.

STURMINSTER-NEWTON.

Fellow:—

Senior : Harry Samuel.

SWANAGE.

Fellow:—

Clifton : James Edward.

WEYMOUTH.

Fellows:—

Burns : Gavin James.

Crickmay : George Rackstrow.

Crickmay : John Edward.

Young : Harry Austin Lindsay.

WIMBORNE.

Fellows:—

Paterson : Charles.

Richards : George Edward.

DURHAM.

BARNARD CASTLE.

Fellow:—

Wells : Edwin.

BEAMISH.

Fellow:—

Clark : Nathaniel.

Professional Associate:—

Clark : Nathaniel, Jun.

BRANCEPETH.

Fellow:—

Peirson : Henry Thomas.

CONSETT.

Fellow:—

Oliver : Charles Edward.

DARLINGTON.

Fellow:—

Eade : Arthur W. F.

DURHAM.

Fellows:—

Rowlandson : Christopher.

Wall : George Young.

DURHAM—*continued.**Professional Associates:—*

Pegg : John Thomas.

Rowlandson : Samuel Messiter.

KEVERSTONE.

Fellow:—

Bainbridge : Robert Stagg.

SEAHAM HARBOUR.

Fellow:—

Brydon : Robert.

Professional Associate:—

Lake : Vivian Davey.

SPENNYMOOR.

Professional Associate:—

Wood : Herbert Calvert

STOCKTON-ON-TEES.

Fellows:—

Curry : Henry John.

Rodham : John.

SUNDERLAND.

Fellows:—

Cochrane : William James.

Hedley : John Hunt.

Miller : John Ezra.

WEST HARTLEPOOL.

Professional Associates:—

Foster : Henry Helm.

Tiffin : Thomas Edward.

ESSEX.

ARDLEIGH.

Fellow:—

Fenn : John.

BIRDBROOK

Fellow —

Hood : Thomas.

BRAINTREE.

Fellow:—

Vaizey : John George.

BRENTWOOD.

Professional Associates:—

Chamberlain : Charles.

Fothergill : James Edward.

ESSEX—continued.

CASTLE HEDINGHAM.

Fellow:—

Balls : James Mayhew.

CHELMSFORD.

Fellows:—

Chancellor : Frederick.

Hilliard : George Edward.

Professional Associates:—

Aubrey : William Beauchamp.

Hilliard : Hugh Neville.

Associate:—

Gepp : Charles Bramston Osborne.

CHIGWELL.

Fellow:—

Savill : Alfred.

CHINGFORD.

Professional Associate:—

Fowler : Alfred Charles Stanley.

COGGESHALL.

Fellow:—

Surridge : Joseph Smith.

COLCHESTER.

Fellows:—

Fenn : John.

Greenwood : Joseph.

Stanford : Charles Maurice.

Start : Joseph William.

Professional Associates:—

Cowell : Wilfred Lee.

Daniell : Frederick Stanley.

Grimwade : Henry.

Osborn : Edward.

Wilson : John.

EPPING.

Fellow:—

Sworder : Hugh.

GRAYS.

Fellow:—

Cobham : Charles.

Professional Associate:—

Harlow : William Wyatt Ridgway.

HATFIELD PEVEREL.

Fellow:—

Strutt : The Hon. Edward Gerald,

Member of Council.

ILFORD.

Professional Associate:—

Tallboy : Frederick James.

ESSEX—continued.

INGATESTONE.

Fellow:—

Coverdale : Frederick John.

MALDON.

Fellow:—

Parker : Charles Alfred.

ORSETT.

Fellow:—

Kemp-Smith : James Frederick.

RAYNE.

Fellow:—

Newman : Thomas Harry.

SAFFRON WALDEN.

Fellow:—

Nockolds : Alfred George.

Nockolds : Martin.

Professional Associates:—

Cole : James Thomson.

Nockolds : Martin Charles Hubert.

SNARES BROOK.

Professional Associate:—

Cushen : Charles Osmon.

SOUTH BENFLEET.

Professional Associate:—

Williams : Daniel Smith.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.

Fellow:—

Tapp : Arthur.

Professional Associates:—

Phillips : Francis John.

Phillips : George Cawkwell.

THEYDON BOIS.

Professional Associate:—

Austin : Frank Holman.

WALTHAM ABBEY.

Fellow:—

Chetwood : Stephen.

WENDEN.

Professional Associate:—

Robinson : Martin Catlin.

WOODFORD.

Fellows:—

Lee : Philip Shirling.

Wyles : John Walter.

Professional Associates:—

Houghton : William Charles.

Kemsley : William Hugh.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

BRISTOL.

Fellows:—

Addie : Peter.
 Cotterell : Albert Player Isaac.
 Daniel : Henry Augustus Hood.
 Munro : Philip.
 Napier : Henry Burroughes.
 Scammell : Thomas.
 Sturge : Robert Fowler.
 Sturge : William.

*Past-President.**Professional Associates:—*

Councell : Thomas James.
 Daniel : Herbert Hood.
 Goodbody : Frederick Allen Sturge.
 Haines : Alfred Hubert Jeston.
 Holbrow : Herbert Oliver.
 Kieser : William Henry Gustav.
 Oaten : Alfred Edward.
 Petter : Albert Edward.
 Sturge : Theodore.

CHELTENHAM.

Fellows:—

Sadler : George William.
 Villar : James.

CIRENCESTER.

Fellow:—

Anderson : Robert.

Professional Associates:—

Dodd : Eustace Cyril Theodore.
 Swanwick : Bruce.
 Taylor : Russell Leigh.

Associate:—

Kinch : Edward.

FAIRFORD.

Professional Associate:—

Milbourne : John Seymour.

FALFIELD.

Fellow:—

Harle : John Joseph.

Professional Associate:—

Clarke : Leonard Eustace.

GLOUCESTER.

Fellows:—

Bruton : Henry William.
 Knowles : Henry.

Professional Associates:—

Browning : Sydney Brodrick.
 Bruton : Basil Vassar.

KINGSWOOD.

Professional Associate:—

Saise : Alfred John.

STROUD.

Professional Associate:—

Wigley : Herbert Henry.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE—continued.

TODDINGTON.

Fellow:—

Wise : Charles Dacres.

WINCHCOMB.

Fellow:—

Wise : Charles Dacres.

HAMPSHIRE.

ALDERSHOT.

Fellow:—

Isted : Samuel Eveland.

ALTON.

Fellow:—

Studdy : Thomas Edward.

Associate:—

Downie : Alexander Francis Mackenzie.

ANDOVER.

Fellows:—

Ellen : Frederick Charles.
 Herbert : Allan.
 Westbury : George Henry.

Professional Associates:—

Hooper : Alfred Frederick.
 Keep : William Henry.
 Mumby : Elvin Fowler.

BASINGSTOKE.

Fellows:—

Raynbird : Hugh Edward.
 Simmons : Charles Franklin.
 Simmons : William Anker.

BISHOP'S WALTHAM.

Fellows:—

Austin : Richard.
 Austin : Richard, Jun.

BOURNEMOUTH.

Fellows:—

Evans-Vaughan : Henry.
 Haddock : Roland.
 Hankinson : Thomas James.
 Hawker : Harry Edwin.
 Jennings : FitzLaurence Percival
 Dudley.
 Lane : Ernest Lacan.
 Rebbeck : Edward Wise.
 Rebbeck : Thomas Warren.
 Roker : Mitchel John.

Professional Associates:—

Catleugh : William Denzil.
 Dancaester : Arthur.
 Fox : Ernest.
 Fox : William.
 Hankinson : Francis Henry.
 Satchell : Charles.
 Walter : Thomas James.

HAMPSHIRE—*continued.*

BROCKENHURST.

Fellow :—

Curtis : Charles Edward.

OADLAND.

Professional Associate :—

Meyer : Horace Leycester.

CARISBROOKE.

Fellow :—

Marvin : Albert Edward.

CHILLAND.

Fellow :—

Arnold : Francis.

CLATFORD.

Fellow :—

Lywood : Edwin.

COMPTON.

Fellow :—

Eames : Edward.

EAST TYTHERLEY.

Fellow :—

Robey : Robert.

FAREHAM.

Fellow :—

Pain : James.

FARINGDON.

Fellow :—

Warner : Henry.

FORDINGBRIDGE.

Fellow :—

Hannen : Reginald St. John.

Professional Associate :—

Hubble : Lloyd Unsworth.

GOSPORT.

Fellows :—

Robinson : Edmund Arthur.

Professional Associates :—

Field : Leonard Martin.

Harvey : Frederick Charles.

HAMBLEDON.

Fellow :—

Arnold : Francis.

HAVANT.

Fellow :—

Stallard : Alfred Edwin.

IGHCLERE.

Fellow :—

Rutherford : James Augustine.

HAMPSHIRE—*continued.*

LISS.

Professional Associate :—

Dickinson : James Murgatroyd.

LYMINGTON.

Professional Associate :—

Ouvry : Peter Arnold.

NEWPORT.

Fellow :—

Way : Henry James.

PETERSFIELD.

Fellows :—

Goldsmith : Douglas Fleet.

Mitchell : George Sharman.

PORTCHESTER.

Professional Associate :—

Wyatt : Archibald.

PORTSMOUTH.

Fellows :—

Blake : Frederick.

Coleman : Thomas Everit.

Hall : Ernest.

King : Thomas.

Professional Associate :—

Jenkins : Richard James.

PORTSEA.

Fellows :—

Kent : George Edward.

King : Thomas.

King : Sir William David.

RYDE.

Fellows :—

Cocks : Samuel Roger.

Newman : Francis.

Riddett : William Hammond.

Professional Associate :—

Riddett : Maurice Charles.

SHOLING.

Professional Associate :—

Heal : Herbert George.

SOUTHAMPTON.

Fellows :—

Blizard : John Henry.

Burnett : Alfred Andrew.

Hill : William Burrough.

Lemon : James.

Perkins : Walter Frank.

Smith : Frederick John.

Professional Associate :—

Masters : William Henry.

HAMPSHIRE—*continued.*

SOUTHSEA.

Fellows:—

Kent : George Edward.
 King : Sir William David, D.L.
 Vernon-Inkpen : George Charles.
 Walmisley : Joseph William.

SPARSHOLT.

Professional Associate:—

Sparrow : Wm. Hugh.

UPTON GRAY.

Associate:—

Seth-Smith : Frederick.

VENTNOR.

Fellow:—

Saunders : Theodore Ridley.

WEST COWES.

Fellow:—

Bird : James Binfield.

WINCHESTER.

Fellows:—

Gudgeon : George Edward.
 Harris : James.
 Newton : Thomas Edwin.
 Smith : George Alfred.
 Stopher : Thomas.

Professional Associates:—

Arnold : Allen.
 Gale : Arthur Witherby.
 Sawyer : John Ashton.

WINCHFIELD.

Fellow:—

Wetherall : Harry Lancaster.

Professional Associate:—

Bruce : Alexander David.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

BRAMPTON-BRYAN.

Professional Associate:—

Smith : Douglas.

BROMYARD.

Fellow:—

Millyard : John William.

HEREFORDSHIRE—*continued.*

HEREFORD.

Fellows:—

Brown : John Powles.
 Godsell : George Herbert.
 Haywood : William Matthews.
 Parker : John.

Professional Associate:—

Hewitt : William.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

BARKWAY.

Professional Associate:—

Balding : Albert.

BERKHAMSTEAD.

Professional Associate:—

Batterbury : Norman Boniface.

BRICKENDONBURY.

Professional Associate:—

Gould : Harmer.

BUNTINGFORD.

Fellow:—

Tallent : Edwin James.

CHESHUNT.

Fellows:—

Crawter : John.
 Crawter : John, Jun.
 Debenham : Frank Gissing.

ELSTREE.

Fellow:—

Burnett : George John Mulcaster.

HARPENDEN.

Professional Associates:—

Grove : Richard Thomas.
 Young : William.

HATFIELD.

Professional Associate:—

Cobbe : Henry Alexander

HERTFORD.

Fellow:—

Austin : Russell Gardiner.

Professional Associate:—

Cocks : John Frederick.

HITCHIN.

Fellow:—

Shilcock : James.

MUCH-HADHAM.

Associate:—

Gayton : Charles.

HERTFORDSHIRE—*continued.*

NEW BARNET.

Fellows:—

Child : Fred.
 Hasluck : Lancelot Gerald.
 Taylor : Edward Fergusson.

RICKMANSWORTH.

Fellows:—

Couchman : Henry Boteler.
 Sly : Joseph Townson.

Professional Associates:—

Carter : Alfred Pesley.
 King : William Isaac.

ROYSTON.

Fellow:—

Thurnall : John Edward.

Professional Associate:—

Rowley : William Taylor.

ST. ALBANS.

Fellows:—

Harding : Sidney Longhurst.
 Low : Robert John.
 Pearson : Howard.
 Rumball : Aubrey.
 Woodman : Thomas Foster.

Professional Associates:—

Butcher : Thomas Ewen.
 Buttenshaw : Ernest Newth.
 Driver : John Robert Farrant.
 Hooper : Alfred Egbert.
 Lewis : John.
 Morrison : Gerard Donald.
 Morrison : Ivor Charles.

TRING.

Fellows:—

Brown : Arthur Macdonald.
 Brown : Frank John.
 Foulkes : Septimus Giffard.

WALTHAM CROSS

Professional Associate:—

Schneider : John Lawrence.

WARE.

Fellows:—

Duval : John William.
 Hunt : Thomas.

WARGRAVE.

Fellow:—

Coote : Stanley Victor.

WATFORD.

Fellows:—

Ayres : Charles Pryor.
 Pridmore : Albert Edward.
 Weall : John.

Professional Associates:—

Brown : William Edward.
 Finch : Clement Robert.
 Sedgwick : Rupert William.
 Taylor : John Francis White.
 Weall : John Graham.

Associate:—

Thomas : Hubert.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

BRAMPTON.

Fellow:—

Bird : John.

CALDECOTE.

Fellow:—

Preedy : Frederic.

HUNTINGDON.

Fellows:—

Beck : Arthur Clement.
 Looker : John.
 Theakston : William Pease.

ST. NEOTS.

Fellow:—

Peppercorn : John Hutchinson.

Professional Associate:—

Peppercorn : John Arthur.

KENT.

ASHFORD.

Fellows:—

Burrows : Alfred John.
 Hobbs : John.
 Waterman : James.

Professional Associates:—

Brown : Alexander.
 Burrows : Frank Herbert.

BARHAM.

Fellow:—

Grover : Philip Gordon.

BECKENHAM.

Fellows:—

Kerl : William James.
 Lovegrove : Henry.

Professional Associates:—

Ovenden : Charles.
 Tanner : William Hugh.

BEXLEY.

Fellows:—

Lucas : William Edward.
 Walton : Leon Maitland.

BOUGHTON-MONCHELSEA.

Fellow:—

Smith : George.

Professional Associate:—

Smith : Hubert George.

BROMLEY.

Fellows:—

Ball : William Alfred.
 Basley : Harold Pullam.
 Latter : Hugh Robinson.
 Lepper : John Harrage.
 Payne : Frederick.
 Rudkin : Arthur John.

Professional Associates:—

Sandell : Stanley Lunan.
 Strudwick : Frank Edward.

KENT—*continued.*

CANTERBURY.

Fellows:—

Amos : Frank.
 Ashenden : Leonard.
 Harvey : John James Sayer.
 Jennings : William Joseph.
 Kingsford : Percy Hamilton.
 Wacher : Thomas.

Professional Associates:—

Adams : Gerald James Frederick.
 Blunt : Herbert Arthur Scawen.
 Wacher : Thomas Blake.

CHATHAM.

Fellow:—

Dunstall : Herbert Henry.

Professional Associates:—

Cole : Francis Joseph.
 Stanton : Frederick William
 Schultheiss.

CHISLEHURST.

Fellow:—

Chattell : Francis Lorient.

COBHAM.

Fellow:—

Waterfield : Horace Clare.

COWDEN.

Professional Associate:—

Darbishire : Harry Vernon.

DARTFORD.

Fellows:—

Dann : Henry.
 Prall : Herbert Alexander.

Professional Associate:—

Seller : Frank Russell.

DEAL.

Fellows:—

Finn : Fred., Jun.
 Honeyball : Fred Thomas.

DOVER.

Fellows:—

Fry : George Frederick.
 Hayward : Frederick George.
 Hayward : Henry.
 Walmisley : Arthur Thomas.

EDEN BRIDGE.

Fellow:—

Ewing : Guy Beaumont.

Professional Associate:—

Merrick : Frederick Walter.

ERITH.

Professional Associate:—

Stoneham : Edward Russell.

FAVERSHAM.

Fellow:—

Neame : Frederick, Jun.

KENT—*continued.*

FOLKESTONE.

Fellows:—

Barton : Harry Howe.
 Temple : Frederick Wilson.

Professional Associate:—

Meacher : Edward Ernest.

GRAVESEND.

Fellows:—

Cobham : Charles.
 Cobham : George William.

Professional Associate:—

Dann : Henry, Jun.

HERNE BAY.

Fellows:—

Gripper : Joseph Edward.
 Periam : Alfred Joseph.

HIGHAM.

Fellow:—

Cobb : Herbert Mansfield.

Professional Associate:—

Cobb : Robert.

HYTHE.

Professional Associates:—

Buckwell : Robert Leighton.
 Wilks : Ernest Stringer.

IGHTHAM.

Associate:—

Luard : Major-General Charles
 Edward, R.E.

LEEDS.

Professional Associate:—

Coles : James Hatch.

LINTON.

Professional Associate:—

Champion : George Ernest.

LYDD.

Fellows:—

Finn : Adolphus.
 Reeve : Kingsnorth.

MAIDSTONE.

Fellows:—

Cox : Walter Theodore.
 Day : William, Jun.
 Seymour : Richard Arthur Hamilton
 Tootell : Charles.
 Tootell : Joseph.
 Waring : Herbert Fuller.
 Waterman : Albert James.

Professional Associates:—

Green : Thomas John
 Mills : Daniel.
 Peppercorn : Henry McArthur.

KENT—continued.

MILTON.

Professional Associate:—
Farnham: William Augustus.

MINSTER.

Fellow:—
Boulting: Frederick Edward.

OLD CHARLTON.

Professional Associate:—
Earle: John Wilfrid.

PADDOCK WOOD.

Fellow:—
Tompsett: William Robert.

PENSHURST.

Professional Associate:—
Fletcher: Harold Vernour.

RAMSGATE.

Fellows:—
Hinds: Henry.
Page: Stanley Hatch.
Vinten: Harold Bertram.

Professional Associate:—
Freeman: Reginald Frank Lyne.

ROCHESTER.

Fellows:—
Cooke: Henry.
Homan: Franklin George.
Homan: Hubert Franklin.
Kidwell: John.
Prall: Herbert Alexander.

ST. MARY CRAY.

Fellow:—
Strouts: Lewis Herbert.

SEVENOAKS.

Fellows:—
Cronk: Edwyn Evans.
Cronk: Frank.
Cronk: William Henry.
Mann: Jabez.

Professional Associates:—
Brooker: Frederick George.
Cronk: Charles Tylee.

SHEERNESS-ON-SEA.

Fellow:—
Child: Henry John.

SHORNCLIFFE.

Fellow:—
Billingham: John Alfred Lawrence.

KENT—continued.

SIDCUP.

Fellow:—
Snelling: Henry.

SITTINGBOURNE.

Fellows:—
Cowper: William Shapland.
Jackson: William Tress.

Professional Associates:—
Cowper: Richard William.
Elgar: Walter Robinson.
Jarrett: Thomas William.

SNODLAND.

Fellow:—
Wood: William.

SWANLEY.

Fellow:—
Hooper: Cecil Henry.

TEMPLE EWELL.

Fellow:—
Phillips: Frederick Hamilton.

TENTERDEN.

Fellow:—
Waterman: James.

THONG.

Fellow:—
Scriven: Charles Herbert.

TUNBRIDGE.

Fellow:—
Tompsett: William Robert.

Professional Associate:—
Sturgess: John Moore.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

Fellows:—
Brackett: Arthur William.
Brackett: Frederick Henry.
Brackett: William.
Freeman: Sydney.
Langridge: George.
Member of Council.
Parris: Charles John.
Roper: William.

Professional Associates:—
Moat: Ernest William.
Murdock: Clive.
Williams: Peter Lloyd Armstrong.

WEST FARLEIGH.

Fellow:—
Rawlins: William.

KENT—*continued.*

WINGHAM.

Fellow:—
Elgar : J. Edward.

WYE.

Fellow:—
Young : Thomas John.

LANCASHIRE.

ACCRINGTON.

Professional Associate:—
Hooper : Gerald Huntley.
Foster : William Arthur.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

Professional Associate:—
Hodgkinson : James Henry.

BLACKBURN.

Fellows:—
Bertwistle : James.
Gradwell : Arthur Richard.
Holt : George Henry.
Robinson : George Edward.
Professional Associate:—
Ruddle : Frederick Charles.

BOLTON.

Fellow:—
Thompson : Francis William.

BURNLEY.

Professional Associates:—
Keighley : Samuel.
Wilson : James Calvert.

BURY.

Fellows:—
Cartwright : Joshua.
Hopkinson : Alfred.
Nuttall : Herbert.
Professional Associate:—
Mitchell : Lewis.

OARNFORTH.

Professional Associates:—
Harrison : Ernest.
Jackson : Robert Ewan.
Robinson : Josslyn Alleyne.

OLAYTON-LE-MOORS.

Fellow:—
Fletcher : Thomas.

LANCASHIRE—*continued.*

OLITHEROE.

Fellow:—
Parmeter : Frank.

DARWEN.

Professional Associate:—
Haywood : Samuel Spence.

DIDSBURY.

Professional Associate:—
Pye : George Henry.

LANCASTER.

Fellow:—
Roper : John Simpson.
Professional Associate:—
Bradshaw : Arthur George.

LEIGH

Fellow:—
Fairclough : William.
Professional Associate:—
Selby : John Basely.

LEVENSHULME.

Fellow:—
Nesbitt : John Oscar.

LIVERPOOL.

Fellows:—
Beckwith : Henry Langton.
Hartley : Henry.
Kirby : Edmund.
Lancaster : Charles Holland.
Pain : Coard Squarey.
Thomas : Glegge.
Wainwright : Thomas Taylor
Member of Council.
Wrennall : William.
Young : Edward Herbert.
Young : Oswald William.
Professional Associates:—
Appleby : Frank Sefton.
Blundell : Harry.
Associate:—
King : William.

LYTHAM.

Fellows:—
Fair : James Stretton.
Fair : Thomas.
Rea : John Marcus Beaumont.
Professional Associate:—
Perrins : George Latham.

LANCASHIRE—*continued.*

MANCHESTER.

Fellows:—

Bancroft: Frederick Herbert.
 Banks: Thomas.
 Batey: Henry Simpson.
 Bowden: John.
 Bradshaw: Harry Greaves.
 Brady: Ralph Hollinshed.
 Bridgford: Ernest James.
 Bridgford: Col. Sir Robert, K.C.B.
 Cross: William Haslam.
 Dorning: Arthur Harry.
 Dunlop: Dugdale Oakeley.
 Eagle: William.
 Earle: Thomas Algernon
 Earnshaw: Jacob.
 Fairclough: William.
 Fowler: Alfred Mountain.
 Fowler: Henry.
 Hall: John Herbert.
 Holden: John.
 Hurrell: John Weymouth.
 Jackson: Charles.
 Larmuth: George Horatio.
 Lomas: Albert Daniel.
 Maxwell: Francis William.
 Meade: Thomas de Courcy.
 Meller: William Galloway.
 Pierson: Charles.
 Sheltmerdine: Henry.
 Taylor: Thomas Walters.
 Wallis: John David.
 Watts: Samuel Lingard.
 Wilson: Lawrence Richard.
 Wilson: Thomas Silk.
 Wilson: William Henry.

Professional Associates:—

Bridgford: Leo Appleton.
 Corbett: John Rooke.
 Morrison: Daniel
 Newman: Henry Arthur.
 Wilson: William Edward.
 Witham: James Bernard.

MILNROW.

Professional Associate:—

Foster: William Howard.

ORMSKIRK

Fellow:—

Wolfenden: Thomas.

PATRICROFT.

Fellow:—

Ellis: Francis, Jun.

PRESTON.

Fellows:—

Birch: Walter de Highton.
 Fair: Jacob Wilson.
 Fair: James Stretton.
 Fletcher: Thomas.
 Gregson: George Ernest.
 Johnston: Walter Henry.
 Myres: John James.
 Nevett: Francis Walter.
 Nevett: Thomas.
 Park: William Philip.
 Rea: John Marcus Beaumont.

LANCASHIRE—*continued.**Professional Associates:—*

Collyer: Daniel William.
 Dixon: Francis Edward.
 Schofield: Peter.
 Stead: Edward John.
 Turner: Henry.
 Vince: Clement Harwood.

ROCHDALE.

Fellow:—

Brocklebank: John.

SOUTHPORT.

Fellow:—

Barrow: Thomas Robert.

ST. HELEN'S.

Fellows:—

Campbell: Henry Hunter.
 Hanson: Amos.

Professional Associate:—

Davidson: Richard Bruce.

WARRINGTON.

Fellows:—

MacIver: Colin.
 Secker: John Eustace.
 White: John.

WIGAN.

Fellow:—

Fair: Arthur Edward.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.

Fellows:—

German: George.
 German: George, Jun.
 German: Harry.
 German: John.

Professional Associate:—

Joyce: Harry Ward.

BELGRAVE.

Professional Associates:—

Collis: Ernest Albert.
 Luke: John, Jun.

BLACKFORDBY.

Fellow:—

Joyce: John Hall.

FRISBY-ON-THE-WREAKE.

Fellow:—

Perkins: Joseph.

LEICESTERSHIRE—*continued.*

HINCKLEY.

Professional Associate:—
Cook : Frederick Charles.

LEICESTER.

Fellows:—
Clare : Edward Lovell.
Clough-Taylor : Horace George.
Draper : Arthur Thomas.
Everard : John Breedon.
Goodacre : John.
Goodacre : Robert Johnson.
Haigh : Thomas Frederick.
Hincks : Henry Thorp.
Rolleston : Sir John Fowke Lancelot,
M.P., *Past-President*.
Rolleston : Wm. Gustavus Stanhope.
Sebastian-Smith : Charles.
Wade : George Tempest.

Professional Associates:—
Beasley : John Arthur Llewellyn.
Davis : Neville Brookes.
Keay : William.
Laird : Ninian P.
Plant : William.
Snow : Henry Cyprian.

LOUGHBOROUGH.

Fellows:—
German : Harry.
Hampton : Willie Thomas.
Hodson : George.
Woolley : W. Edward,
Member of Council.

Professional Associate:—
Holbecke : Emilian Henry.

MARKET HARBOROUGH.

Fellows:—
Coales : Herbert George.
Fisher : Charles Browning.
Holloway : Harry Hownam.

MOUNTSORREL.

Fellow:—
Martin : Robert Frewen.

NAILSTONE.

Fellow:—
Thorpe : John.

STOUGHTON.

Professional Associate:—
Burroughes : Charles Fitzpatrick.

WOODHOUSE.

Fellows:—
Humphreys : Henry.
Humphreys : John Henry.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

ALFORD.

Fellow:—
Higgins : Frederic.

LINCOLNSHIRE—*continued.*

BOSTON.

Fellow:—
Hawley : Sir Henry Michael, Bt.

BRATTLEBY.

Professional Associate:—
Wright : Philip Chetwood.

CAYTHORPE.

Fellow:—
Crofts : Ewan Neville.

GRANTHAM.

Fellow:—
Manner : Henry Alfred.
Associate:—
Scott : The Hon. Henry Robert.

HOLBEACH.

Fellow:—
Abbott : William.

HORKSTOW.

Fellow:—
Turton : Edward James.

LINCOLN.

Fellows:—
Legard : Digby Charles.
Woolley : Reginald.

LOUTH.

Fellow:—
Mason : Charles.

SPALDING.

Fellow:—
Kingston : Samuel.

STAMFORD.

Fellows:—
Corby : Joseph Boothroyd.
Hussey : Maurice F.
Richardson : Charles.
Richardson : James.

Professional Associate:—
Thorold : James Ernest.

UFFINGTON.

Professional Associate:—
Tremlett : Walter William.

WAINFLEET.

Fellows:—
Tindall : Charles William.
Walker : George Booth.

LONDON AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

Fellows:—
Abbott : William.
Abrams : Benjamin Percy.
Adams : Henry.
Addiscott : Henry Hugh.

LONDON AND NEIGHBOURHOOD—continued.

Fellows:—

Adkin : Benaiah Whitley.
 Allen : Percy.
 Andrews : John.
 Angel : Francis Houghton.
 Anscombe : Ernest.
 Arding : Charles Bennett.
 Arno : Samuel.
 Assiter : Harry G.
 Ault : Edwin.

Badcock : Philip.
 Baddeley : Bernard Beresford.
 Banks : Frederick Stuart Angus.
 Barfield : Frederick Henry.
 Barker : Frederick George.
 Barker : Horace Richard.
 Barnes-Williams : Thomas.
 Barns : Stephen Allen.
 Barratt : Frederic William.
 Barry : Dennett Heber.
 Bate : Thomas.
 Batstone : Rowland Robert.
 Batterbury : Thomas.
 Batting : Walter.
 Baxter : George.
 Beadel : Maurice Frederick.
 Beale : Robert John.
 Bedells : Charles Herbert.
 Beeston : Frederick.
 Beken : George.
 Beken : Walter.
 Bell : Herbert Owen.
 Beven : Septimus.
 Bickerton : George Arthur.
 Bingham : Alfred John.
 Bingham : Frederick Henry.
 Bingham : Reuben.
 Bird : Walter.
 Blackburn : Henry.
 Blackford : Arthur.
 Blake : Edwin Holmes.
 Blake : William John.
 Blakemore : William Agutter.
 Blashill : Thomas.

Member of Council.

Bliss : Thomas Cushway.
 Blunt : Montague Cecil.
 Blyton : George.
 Bolam : Charles Godfrey.
 Bolden : John Leonard.
 Bond : Douglas Vale.
 Booker : Algernon Erskine.
 Booth : Gilbert William.
 Bowdich : Henry.
 Bowdich : John.
 Boxshall : Henry Edwin.
 Boyd : John Jermyn.
 Bradley : James William.
 Breach : Benjamin I'Anson.
 Breeds : Arthur Owen.
 Brereton : Franc Sadleir.
 Brereton : Thomas Bloomfield Sadleir.
 Brewer : Frank John.
 Briant : Robert.
 Bridgewater : Bentley James.
 Brighton : George Lawrence.

LONDON AND NEIGHBOURHOOD—continued.

Fellows:—

Brinsley : Herbert George William.
 Brooks : Charles William.
 Brooks : John McMullen.
 Brooks : Phillip Fuller.
 Brown : Alexander Burnett.
 Brown : George James.
 Brown : George Turville.
 Browne : Flint.
 Buckland : Alfred Virgoe.
 Buckland : Henry Duneau.
 Bull : Alfred Edwin.
 Bull : Walter.
 Burchell : Sidney Herbert.
 Burgess : Henry Herbert Phillip.
 Burmester : John William Stauley.
 Burnett : David.
 Burroughes : Thomas Henry.
 Bushell : Henry.
 Byron : Augustus William.

Cable : James M.
 Cæsar : Charles Edward.
 Carew : John Theodore.
 Carritt : Ernest.
 Carpenter : Evan George.
 Carpmæl : Harold.
 Castell : Charles Smith.
 Castle : Henry James.
 Castle : Sydney Charles Courtenay.
 Castle : William Henry Baldwin.
 Chambers : Theodore Gervase.
 Chancellor : Frederick.
 Chapman : Henry James.
 Charles : Richard Stafford.
 Chart : Christopher.
 Chattell : David James.
 Chatterton : George.
 Chesterton : Sidney Rawlins.
 Cheston : Chester.
 Cheston : Horace.
 Chew : Henry Victor.
 Child : Fred.
 Chinnock : Frederick George.
 Christy : Archibald Ernest.
 Clark : Samuel.
 Clarke : Ernest Seymour.
 Clarke : George Ernest.
 Clarke : Howard Chatfeild.
 Clarke : Percy Henry.
 Clarke : Stanley Chatfeild.
 Clarkson : John.
 Clarkson : William.
 Clarkson : William Jun.
 Clifton : William Edward.
 Clutton : John Henry.
 Clutton : Ralph.
 Clutton : Robert George.
 Cobb : Herbert Mansfield.
 Collier : Walter Henry.
 Collingham : John Cyril Lees.
 Collins : Henry Hyman.
 Collins : Marcus E.
 Colyer : Frederick.
 Conder : Alfred.
 Cooper : John Robert.
 Cope : Henry James.
 Corderoy : Athelstane.

LONDON AND NEIGHBOUR-
HOOD—*continued.**Fellows:—*

Corderoy : George.
 Cranfield : William Bathgate.
 Crickmay : George Rackstrow.
 Crier : John Thomas.
 Crockett : Edwin Arthur Brassey.
 Cronk : Edwyn Evans.
 Cronk : Frank.
 Cross : Arnold Charles Martin.
 Crowther : Keston Nelson.
 Cruwys : Robert.
 Culverhouse : Cecil Goldar Fearn.
 Currey : Percivall.
 Curtis : Robert Leabon.
 Ouxson : George Austin Pryce.

Dangerfield : Thomas Samuel.
 Darch : John.
 Daubney : Charles Archibald.
 Davies : David Thomas.
 Davies : George Humphreys.
 Davis : Charles James.
 Davis : James.
 Daw : William Herbert.
 Deacon : Thomas Mark.
 Debenham : Frank Bridgewater.
 Debenham : Frank Gissing.
 Debenham : Frederic Kersey.
 Debenham : Horace Bentley.
 Dendy : William Cooper.
 Dinwiddy : Donald.
 Dinwiddy : Thomas.
 Doll : Charles Fitzroy.
 Dollar : Peter.
 Done : John James.
 Downing : Frederick.
 Downing : Henry Philip Burke.
 Dowsett : Charles Finch.
 Driver : Charles William.
 Driver : Robert Manning.
 Drury : Edward Dru.
 Duncan : James Morison.
 Dunn : William Henry.
 Dyball : Harvey.
 Dyer : William John.

Eales : Frederick Ernest.
 Eason : Edward William.
 Egerton : Hubert Decimas.
 Eiloart : Frederick Edward.
 Eldridge : Herbert.
 Elgood : Frank Minshull.
 Ellis : Alfred Cave.
 Ellis : Frederick.
 Ellis : Herbert Moates.
 Ellis : Ralph Staples.
 Ellis : Richard Adam.
 Ellis : Sir John Whittaker, Bart.
 Elwell : William Henry.
 Emery : Arthur James.
 Emmanuel : Barrow.
 Evans : George.
 Eve : William.
 Eve : William Harold.
 Everington : John.

LONDON AND NEIGHBOUR-
HOOD—*continued.**Fellows:—*

Eves : Francis George Bertram.
 Eves : William Lionel.

Farmer : Edmund.
 Farmer : Hugh Cecil.
 Farnan : Henry Richard.
 Farrar : Sidney Howard.
 Farthing : Walter Thomas.
 Field : James Frederick.
 Fitt : Harry Charles.
 Fleetwood : George.
 Fletcher : Banister Flight.
 Fletcher : Herbert Phillips.
 Flint : William Hurst.
 Ford : Lawton Robert.
 Ford : Solomon.
 Foster : Charles Rolls.
 Foster : Frank.
 Foster : James Herbert Furmedge.
 Fowler : Alfred Mountain.
 Fowler : Sydney.
 Fox : Edwin.
 Frampton : Alfred.
 Francis : George Futvoye.
 Francis : Leon Albert.
 Franklin : Arthur Thomas.
 Franklin : Thomas Frederick.
 Freeman : Sydney.
 Fry : Joseph Harry.
 Fuller : Harry.
 Fuller : Herbert Henry.
 Furber : Herbert.
 Furber : Percy Norman.
 Furber : William.

Gairdner : Edward James.
 Gale : Arthur John.
 Gale : Ernest Sewell.
 Galsworthy : Frederick Thomas,
Vice-President.
 Gamble : Sidney Gompertz.
 Gandy : James.
 Gardiner : Robert Strachan.
 Garrood : Thomas William M.
 Gate : Alfred Joseph.
 Gate : Henry Arthur Armytage.
 Gibbon : William Jacomb.
 Giddy : Osman Horton.
 Gilbert : William Henry Sainsbury.
 Girdwood : James.
 Glasier : George Henry Brougham.
 Glead : Richard Cummings.
 Glover : Henry Alexander.
 Goldsmith : William.
 Goadby : Howard.
 Goodchild : Josiah.
 Goodwyn : Leonard William.
 Gordon : Alexander.
 Gore : Spencer W.
 Goulding : Arthur.
 Goulding : William Purdham.
 Gouldsmith : George Waller.
 Gover : Arthur Sutton.
 Gover : John Richard.
 Graves : Walter.

LONDON AND NEIGHBOUR-
HOOD—*continued.*

Fellows:—

Green : Alexander Ernest.
Green : Edmund Horace.
Green : Frederick Algernon.
Green : James.
Gregory : Alfred.
Grellier : Harley Mair.
Griffin : Alfred.
Griffin : Harold.
Griffiths : Edward.
Griggs : Robert.
Grose : Vincent John.
Grover : Arthur.
Gruening : Edward Augustus.
Gwyther : William Warlow

Hale : Raymond Henry.
Hall : Walter.
Hall-Jones : Frederick.
Hallett : William Brown.
Hamilton : John.
Hampton : Geo. Frederick Wm.
Hansell : Reginald Goddard.
Hardcastle : Fredk. Henry Appleton.
Harding : Edward Ernest.
Harrington : George Frederick.
Harrison : George John Robertson.
Harrison : Richard Creese.
Harston : Arthur.
Hart : William Frederick.
Haskins : William Albion.
Healing : Oswald Judd.
Head : John George.
Heath : Henry.
Hedley : Robert Wilkin.
Heelis : William.
Heward : Ernest James.
Hickson : Stephen Westby.
Higgins : George.
Hilton : John.
Hine : George Ernest.
Hine : George Thomas.
Hobson : Frederick William.
Hobson : William Robert.
Hodson : George.
Hodson : William.
Holland : Thomas James, Jun.
Hollingsworth : Arthur Augustus.
Holman : George Edward.
Holmes : Montagu.
Hood : Walter Richard.
Hope : Arthur Ernest.
Hope : William Elliott.
Hopkins : Alfred James.
Horne : Edmund.
Horne : William Edgar.
Member of Council.
Horsey : Frederick John Terry.
Houghton : Frederick.
Houghton : John Pounds.
Houghton : Thomas Marcus.
Houghton : William.
Hovenden : Henry Edward.
Hudson : Arthur Byrne.
Hudson : Edward William.
Hugman : Charles Eady.
Hunt : Frederick Oope.
Hunt : Frederick William.
Hunt : Henry Arthur.

LONDON AND NEIGHBOUR-
HOOD—*continued.*

Fellows:—

Hunt : Josiah.
Hunter : Cecil.
Hussey : Samuel Murray.

I'Anson : Edward Blakeway.
Ingram : Henry Law.
Inman : Marshall Nisbet.
Inman : William Nutter.

Jarmain : William.
Jarman : Frank Wilmot.
Jeffree : Sydney.
Jenkinson : John.
Jenkinson : William Eric Leigh.
Jenkinson : William Wilberforce.
Jerome : Thomas Stroud.
Johnson : Bernard Marr.
Johnson : Henry.
Jonas : Henry.
Jones : Charles.
Jones : Charles Frederick.
Jones : Ernest Joel.
Jones : Henry Arthur.
Jones : Thomas.
Joseph : Delissa.

Kedgley : Charles.
Keirle : Robert.
Kennedy : James.
Kerl : William James.
Kersey : Alexander Henry.
King : Alfred.
Kirk : John Wright.
Knight : Edgar Walsh.
Knight : George Edward.

Lacey : John Turk.
Lake : Outhbert Joseph.
Lambert : Godfrey Charles.
Lancaster : John Roy.
Lang : Charles Augustus.
Lang : Charles Frederick Dashwood.
Lawrance : Walter.
Lawrence : William Robert.
Leaning : Henry John.
Leaning : John.
Leaning : William Arthur.
Lee : Ernest Edward Arthur.
Lee : Frederick.
Lee : John Wilfrid.
Lee : Philip Shirling.
Lee : Sydney Williams.
Lightfoot : Francis Lowry.
Littlewood : Lionel.
Lloyd : George Hamilton.
Lofts : Henry.
Lofts : Henry Fairlam.
Low : Robert John.
Lowe : Charles Harlowe.
Luker : Dyneley.

McCarthy : Henry Robert
Maddox : Harry Edward.

LONDON AND NEIGHBOUR-
HOOD—*continued.**Fellows:—*

Mallett: William Robert.
Mann: Charles John.
Mann: James Bagshaw.
Mann: Robert Bagshaw.
Marks: Hyman.
Marr: James.
Marshall: Arthur George.
Marriott: George Wharton.
Martin: George Dennis.
Martin: Howard.

Member of Council.

Martin: Samuel.
Martin: Thomas.
Masterman: George Hughes.
Mathews: Joseph Douglass.
Matthews: Douglas Samuel.
Mellenfield: James Henry.
Mellor: Thomas Henry.
Mercer: Charles Edward.
Messenger: Henry.
Middleton: Reginald Empson.
Migotti: Alphonzo.
Millar: Charles William.
Millard: Edward.
Mixer: Edward.
Monckton: Henry Percival.
Monier-Williams: Stanley Faithful.
Montagu: Henry Havelock.
Moody: Thomas.
Moore: Alfred.
Moore: Harold Edward.
Morris: George Field.
Morris: Harold George.
Morris: Richard Percival.
Moss: Thomas Walter.
Moxon: Herbert William.
Mould: Graham Harley.
Muller: John Joseph.
Mundy: Thomas Edward.
Murray: William.

Neale: George James.
New: Edward Vorley.
Newman: Arthur Harrison.
Newman: Charles Henry.
Newman: Samuel Frank.
Newmarch: Henry Charles.
Newson: Harry Carrs.
Newton: Edwin Bennett Brierley.
Nicholson: William Abernethy.
Nisbet: John.
Norman: James Maurice.
Norman: James Noel.
Norman: William Horace.
North: George.
Northcroft: Henry.
Norton: Thomas Herbert.
Notley: Richard Albert.
Notley: Robert Pledge.
Nottage: William Griggs.

Oakley: Christopher Percival.
Oakley: John Hubert.
Ogden: Michael Guy.
Oldrieve: William Thomas.
Orgill: John Berwick.

Page: Robert.
Pain: William.

LONDON AND NEIGHBOUR-
HOOD—*continued.**Fellows:—*

Parker: Charles Alfred.
Parker: Stanley.
Parnacott: Alfred.
Parr: Samuel.
Parr: Samuel George.
Parry: Richard.
Partridge: Edward John.
Patch: Shirley Hutchins.
Paul: Alan.
Payne: Alexander.
Pearce: Fred W.
Pearson: Harry John.
Pearson: Howard.
Peck: William Roland.
Penfold: John Wornham.
Honorary Secretary.
Perriam: Alfred Joseph.
Pether: Harry.
Pilditch: Philip Edward.
Pinder: Richmond.
Pineger: James Reginald.
Pinks: Edwin Charles.
Poston: Henry.
Potter: Herbert George.
Powell: Frederick Atkinson.
Preston: Samuel David.
Price: Richard Arnold.
Pridmore: Albert Edward.
Pridmore: Arthur Stirling.
Pritchard: Herbert Alfred.
Purchase: Edward Keynes.
Purvis: Charles James.

Raffety: Herbert William.
Rawlins: Henry Adair.
Rawlins: William.
Read: George Huntly.
Rees: William Andrew.
Reid: Arthur Fletcher.
Rex: Francis Herbert.
Richards: Alfred.
Richards: William.
Richardson: Arthur Bayliff.
Richardson: Oliver Archer.
Rickman: Thomas Miller.

Past-President.

Riddle: Frederick Henry Brimble.
Ridley: Percy Edward.
Roberts: Charles Quincey.
Roberts: Henry Croydon.
Roberts: Richard.
Robins: Philip Seymour.
Robinson: Charles Edward.
Robinson: Henry.
Robinson: Henry Herbert.
Robinson: Theodore Richard.
Robson: Edward Robert.
Rogers: Horace Mordaunt.
Rogers: William Bennett.
Rolleston: Sir John Fowke Lancelot,
M.P., *Past-President.*
Roods: Alfred.
Rooke: Alfred Bradley.
Ruault: John Gustave Peter.
Rüntz: Ernest Augustus.
Russell: Murray Lawrence.
Rushworth: Edmund Walter.
Rutley: Charles.
Rutley: Frank.

LONDON AND NEIGHBOURHOOD—*continued.**Fellows:—*

Ryan: William Patrick.
Ryde: Arthur Lyon.

Sadler: George William, Jun.
St. Quintin: Perry.
St. Quintin: Richard Samuel.
Sanday: George Henry.
Saunders: Charles Herbert.
Saunders: Edward.
Saunders: Martin Luther.
Saunders: Rutland.
Savill: Alfred.

Member of Council.

Savill: Alfred, Jun.
Savill: Edwin.
Selby: Charles Frederic.
Sexton: George Alexander.
Shackle: Edward Neild.
Sherrin: John Lester.
Sherwin: Joseph Henry.
Shilcock: James.
Shone: Isaac.
Shoppee: Charles Herbert.
Simms: Walter.
Single: Arthur.
Skipper: Henry Herbert.
Skitt: Arthur.
Skrimshire: Samuel.
Skues: Charles Ayre Mackenzie.
Slade: James Benjamin.
Slater: Charles Frederick.
Smith: Charles Gordon.
Smith: Edward.
Smith: Frank Adams.
Smith: Frederick Robert.
Smith: Henry Herbert.
Smith: John Moore.
Smith: Percy Pyne Caldecott.
Smith: Sydney Arthur.
Smith: Sidney Robert James.
Snelling: Henry.
Squarey: Elias Pitts.

Past-President.

Squarey: Newell William Pitts.
Squire: Richard.
Standen: Arthur C.
Stanford: George.
Stanger: Samuel Arthur.
Stanham: George Gordon.
Stedman: Charles Mason.
Stenning: Alexander Rose.

Member of Council.

Stephenson: Charles William.
Stevens: Charles Vivian.
Stevens: John William.
Stevens: William Charles.
Stevenson: Edmund Herbert.
Steward: Herbert Thomas.

Vice-President.

Stock: Henry.
Stoner: Alfred.
Strudwick: Hayward James.
Strutt: The Hon. Edward Gerald.
Member of Council.
Sturt: Charles Edwin.
Sutton: Frederick Stanley.
Swain: Ernest.
Swain: Frank.
Tabberer: Benjamin.
Tanner: Henry.

LONDON AND NEIGHBOURHOOD—*continued.**Fellows:—*

Tapp: Arthur.
Tasker: Henry Hugh.
Taylor: Arthur William.
Taylor: Edward Fergusson.
Taylor: John Herbert.
Taylor: Richard Frederick.
Tee: Samuel Clifford.
Tewson: Edward.
Tewson: Edward Arthur.
Theobald: Henry.
Theobald: Henry Wells Dewhurst.
Theobald: John Medows.
Thomas: John Henry.
Thompson: Arthur Edward.
Thompson: Robert James.
Thynne: Edward Lewis.
Thynne: Guy Harry.
Tidman: Edward.
Tootell: Richard William.
Trafford: Frederick Charles.
Treadwell: Henry John.
Trent: William Edward.
Trist: John William.
Trollope: Charles Brown.
Trollope: Henry Charles.
Trumper: John Alfred.
Tubbs: Walter Burnell.
Tuckett: Percival Fox.
Turner: Alexander Henry.
Turner: Thomas Neve.
Tutt: Edwin Thomas.
Tyler: James William.

Upsdale: Andrew Reed.

Vaizey: John George.
Vernon: Arthur.

President.

Vigers: Leslie Robert.

Member of Council.

Vigers: Martin.
Vigers: Robert.

Past-President.

Wadling: Henry John.
Wadmore: Beauchamp.
Wagstaffe: Thomas Rogers.
Walcott: Lyons Roden Sympton
Walker: Samuel.
Wallace: George.
Walmisley: Arthur Thomas.
Ward: George.
Warmingston: Herbert Andrew Cromartie.
Warner: William Henry.
Watney: Daniel.
Past-President.
Watney: Dendy.
Watney: Walter Daniel.
Watts: Charles.
Weatherall: Henry.
Weaver: William.
Webster: Hugh Calthrop
Wells: William Henry.
Wenborn: Sidney Thomas.
West: Charles Henry Edward
West: Herbert James
Wheatley: Stephen Gladstone.
Wheeler: John Henry West.

LONDON AND NEIGHBOURHOOD—*continued.**Fellows :—*

White: William Henry.
 Whiteley: Charles Percy.
 Whittaker: John Dronsfield.
 Wilkinson: George Ayscough.
 Wilkinson: George Herbert.
 Williams: Henry Cuthbert.
 Williams: Leonard James.
 Williams: William Herbert.
 Willis: Edward.
 Wilson: Frederick Robert.
 Wilson: Sir Jacob.
 Withall: Latham Augustus.
 Wonnacott: Ernest Wm. Malpas.
 Wood: Charles Bruce.
 Wood: John Daniel.
 Woodbridge: Stephen, Jun.
 Woodrow: Thomas John.
 Woods: Arthur George.
 Woods: Thomas.
 Woodthorpe: Edmund.
 Woodward: William.
 Wreathall: Robert T.
 Wright: George Thomas Green.
 Wrightson: Arthur Frederick.

York: Henry.
 Young: Andrews.
 Young: Douglas.
 Young: Morgan Henry.
 Young: Thomas.

Professional Associates :—

Adams: Herbert.
 Addiscott: Henry Hugh.
 Allen: Fred Tregarthen.
 Allpress: Horace Edward.
 Anderson: Thomas John.
 Andrews: Herbert George.
 Andrews: Stephen Hampton.
 Arno: Samuel.

Bailey: Percival Henry Ashby.
 Balding: Albert.
 Baldwin-Wiseman: William Ralph.
 Ball: James Benjamin.
 Banks: Edward John Stanley.
 Baylis: Albert Edward.
 Bedwell: Ernest Charles.
 Beken: George, Jun.
 Bentley: Harold Edwin.
 Berry: Algernon Lawrence.
 Berry: Charles Windsor.
 Betenson: Frederic Roger.
 Bettger: Harold Alfred.
 Bettridge: John Charles Lebon.
 Bickford: Joseph Grant.
 Blackshaw: Charles.
 Blount: Edward.
 Blyth: George Alfred.
 Boden: Maurice.
 Bösher: Victor Evans.
 Bowden-Buswell: Frederick.
 Bowden: Harry.
 Bousfield: Edwin Vaughan Davenport.
 Brevetor: Thomas.
 Bridgewater: Clement Joseph Bentley.
 Briggs: John.
 Brinacombe: Charles Seymour.
 Brown: Arthur Allen.
 Brown: Frederick.

LONDON AND NEIGHBOURHOOD—*continued.**Professional Associates :—*

Brown: Lesly John.
 Brown: Wm. Lobin Trant.
 Browne: Eustace Montague.
 Buckland: William Thomas.
 Bulbeck: George.
 Bull: Thomas Henry.
 Burgess: Henry Herbert Philip.
 Burton: Reginald Robert.
 Buss: Fleetwood George William.

Cable: Charles Vincent.
 Cardall: Frederic William.
 Cassin: Charles Langa.
 Cathcart: Archibald Hamilton
 The Hon.

Chadwick: Spencer.
 Chalcraft: Henry Terrell.
 Chapman: Vaughan Godfrey St. John.
 Chattell: Arthur Paul.
 Chester: William Richard.
 Chesterton: Frank Sidney.
 Chesterton: Sidney James.
 Child: Edmond Herbert.
 Church: Geoffrey Redmore.
 Clarkson: William.
 Clayden: Walter.
 Cobb: Henry Alfred William.
 Coker: Harry Reginald Ellis.
 Cole: George Harry.
 Collier: Arthur Charles.
 Cook: Cecil Newton.
 Cooke: Lionel.
 Cooper: George Augustus.
 Cooper: Harry Thomas.
 Cope: William George.
 Corfield: Thomas.
 Cramphorn: Charles Hubert.
 Cregeen: Hugh Stowell, Jun.
 Cresswell: John Theodore Ross.
 Crook: Hollis Augustus.
 Crosier: Charles.
 Crouch: James Leonard.
 Cudlipp: William.
 Cullen: Felix Victor.
 Cumberbatch: Carlton Parry.
 Outler: George Alfred.

Dadd: Charles John Thomas.
 Daffarn: Thomas Alfred.
 Dafforn: George Bertie.
 Dalglish: Christopher.
 Daniel: Henry Wilkinson.
 Davidge: William Robert.
 Davies: John William Satterley
 Humphreys.
 Dawson: Henry Aufrere.
 Dawson: Walter Henry.
 Deacon: Stanley Marcus.
 Delamare: Frank.
 Douglas: Bernard Moxon.
 Draper: Edwin Maxwell.
 Drew: Allen.
 Dudley: Roland.
 Dunt: John Harlow.

Easton: Walter John.
 Ellis: Rupert Maurice.
 Evans: Ernest Sydney.
 Evans: Percival Baker.

LONDON AND NEIGHBOURHOOD—continued.

Professional Associates:—

Fagg: Edwin William.
 Few: Harry Garrard.
 Field: Charles Roland.
 Fisher: Robert.
 Fitness: John Francis.
 Fleetwood: Geo. Spalding.
 Fletcher: George Rivers.
 Foster: Edward Chas.
 Foster: Walter.
 Freeman: George.
 Funnell: Horace Frederick.
 Furber: Henry Aubrey.

Galsworthy: Vincent Somers.
 Garrard: Arthur Norman.

Professional Associate of Council.

Garrett: Arthur Berry.
 Gilbert: John Sainsbury.
 Gimson: Allen.
 Gleed: Herbert Alexander.
 Goadby: Joseph Stubbins.
 Goodchild: Walter Charles.
 Goodman: Alfred.
 Gore: William Joll.
 Grant: Joseph.
 Gray: Horace Norman.
 Green: Arthur Edward.
 Green: James Henry Townsend.
 Greenop: Edward.
 Greenwood: Ernest.

Hall: Augustus William.
 Hamilton: John Paynter.
 Hankey: Gilbert Lionel.
 Harding: Frederick Allcroft.
 Harper: Edgar Josiah.
 Harris: Douglas.
 Hartley: Tom Percy.
 Hassett: Reginald Charles.
 Hawkins: John Frederick.
 Hayward: Arthur Baldwin.
 Head: William Alfred.
 Heal: Harold.
 Heath: Henry Cubitt.
 Hebden: Francis Radcliffe.
 Hebden: George Radcliffe.
 Heckford: Harley.
 Hedger: Arthur Constantine.
 Hellicar: George Thomas.
 Henry: Edward Hugh.
 Hicks: Stanley.
 Hicks: William Rooke.
 Hider: Sydney William.
 Hinchliffe: George Stanley Whitmore.
 Hinks: Henry.
 Holmes: James Thomas.
 Holmes: John Edward.
 Holmes: Montagu Price.
 Hood: Herbert Charles.
 Hope: Arthur Ernest.
 Hopkins: Percy Raynes.
 Howell: Ernest John.
 Howes: Arthur Burnaby.
 Howgrave-Graham: Alan Herbert.
 Howgrave-Graham: George Ernest.
 Hudson: Albert William.

Innes: Gilbert Plantagenet Mitchell.

LONDON AND NEIGHBOURHOOD—continued.

Professional Associates:—

Jessett: Charles.
 Jessett: Charles Edward Vernon.
 John: Henry Bell.
 Johnson: Frederick John.
 Johnston: Reginald.
 Jonas: Harold Driver.
 Jones: Arthur Bayly.
 Jones: Percy Everley.
 Jordan: George Henry.
 Jull: William Vincent.

Kelleway: Herbert Davies.
 Kemsley: Norman Bolton.
 Kelly: Arthur Ralph.
 Kibblewhite: Henry James Treleaven.
 King: Frederick Augustus.
 Knibb: Frederick Charles.
 Knowles: George Potter.

Lake: Ralph Julian.
 Lamprill: William Thomas.
 Langridge: Walter Frederick.
 Lanham: Lawrence.
 Lansdown: George Arthur.
 Larkin: Richard Webster.
 Latham: Albert Tunmons.
 Laurence: Walter Bernard.
 Lawley: Frederick William.
 Leake: Robert.
 Lee: Ernest Edward Arthur.
 Lees: Frank Arthur.
 Leigh: Vincent Stanley.
 Lemmoin-Cannon: Henry.
 Leslie: Harry George.
 Lewis: Arthur Llewelyn.
 Lickis: Leonard.
 Lightfoot: John George.
 Little: Henry.
 Living: Charles Jun.
 Lomax: Ernest George.
 Lovegrove: Charles Gresham.
 Loveless: Arthur William Henry.
 Lowe: Charles Robert.
 Lucas: Joseph.
 Luck: George Edward.
 Luffingham: William John.
 Lumley: Edward Adrian.
 Lynch: James Henry.

Macer: Alfred Thomas.
 Mager: Sydney.
 Maggs: Leonard.
 Marcus: William Mortimer.
 Marrian: Harold Greenwood.
 Martin: Alexander Wm.
 Mason: Charles William Hayley.
 Matthews: Douglas Samuel.
 May: William Charles.
 Mayne: Charles Millard.
 Meacher: Sydney George.
 Melrose: Frank.
 Meredith: Percy William.
 Merrett: James.
 Michell: John.
 Miller: Frederick William.
 Mills: Arthur Ernest.
 Milnes: Robert.
 Molyneux: Herbert Ernest.
 Moore: Arthur William.

LONDON AND NEIGHBOURHOOD—*continued.**Professional Associates:—*

Morle : Denzil Adair Bartlett.
Morrison : Daniel.
Mullett : Henry Thomas.

Newman : Walter Phillip.
Nicholson : Ebenezer.
Nicholson : Guy Murray.

Oldnall : Roger William.

Parker : Frederick William.
Parnacott : Arthur Charles.
Parnwell : Sydney Arthur.
Parry : Herbert Mostyn.
Paton : David Llewellyn.
Paul : John William.
Pearce : Charles Frederick.
Pearce : Francis Arthur.
Pearce : Frederick William.
Pease : Charles Edward.
Peebles : Philip.
Perks : Sydney.
Pewtress : Herbert Wilmshurst.
Phillips : John Henry.
Physick : Walter Frederick.
Pilditch : William Thomas.
Pineger : James Reginald.
Pinfold : Francis Arthur.
Pinsent : Francis Wingfield H.
Pottier : George Louis.
Potter : Shirley Herbert.
Pratt : Frank Percy.
Price : Capel Hereward.
Protheroe : Alfred Ernest.
Pyle : Benjamin Thomas Rice.

Ransom : Thomas Reginald.
Read : Walter Herbert.
Reed : Richard George Gordon.
Rees : William Harold.
Reeve : Douglas William.
Richardson : Ernest Edward.
Robbins : Walter Francis.
Roberts : Charles Gordon.
Robertson : Henry Charles.
Robinson : Ralph Eteson.
Rogers : Percy Willben.
Rogers : Thomas George.
Ross : David James.
Ruddle : Frank J.
Rutley : Arthur Dennett

Sabin : Joseph Henry,
Professional Associate of Council.
Sands : Hubert Covell.
Saunders : Edgar Walter.
Saker : Sidney.
Sanday : William Henry.
Satchell : Herbert Arnold.
Scoble : Herbert Thomas.
Searle : Sydney.
Seddon : George Farquharson.
Selby : Frank.

LONDON AND NEIGHBOURHOOD—*continued.**Professional Associates:—*

Sexby : John James.
Shearburn : Harry.
Sherry : Nathaniel.
Shipwright : William George.
Simpson : John Henry.
Skingle : Alfred.
Skingle : Alfred Charles.
Slade : Isaac.
Smith : Charles Gordon.
Smith : George Henry.
Smith : Quentin Cullen.
Smith : Sydney Arthur.
Stacey : Frederick Charles Webster.
Stacey : William.
Stainton : Francis Charles.
Stevenson : Frederick J.
Stimson : Herbert Percy.
Stockings : Arthur Perry.
Stokes : Hugh Charles.
Stower : Joseph.
Straker : Howard.
Stubbing : Richard Webb.
Sturgess : John Moore.
Sturley : Arthur Dyson.
Summerfield : Joseph Charles.
Surrey : Christopher William.
Sutton : Frederick Stanley.
Swan : Harrold.

Tanner : Rudolph.
Taylor : George.
Terry : Arthur Elliott.
Terry : Frank Treacher.
Tewson : Leonard.
Thomas : George.
Thompson : Alfred.
Thompson : Joseph Atherden.
Thompson : Roland O'Brien.
Thurgood : Ernest Charles.
Thurgood : Leonard Fielder.
Tighe : Arthur.
Titterton : Sydney George P.
Tomlin : Francis Ferrier.
Townsend : George James.
Townley : Ronald Starkey.
Trehearne : Alfred Frederick Aldridge.
Turner : Jabez Tennyson.
Turner : Vincent.
Tyler : William.

Verity : Ernest George.

Wain : George Sparrow.
Waldram : Percy John.
Walker : Leon Victor.
Walker : William Selves.
Walsh : Frederick Leopold Morfee.
Walton : Edgar Thomas.
Ward : Martin Hammond.
Watson : George.
Watson : William James.
Weatheritt : James.
Weekes : Cyril Swaffer.
Wells : Edward Ogbourn.
West : Sidney Herbert.

LONDON AND NEIGHBOURHOOD—continued.

Professional Associates:—

Wetenhall : Edward Box.
 Wheeler : Charles Trevor Ogle.
 White : Benjamin William.
 Whitehead : Ernest Mortimer.
 Whiteley : Cyprian Charles Oswald.
 Wilde : Sidney Algernon.
 Wilkinson : Percy Newton.
 Williams : Arthur Codrington.
 Williams : Richard Ernest Havard.
 Willoughby : Charles Albert.
 Willoughby : Charles William.
 Wilson : Everard John.
 Wilson : John Hayes.
 Wonnacott : Howard John.
 Wontner-Smith : Percy.
 Wood : Rowland Harry.
 Wood : John Edward.
 Woodcock : Frank Sydney.
 Woolnough : Tom.
 Worthington : James Scott.
 Wright : Thomas Hawkins.
 Wright : Thomas Henry.

Young : James Dawbarn.
 Young : Kenneth James.

Associates:—

Adkins : William Ryland Dent.
 Alverstone : The Right Hon. Lord.
 G.C.M.G., Lord Chief Justice of England.

Associate of Council.

Banks : John Eldon, K.C.
 Barnes : George Frederick.
 Barry : Charles Edward.
 Barry : Sir John Wolfe, K.C.B.,

Associate of Council.

Beale : James Samuel.
 Bellewes : George Oliver.
 Boulger : George Edward Simonds.
 Bramwell : Sir Fr   k. Joseph, F.R.S.
 Bund : John W. Willis.

Castle : Edward James, K.C.
 Clarke : Sir Edward, K.C.
 Clarke : Sir Ernest.
 Clode : Walter.
 Clutton : Hubert Spencer.
 Oolam : Robert Frederick.
 Courthope-Munroe : Harry.
 Coward : John Charles Lewis, K.C.
 Cripps : Charles Alfred, K.C., M.P.

Danckwerts : William Otto Adolph
 Julius, K.C.

Emden : T. Walter L.

Freeman : George Mallows, K.C.
 Freshfield : Edwin.
 Freshfield : William Dawes.

Glen : Reginald Cunningham.
 Grantham : Richard Fuge.

Hamilton : Henry Best Hans.
 Hudson : Alfred Arthur.

LONDON AND NEIGHBOURHOOD—continued.

Associates:—

King : Walter George.

Leworthy : John Henry.
 Littler : Sir Ralph Daniel Makinson,
 K.O.

Marriott : The Right Hon. Sir William
 Thackeray, K.C.
 Marshall : Frederick.
 Mence : Phillip Allan.
 Milles : Charles William.
 Moulton : John Fletcher, K.C., M.P.
 Munsey : Thomas Hensman.

Pain : Arthur Cadlick.
 Pinches : Edward Edwin.
 Pollard : Edward Hutchinson.

Redman : Joseph Haworth.
 Rees : John Charles
 Richards : Henry Charles, K.C., M.P.
 Rickards : Arthur George, K.C.
 Rigg : Herbert Addington.
 Russell : Charles Alfred, K.C.
 Ryde : Walter Cranley.

Smith : John Edward.
 Somerville : William.
 Statham : William Arnold.
 Stephens : Pembroke S., K.C.
 Stevens : William Richard.
 Stutfield : Alfred Robert Ogilvie.
 Sutton : Henry.

Thomas : George James.

Vaughan : Edward Joseph.
 Veasey : Thomas Frederick

Wheeler : Thomas Whittenbury, K.O.
 Will : John Shiress, K.C.
 Winckworth : Lewis.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

CHEPSTOW.

Professional Associate:—

Marchant : Robert Charles.

DIXTON.

Fellow:—

Wanklyn : Phillip Endell

LLANOVER.

Fellow:—

Addie : John Heathcote.

MONMOUTH.

Fellow:—

Powell : Frederick Atkinson.

MONMOUTHSHIRE—continued.

NEWPORT.

Fellows:—

Graham : William.
 Hitchcox : William.
 Rees : William George.
 Tanner : William.

Professional Associate:—
 Griggs : Henry Jenner.

PONTYPOOL.

Fellow:—

Llewellyn : David Morgan.

TROY.

Professional Associate:—
 Brierley : Hugh Colley.

USK.

Fellow:—

Graham : Arthur Jenner.

NORFOLK.

ATTLEBOROUGH.

Fellows:—

Bacon : Frank Mace.
 Bacon : Horace.
 Salter : William Herbert.

BRANDON.

Fellow:—

Selby-Bigge : Charles P. O.

CASTON.

Professional Associate:—
 Scorer : Alfred George.

CROMER.

Professional Associate:—
 Whatley : Ernest James.

DISS.

Fellow:—

Gaze : Thomas William.

DOWNHAM MARKET.

Fellow:—

Hawkins : Charles.

EAST DEREHAM.

Fellow:—

Ireland : Edwin Benjamin.

EAST RAYNHAM.

Fellow:—

Gayford : Henry John.

NORFOLK—continued.

GRIMSTON.

Professional Associate:—
 Freuer : William Samuel.

HOLKHAM.

Professional Associate:—
 Hawes : Frederick Kirk.

HORSTEAD.

Fellow:—

Falcon : Michael.

KING'S LYNN.

Fellows:—

Easter : William.
 Wilkin : Horace Martin.
 Wright : William Edward.

Professional Associate:—
 Hawkins : Lancelot Goulder.

NORWICH.

Fellows:—

Beck : Edward William.
 Hornor : Charles Jared.
 Hornor : Francis.
 Mills : Samuel Mealing.
 Morgan : Benjamin Brauford.
 Rose : Thomas.
 Scott : Augustus Frederic.

Professional Associates:—

Arnold : Harry Hagon.
 Bodger : Percy Morris.
 Forster : Walter Hill.
 Lee : Henry.
 Spelman : William Wilton Rix.
 Waters : Frank.

SANDRINGHAM.

Fellow:—

Beck : Frank Reginald.

SWAFFHAM.

Associate:—

Hamond : Thomas Astley Horace.

THETFORD.

Fellow:—

Sowels : William Clowes.

Professional Associate:—
 Menzies : Robert.

THORPE.

Professional Associate:—

Widdicombe : Charles Edwin.

WEST RUDHAM.

Fellow:—

Freuer : William.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

HORTON.

Fellow:—
Cave : Thomas Newman.

KETTERING.

Fellows:—
Bolam : Charles Godfrey.
Thring : Douglas Theodore.

NORTHAMPTON.

Fellows:—
Merry : Thomas.
Scriven : Richard George.
Professional Associate:—
Brown : John.

OVERSTONE.

Fellow:—
Dickson : Thomas Arthur.

PETERBOROUGH.

Fellows:—
Laurance : John.
Woodford : Lionel Burnet.

PRESTON CAPES.

Professional Associate:—
Robinson : John Brooke Wood.

RUSHDEN.

Fellow:—
Burr : Harry.

THRAPSTON.

Fellows:—
Bletsoe : Henry Hopkinson.
Edmonds : John.

TOWCESTER.

Fellow:—
Aris : John Whitton.

SYWELL.

Fellow:—
Holl : Mackintosh Meleng.

WANSFORD.

Professional Associate:—
Jolly : Pearson Alexander.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

ALNWICK.

Professional Associates:—
Hall : Frederick Walter.
Hindmarsh : Michael Anselm.

BELFORD.

Fellow:—
Wilson : Sir Jacob.

NORTHUMBERLAND—continued.

BOTHAL.

Fellows:—
Sample : Thomas.
Sample : William Collings.

GOSFORTH.

Fellow:—
Aynsley : Robert John.
Professional Associate:—
Town : Henry Annandale.

HALTWHISTLE.

Fellow:—
Clark : John McClare.

HEXHAM.

Fellow:—
Clark : John McClare.

MATFEN.

Fellow:—
Sample : Charles Herbert.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Fellows:—
Armstrong : Thomas John.
Bolam : William Thomas.
Carr : Cuthbert Ellison.
Durlacher : Alexander Percy.
Forsyth : Thomas Hills.
Hindmarsh : Ralph Frederick.
Taylor : Harry William.
Taylor : John Walton.

Professional Associates:—
Allen : John Parnell.
White : William, Jun.

WOOLSINGTON.

Professional Associate:—
Watson : Claude Henry.

WYLAM.

Fellow:—
James : Christian Hugh.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

BABWORTH.

Fellow:—
Parkin : William.

BINGHAM.

Professional Associate:—
Pain : William Henry.

OLIFTON.

Fellow:—
Haynes : Henry.

EAST BRIDGFORD.

Fellow:—
Beaumont : Charles.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE—*continued.*

EPPERSTONE.

Fellows:—

Huskinson : Thomas William.
Huskinson : William Lambe.

MANSFIELD.

Fellows:—

Turner : Frederick John.
Vallance : Robert Frank.

Professional Associates:—

Butterworth : Josiah.
Crampton : Arthur Wesley.

NEWARK.

Fellow:—

Bailey : William Smith.

Professional Associate:—

Wigram : Henry Joseph.

NOTTINGHAM.

Fellows:—

Barnes : John William James.
Booker : Frank William.
Calvert : Arthur Richard.
Evans : Robert.
Hine : George Thomas.
Walker : Herbert.
Walker : Joseph.
Wright : Charles William.

Professional Associates:—

Noble : Edmund James.
Payne : William Percy.

NUTTALL.

Fellow:—

Taylor : Samuel.

Professional Associate:—

Taylor : William Henry.

OLLERTON.

Fellows:—

Bell : Joseph Askew.
Wordsworth : Robert Walter.

Professional Associate:—

Brooks : William Nathaniel.

OSBERTON.

Fellow:—

Lister-Kaye : Charles Wilkinson.

RADCLIFFE-ON-TRENT.

Fellow:—

Morris : Charles.

RETFORD.

Fellows:—

Brckett : William Newbegin.
Walker : Joshua.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE—*continued.*

SOUTH COLLINGHAM.

Fellows:—

Wigram : John.
Woolley : Reginald.
Woolley : Thomas Cecil Smith.

Professional Associate:—

Simpson : Leslie Shepherd.

WELBECK.

Professional Associate:—

Tate : Joseph George.

WOLLATON.

Professional Associate:—

Alsebrook : Arthur.

WORKSOP.

Fellow:—

Turner : Thomas Warner.

OXFORDSHIRE.

BANBURY.

Fellow:—

Maxwell : Joseph Archibald.

BIOESTER.

Fellows:—

Holiday : Frederick Dean
Holiday : Percy Oave.

Professional Associate:—

Bliss : Theodore Stephen.

BURFORD.

Professional Associate:—

Salt : Harold Crossley.

GORING-ON-THAMES.

Fellow:—

Gale : Harry.

Professional Associate:—

Dodd : Harold James.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES.

Fellows:—

Simmons : Charles.
Simmons : Charles Franklin.
Simmons : William Anker.

MIDDLETON-STONEY.

Fellow:—

Little : William Davis.

OXFORD.

Fellows:—

Castle : Arthur.
Castle : Harold.
Field : Francis Hayward.
Jones : Francis William.
Lightfoot : Henry Le Blanc
Scovell : John.

Professional Associate:—

Rose : Edward Joseph.

OXFORDSHIRE—*continued.*

SHIRBURN.

Fellow :—

Watson : James Bruce.

Professional Associate :—

Watson : David Alexander.

WITNEY.

Fellow :—

Habgood : Henry Charles.

WROXTON.

Fellow :—

Davis : Charles Edward.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

OAKHAM.

Fellows :—

Royce : David Needham.

Royce : John.

SHROPSHIRE.

AOTON REYNOLD.

Professional Associate :—

Astley : Reginald Basil.

ASTON-ON-CLUN.

Fellow :—

Wolley : Thomas John.

BRIDGNORTH.

Fellow :—

Wyley : Henry James.

Professional Associate :—

Wyley : Henry Charles.

BROMFIELD.

Fellow :—

Fenn : Andrew Thomas Oranage.

CHESWARDINE.

Fellow :—

Chichester : Richard Herbert.

CHIRBURY

Fellows :—

Morris : Edward Henry.

Morris : William Henry.

CLEOBURY NORTH.

Fellow :—

Dodgson : Wilfred Longley.

SHROPSHIRE—*continued.*

CONDOVER.

Fellow :—

Carnell : Sydney George.

ELLESMERE.

Fellow :—

Tower : Brownlow Richd. Christopher.

HAWESTONE.

Fellow :—

Hall : William Timothy.

HINTON.

Professional Associate :—

Ethelston : Hugh Wicksted.

LUDLOW.

Fellows :—

Dodgson : Wilfred Longley.

Fenn : Thomas.

LYDBURY NORTH.

Fellows :—

Newill : Robert Henry.

Ward : Felix John.

MUCH WENLOCK.

Fellow :—

Thursfield : Thomas Howells.

SHREWSBURY.

Fellows :—

Bather : John T.

Burd : Timotheus Henry.

Davis : Alfred Thomas.

Evans : William Ernest.

Hickman : Thomas.

Owen : Henry.

Wyley : William John.

Professional Associates :—

Armytage : Francis Reginald.

Hickman : Arthur Murhall.

McGaw : Andrew Kidd.

Salt : Leonard Eustace.

Salt : Reginald Nowell.

UPPINGTON.

Fellow :—

Ashdown : Augustus Harding.

WHITCHURCH.

Fellow :—

Palamountain : Joseph William.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

BATH.

Fellows:—

Brinkworth: Robert Edwin.
 Farwell: Frederick George.
 Pain: George Lloyd.
 Silcock: Thomas Ball.
 Spackman: Charles Chantry.
 Spackman: Henry.

BRENTKNOLL.

Professional Associate:—

Percival: Walter Gilbey.

BRUTON.

Fellow:—

Bennett: Thomas Oatley.

CHARD.

Fellow:—

Madge: John.

CHEDDAR.

Fellow:—

Parry: Richard Frederic.

HUTTON.

Fellow:—

Edwards: Arthur Phippen.

MERRIOTT.

Fellow:—

Parsons: Frank Donisthorpe.

MISTERTON.

Fellows:—

Combes: Cyrus.
 Parsons: Robert Maurice Peters.

NORTH CURRY.

Fellow:—

Peard: John Grigg.

NORTON ST. PHILIP.

Fellow:—

Oliphant, George A. J.

SHEPTON MALLET.

Fellows:—

Heard: Herbert.
 Wainwright: Charles Rawlinson.

SOMERTON.

Professional Associate:—

Dale: Edward Sydney Wilson.

STAPLEGGROVE.

Fellow:—

Shufflebotham: John Henry.

TAUNTON.

Fellow:—

Treppin: Ernest C.

Professional Associate:—

Cooke: Frederick Roper.

SOMERSETSHIRE—continued.

WELLS.

Fellows:—

Hippisley: Edwin Maggs.
 Hippisley: William John.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

Fellows:—

Garner: John Stanley.
 Sedgwick: Alfred Sydney E.
 Wooler: Walter Hernaman.

WILLITON.

Fellow:—

Andrew: Thomas Hawkes.

Professional Associate:—

Hosegood: Andrew Webber.

YATTON.

Fellow:—

Birch: Francis Julian Lawrence.

YEOVIL.

Fellow:—

Tory: John Edward.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

AUDLEY.

Professional Associate:—

Bibbey: Thomas.

BURTON-ON-TRENT.

Fellows:—

Harrison: Charles.
 Rowland: Joseph Samuel.
 Winterton: Wm. Moxon.

DRAYTON.

Professional Associate:—

Humphry: Martin George.

ENDON.

Fellow:—

Heaton: George Herbert.

ENVILLE.

Fellow:—

Punchard: Frederick Burt.

HANLEY.

Fellow:—

Forshaw: Edward.

KEELE.

Fellow:—

Boothby: Henry Vernon.

STAFFORDSHIRE—*continued.*

LICHFIELD.

Fellows:—

Hussey : Robert.

Inge : Charles Henry.

Winterton : Harry John Campion.

LITTLE INGESTRE.

Fellow:—

Mynors : Walter Charles Towers.

NEWCASTLE.

Professional Associate:—

Stone : Frederic

OLD HILL.

Professional Associate:—

Priest : Albert Edward.

PENKRIDGE.

Fellow:—

Foden : Edward Antrobus.

RUGELEY.

Professional Associate:—

Hall : Thomas Biddle.

STAFFORD.

Fellow:—

Turnor : Exsuperius Weston.

Professional Associates:—

Evans : Rupert Maurice.

Smithells : Edwin.

STOKE-UPON-TRENT.

Fellows:—

Burton : Amos.

Lynam : Charles.

STRAMSHALL.

Fellow:—

Forshaw : Edward.

TAMWORTH.

Fellow:—

Arnold : William.

Professional Associate:—

Bidwell : Shelford.

TETTENHALL.

Fellow:—

Pearse : Octavius Burroughes.

UTTOXETER.

Fellow:—

Hardy : Richard Thomas Ash.

WALSALL.

Professional Associate:—

Charles : Michael Thomas.

STAFFORDSHIRE—*continued.*

WOLVERHAMPTON.

Fellows:—

Duncalfe : Henry George.

Nock : Benjamin Bowen.

Professional Associate:—

Vale : Henry.

SUFFOLK.

BECOLLES.

Fellow:—

Pells : Arthur

BURY ST. EDMUND'S.

Fellows:—

Blencowe : George.

Donne : Henry.

Scott : Archibald Lacy.

Scott : Henry Lacy.

CODDENHAM.

Professional Associate:—

Maxwell : David Benjamin.

EYE.

Fellow:—

Garrard : Norton Burroughs.

FELMINGHAM.

Professional Associate:—

Barratt : Leigh.

FRAMLINGHAM.

Professional Associate:—

Cook : Edward Arthur.

GREAT THURLOW.

Fellow:—

Boa : Andrew.

Professional Associate:—

Stallard : Harold Orlando.

HAUGHLEY

Professional Associate:—

Elliott : John William Farrant.

HOLLESLEY BAY.

Associate:—

Malden : Walter James.

HORSECROFT.

Fellow:—

Simpson : Robert Thomas.

IPSWICH.

Professional Associates:—

Bond : Frederick George.

Cheney : Edwin John.

Turner : Percy.

LOWESTOFT.

Fellow:—

Pells : Arthur.

SOMERLEYTON.

Fellow:—

Rix : George Kerry.

SUFFOLK—*continued.*

SUDBURY.

Fellow:—

Hayward : Thomas William Alfred.

Professional Associate:—

Francis : Ronald Garnham.

WOODBRIIDGE.

Fellow:—

Arnott : John.

SURREY.

ADDISCOMBE.

Professional Associate:—

Berry : Charles Windsor.

ADDLESTONE.

Professional Associate:—

Bell : Albert Henry.

BYFLEET.

Professional Associate:—

Muir : James.

CARSHALTON.

Fellow:—

Dash : Roland Ashford.

Professional Associate:—

Aylen : Cecil Hugh.

CATERHAM.

Professional Associate:—

Scrivener : Charles John.

CHERTSEY.

Professional Associates:—

Waterer : Clarence.

Wright : Walter Brereton.

COBHAM.

Professional Associate:—

Waterfield : Horace Clare.

Associate:—

Seth-Smith : Archibald.

ORANLEIGH.

Professional Associate:—

Stedman : Charles Frederick.

DORKING.

Fellows:—

White : Charles Alexander

White : James Alexander.

EGHAM.

Fellow:—

Finn : Herbert Archibald.

Professional Associate:—

Paice : William, Jun.

ENGLEFIELD GREEN.

Fellows:—

Menzies : William.

Simmonds : Frederick.

SURREY—*continued.*

EPSOM.

Fellows:—

Eagland : William Francis.

Grellier : Harley Mair.

Professional Associate:—

Flight : Alfred.

ESHER.

Professional Associate:—

Rand : John.

FARNHAM.

Fellows:—

Eggar : James Alfred.

Nash : Alfred James.

Professional Associate:—

Williams : William Welsby.

Associate:—

Wing : Thomas Twining.

GODALMING.

Fellows:—

Baverstock : Harold Bridge.

Mellersh : Alfred William.

Shearburn : Harry.

GODSTONE.

Professional Associate:—

Wordsworth : Christopher.

GUILDFORD.

Fellows:—

Baxter : George.

Ellis : Ernest Harold.

Lee : William.

Messenger : William Harry.

Thurgood : Albert Edward.

Professional Associates:—

Hewett : George Thompson.

Soutter : Ernest.

HORSELL.

Professional Associate:—

Hunt : Harry.

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.

Fellows:—

Bond : Erasmus.

Horsfield : J. Nixon.

Page : George Frederick.

Phillips : William Edwin.

Saunders : Samuel Brown.

Professional Associate:—

Hardwick : Arthur Jessop.

LEATHERHEAD.

Fellow:—

Osenton : Charles.

LIMPSFIELD.

Fellows:—

Bailey : Leonard.

Wells : Frederic Beauchamp.

SURREY—*continued.*

MITCHAM.

Fellow :—

Chart : Robert Masters.

MORDEN.

Professional Associate :—

Frost : Alfred Cardain.

NEW MALDEN.

Fellow :—

Palmer : William Edward King.

NUTFIELD.

Fellow :—

Martin : Howard.

Member of Council.

OXTED.

Fellow :—

Osenton : George, Jun.

PURLEY.

Fellow :—

Webb : William.

REDHILL.

Fellow :—

Stacey : Harrie.

Professional Associates :—

Brent : Thomas.

Mew : Robert Heath.

Ward : Henry Payne.

REIGATE.

Fellows :—

Burchell : Sidney Herbert.

Clutton : Ralph William.

Dawson : Percy John.

Professional Associates :—

Carr : Thomas Edmund.

Foulkes : Noel Mackintyre.

Morris-Davies : James George.

RICHMOND.

Fellows :—

Chancellor : Albert.

Heasler : Holland Charles.

Houghton : John Pounds.

Partridge : Edward John.

Professional Associates :—

Bingham : William Raper.

Yewdall : Francis Edward.

RIPLEY.

Fellow :—

Noel : Bryon Bruce.

SURBITON.

Fellow :—

Jerome : Thomas Stroud.

Professional Associate :—

Evered : Gillibrand Elwin.

SURREY—*continued.*

SUTTON.

Professional Associate :—

Stimson : Edward Frederick.

WALLINGTON.

Fellows :—

Jopling : Joseph.

Thompson : George William.

WEYBRIDGE.

Fellows :—

Pilditch : Philip Edward.

Watson : Alfred.

Professional Associates :—

Bruzard : George Joseph.

Leese : Vernon Francis.

WOKING.

Fellow :—

Reffell : Charles Arthur.

Professional Associate :—

Mann : Frederick Charles Thomas.

SUSSEX.

BRIGHTON.

Fellows :—

Chapman : George James.

Ingram : Walter Fielde.

May : Francis John Charles.

Parsons : Frederick Cecil.

Waters : William Richard.

Welch : Frederick William.

Wilkinson : Thomas.

Professional Associates :—

Cox : Reginald John.

Croft : George Herbert.

Lampard : Sydney Martin.

Mellor : James Frederick.

Mitchell : Herbert Arthur.

Norris : Edward James.

Overton : William Henry.

CHICHESTER.

Fellows :—

Hobgen : Francis Neale.

Wyatt : Herbert Guy Buckell.

Wyatt : Oliver Newman.

CRAWLEY.

Fellow :—

Gardner : Gilbert.

CROWBOROUGH.

Fellow :—

Parris : Charles John.

SUSSEX—continued.

EASTBOURNE.

Fellows:—

Buzzard : Alfred Lindsey.
Dennison : John W.

Professional Associates:—

Killick : Anthony Edward.
Woolnough : John William.

EAST GRINSTEAD.

Fellow:—

Turner : Charles.

Professional Associate:—

Genge : William Pope, Junr.

FIRLE.

Professional Associate:—

Scarlett : Harry.

GLYNDE.

Professional Associate:—

Spence : Richmond.

HAILSHAM.

Fellows:—

Burtenshaw : Albert.
Burtenshaw : Albert King.

HASTINGS.

Fellows:—

Bowley : John Cross.
Dray : Alfred.
Woodhams : James.

Professional Associates:—

Hardiman : Harry.
Miller : George Frederick.
Parks : Walter.

HAYWARD'S HEATH.

Fellows:—

Bannister : Thomas.
Ogilvie : Robert Mathewson.

HORSHAM.

Fellows:—

Chasemore : Philip.
King : Frank Hulme.

HOVE.

Fellows:—

Hudson : Edward William.
Jenner : William.
Welch : Frederick William.
Wilkinson : Thomas.

Professional Associates:—

Soper : Harold.
Udny : Augustus Charles.

LEWES.

Fellows:—

Card : Henry Curtis.
Davey : Henry Thomas.
Ingram : Walter Fielde.
Morris : Herbert.
Powell : Hubert John.
Powell : Reginald Henry.

SUSSEX—continued.

Professional Associates:—

Card : Henry.
Dyer : Frederick Burfield.
Ingram : Cecil Walter.

LITTLEHAMPTON.

Fellow:—

Howard : Harry.

PETWORTH.

Fellows:—

Taylor : Matthew.
Watson : Herbert Edward.

RYE.

Fellow:—

Reeve : Kingsnorth.

Professional Associate:—

Cory : Edward John.

ST. LEONARDS.

Professional Associates:—

Fishwick : Charles.
Kennett : Charles Arthur.

SIDLESHAM.

Fellow:—

Hobgen : Thomas Cecil.

SLINFOLD.

Professional Associate:—

Child : Charles.

SOUTHWATER.

Fellow:—

Smith : Sidney.

UCKFIELD.

Fellow:—

Colgate : Thomas.

Professional Associate:—

Burder : Reginald Edward Campbell.

WADHURST.

Fellow:—

Austen : Frank.

WARNHAM.

Professional Associate:—

Hodgson : Archibald Sanford.

WORTHING.

Associate:—

Warren : Reginald Augustus.

WARWICKSHIRE.

ALCESTER.

Fellow:—

Raikes : Col. George Whittington.

WARWICKSHIRE—*continued.*

ATHERSTONE.

Professional Associate:—

Beach : Archibald William Hicks.

BIRMINGHAM.

Fellows:—

Bettridge : Edward.
Couchman : Robert Edward
Eayrs : John Thomas.
Fowler : Gerard Edmund.
Fowler : Henry.
Fowler : Richard.
Fowler : William.
Grimley : Edwin Fearn.
Grimley : Thomas.
Hadley : Frank.
Hedley : Robert Wilkin.
Hendriks : Henry.
Holbeche : Robert Neville.
Jenkins : Oswald.
Kenwick : George.
Lakin-Smith : Ernest.
Ludlow : Walter Robert.
Mason : William Arthur.
Mathews : George Spencer,
Member of Council.
Mathews : Lewis Osler.
Pemberton : Charles Oliver Paget.
Pinney : Frederick Wyldbore Digby.
Pinson : Gilbert.
Price : John.
Robins : William Henry.
Roderick : John.
Sayer : George William.
Smith : Frank.
Williams : Edward Bickerton.
Willmot : George Dyott.
Willmot : John.
Professional Associates:—
Hawes : Frederick Kirk.
Redfern : Charles Frederick.
Orchard : Sydney Samuel.
Tonson-Rye : John Reginald.

CASTLE-BROMWICH.

Professional Associate:—

Barclay : Thomas.

EDGBASTON.

Professional Associates:—

Baylis : Alfred William.
Thompson : Harold Stuart.

ERDINGTON.

Professional Associate:—

Gettings : Sydney Salter.

KNOWLE.

Fellow:—

Ludlow : Walter Robert.

LEAMINGTON.

Fellows:—

Fayerman : George Metcalfe.
Southorn : Charles Herbert.

MILVERTON.

Fellow:—

Smith : Frank William.

WARWICKSHIRE—*continued.*

NUNEATON.

Fellows:—

Dawson : George Crosbie.
Evans : Walter Pearson.
Stewart : Samuel Parr.

Professional Associates:—

Crump : Edward Harold.
Staley : Albert Henry.

RUGBY.

Fellow:—

Fowler : Henry.

STARTON.

Fellow:—

Gilpin-Brown : William Dundas..

STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

Fellow:—

Deer : Edward.

Professional Associate:—

Armstrong : John William Wilson..

WARWICK.

Fellows:—

Fosbery : William Thomas Exham.
Margetts : John William.

WATER ORTON.

Professional Associate:—

Bryan : Arthur.

WYLDE GREEN.

Professional Associate:—

Hipsley : Frederic William.

WESTMORELAND.

APPLEBY.

Professional Associate:—

Kelly : George William Calver.

KENDAL.

Fellows:—

Banks : John.
Hoggarth : Arthur.
Hoggarth : Edwin.
Webster : Alexander.

KIRKBY LONSDALE.

Fellow:—

Punchard : Frederick.

MILNTHORPE.

Fellow:—

Holme : John.

WINDERMERE.

Professional Associate:—

Jackson : Edward Henry.

WILTSHIRE.

BEMERTON.

Fellow:—

Squarey : Newell William Pitts.

CHIPPENHAM.

Fellows:—

Brinkworth : Robert Edwin.

Furmedge : John Harris.

Marshall : Lionel Hasler.

Smith : Henry Herbert.

Watkins : Robert Arundel.

DOWNTON.

Fellow:—

Squarey : Elias Pitts,

*Past-President.**Professional Associate:—*

Wrightson : John Frederick Hutton.

Associates:—

Fream : William.

Wrightson : John.

FIGHELDEAN.

Fellow:—

Stirton : Thomas.

Professional Associate:—

Watt : Alexander Lindsay.

HAM.

Professional Associate:—

Burder : Reginald Edward Campbell.

MARLBOROUGH.

Fellow:—

Jeans : Mark.

PEWSEY.

Fellow:—

Ferris : George.

Professional Associate:—

Puckridge : Percival Martin.

SALISBURY.

Fellows:—

Bath : Fred.

Canning : William Browne.

Gater : Caleb William.

Rawlence : Ernest Alfred.

Rawlence : James Edward.

Rigden : Francis.

Squarey : Elias Pitts,

Past-President.

Squarey : Newell William Pitts.

Waters : Edward.

Woolley : John Turton.

Professional Associate:—

Martin : John Pattinson.

WILTSHIRE—continued.

SUTTON BENDER.

Professional Associate:—

Harrison : Henry Beauchamp.

SWINDON.

Fellows:—

Bishop : Charles.

Pritchett : Ellis Herbert.

Professional Associate:—

Blyth : Harold King.

TISBURY.

Fellow:—

Combes : Cyrus.

TROWBRIDGE.

Fellow:—

Mundy : Herbert.

Professional Associate:—

Snailum : Walter Wadman.

WESTBURY.

Professional Associate:—

St. Aubyn : Belville Molesworth.

WILTON.

Professional Associate:—

Rawlence : James.

WOOTTON-BASSETT.

Fellow:—

Baines : Martin Talbot.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

BALSALL HEATH.

Professional Associate:—

Perkins : Joseph.

EVESHAM.

Fellows:—

Righton : Edward Grantham.

Smith : William.

GREAT MALVERN.

Professional Associate:—

Shorney : Arthur Shepherd.

HANLEY CASTLE.

Professional Associate:—

Every-Clayton : Reginald Arthur E.

KIDDERMINSTER.

Fellow:—

Joseland : Charles.

WORCESTERSHIRE—continued.

LYE.

Professional Associate :—
Weaver : Henry Percival Francis.

MADRESFIELD.

Fellow :—
Stallard : William.
Professional Associate :—
Hunt : George Whitaker.

MALVERN LINK.

Fellow :—
Stallard : William.

MALVERN WELLS.

Fellow :—
Chamberlain : George Arthur Raddon

MOSELEY.

Professional Associate :—
Type : Marcus Oswald.

STOURBRIDGE.

Fellows :—
Fiddian : William.
King : Henry.
Punchard : Frederick Burt.
Professional Associate :—
Barratt : Harry.

STOURPORT.

Fellow :—
Clarke : Alfred Dudley.

WORCESTER.

Fellows :—
Allsebrook : Arthur.
Buck : Albert,
Vice-President.
Buck : Herbert Wilson.
Parker : William Henry.

YORKSHIRE.

ABERFORD.

Professional Associate :—
Prater : Thomas Herbert.

BALDERSBY.

Fellows :—
Gregson : William.
Peirson : George Brodrick

BARNSELY.

Professional Associate :—
Wade : Henry.

YORKSHIRE—continued.

BEDALE.

Fellow :—
Clarke : Christopher.

BEVERLEY.

Fellow :—
Evans : William.

BRADFORD.

Fellows :—
Armistead : Richard.
Cowgill : Briau Bollans Hird.
France : Arthur Alderson.
France : Charles.
Gott : Charles.
Gott : Charles Henry.
Hindle : John.
Jackson : Samuel.
Smith : Frederic Ellison.
Smith : Harry Russell.
Smith : Wheeler.

Professional Associates :—
Jackson : Leonard Labrey.
Priestman : Alfred Tuke.

BRIGHOUSE.

Fellow :—
Armytage : Sir George, Bt.
Professional Associate :—
Cragg : George Edwin.

DEWSBURY.

Fellow :—
Marriott : Arthur Sutcliffe.

DONCASTER.

Professional Associate :—
Cooke-Yarborough : Orfeur Frederic.

EBBERSTON.

Fellow :—
Bradley : William Edward.

ESORICK.

Fellow :—
Walker : Francis Elliott.

FARNLEY.

Professional Associate :—
Weatherill : George Ford.

GOOLE.

Fellow :—
Hobson : Harry.
Professional Associate :—
Veit : Leonard James.

YORKSHIRE—continued.

GUISBOROUGH.

Fellow:—

Clarke: John William.

HALIFAX.

Fellows:—

Buckley: George.

Fox: Charles James.

Horsfall: Richard.

Member of Council.

Horsfall: Richard Edgar.

Jackson: Benjamin Whitehead.

Professional Associates:—

Buckley: Alfred Eustace.

Fox: Charles Edward.

Hebblethwaite: Charles Henry.

Weir: James Scott.

HARROGATE.

Fellow:—

Renton: George.

Professional Associates:—

Armstrong: Albert Leslie.

Rivers: Charles Edwin.

HEBDEN BRIDGE.

Professional Associate:—

Sutcliffe: James Henry.

HELMSLEY.

Fellow:—

Bowman: John James.

HESSLE.

Professional Associate:—

Clarke: Charles Wentworth.

HUDDERSFIELD.

Fellows:—

Abbey: Joe Burman.

Butler: Charles.

Crowther: John Herbert.

Demetriadi: Thomas Marsden.

Dransfield: Henry Brook.

Hanson: John Henry.

Professional Associates:—

Kaye: Herbert.

Mallinson: Charles Herbert.

Shaw: Arthur.

HULL.

Fellows:—

Bilson: John.

Botterill: William.

Brodrick: Frederick Stead.

Fryer: George.

Hebblethwaite: Louis.

Todd: William Henry.

Watson: John.

Wellsted: William Henry.

White: Alfred Edward.

Professional Associates

Jackson: Alfred Ernest.

Smith: John William.

KNIGHTLEY.

Fellow:—

Broster: Robert Buck.

Professional Associates:—

Weatherhead: David Wilkinson

West: Arthur Smith.

YORKSHIRE—continued.

KNARESBOROUGH.

Professional Associate:—

Eastwood: Charles William.

LEEDS.

Fellows:—

Clare: Edward Lovell.

Fawcett: John Mortimer.

Fenwick: Thomas.

Gott: Frank.

Hepper: John.

Hollis: Walter Dawson.

Leather: George Herbert.

Leather: William Beaumont.

Oldroyd: Linley.

Richardson: John.

Wigram: Reginald Spencer.

Winn: Thomas.

Professional Associate:—

Pole: Alexander Charles Reginald.

LOWTHORPE.

Fellow:—

Piercy: Henry Onslow.

Professional Associate:—

Piercy: Frederic Onslow.

MALTON.

Fellow:—

Abbott: Robert Thomas G.

MIDDLEHAM.

Professional Associate:—

Maughan: John.

MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Professional Associate:—

Lofthouse: Albert Wilson.

MORLEY.

Professional Associate:—

Booth: Ernest Witton.

OULTON.

Fellow:—

Farrer: John.

Member of Council.

OUSEBURN.

Professional Associate:—

Bower: Arthur Wentworth Chivers.

PATELEY BRIDGE.

Professional Associate:—

Boord: Walter Bertram.

PENISTONE.

Professional Associate:—

Hinchcliffe: John, Jun.

PONTEFRACT.

Fellows:—

Kelly: John George.

Watson: John, Jun.

RAWCLIFFE.

Fellow:—

Wright: James.

YORKSHIRE—*continued.*

ROTHERHAM.

Professional Associates:—
 Ambler : Sydney Wood.
 Dundas : Frederick James.
 Rawstron : Charles Oliver.

SCARBOROUGH.

Fellow:—
 Beard : Edwin Thomas.

SEACROFT.

Fellow:—
 Townend : William.

SHEFFIELD.

Fellows:—
 Coverdale : Henry.
 Fowler : Frederick.
 Fowler : Reginald William.
 Marshall : Peter.
 Sandford : Charles Sidney.
 Wilde : William.

Professional Associates:—
 Armstrong : James Gibbons Dickson.
 Denton : William.

SKIPTON-IN-CRAVEN.

Professional Associate:—
 Thompson : Charles William George
 Hugh.

SKIRLAUGH.

Professional Associate:—
 Hollis : Ralph.

TODMORDEN.

Fellows:—
 Brocklebank : John.
 Suthers : James.

WAKEFIELD.

Fellows:—
 Greaves : John Oldroyd.
 Kaye : John Edward.
 Massie : Frank.

Professional Associate:—
 King : Walter Nike.

YORKSHIRE—*continued.*

WENSLEY.

Professional Associate:—
 Petch : John Stonehouse.

WHITBY.

Fellow:—
 Popple : John.

YORK.

Fellows:—
 Cox : Edward Samuel.
 Forbes : Charles Mansfeldt.
 Fryer : George.
 Jolly : John Hawkins.
 Watson : Herbert Edward.
 Watson : Herbert John.

Professional Associates:—
 Kerr : Arthur Herbert.
 Lee : George Cansfield.
 Terry : Francis William.
 Wheldon : Martin Lowish.

ISLE OF MAN.

DOUGLAS.

Fellow:—
 Kerruish : William Maltby.
Professional Associate:—
 Kay : Walter Robert.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

GUERNSEY.

Professional Associates:—
 Constable : John.
 Morrish : Hugh Kenneth.

IRELAND.

ARMAGH.

ARMAGH.

Fellow:—

Alexander : Henry Geo. Samuel, Major.

ANTRIM.

ANTRIM.

*Fellows:—*Barton : Henry Dupré Malkin.
Cordner : Clement Kennedy.

BALLYCASTLE.

Fellow:—

Johnstone : John Brett.

BALLYMENA.

Fellow:—

Knight : Maurice Charles.

BELFAST.

Fellow:—

Geddes : Andrew Donald.

Professional Associate:—

Stephens : John Kyle.

CRUMLIN.

Fellow:—

McClintock : Chas. Ed., Lieut.-Col.

GLENARM.

Fellow:—

McDonald : Allan.

PORTRUSH.

Fellow:—

Given : Maxwell.

RANDALSTOWN.

Fellow:—

Young : George Lawrence.

CARLOW.

CARLOW.

Fellow:—

Blakeney : Robert Edward.

TULLOW.

Fellow:—

Adair : John Olphert.

Professional Associate:—

Butler : Richard Pierce.

CAVAN.

CAVAN.

*Fellows:—*Blackley : Travers Robert.
Forbes : Arthur.
Trench : Arthur.

KILLESHANDRA.

Fellow:—

Godley : Archibald.

KINGSCOURT.

Fellow:—

Synge : Edward.

CLARE.

ENNIS.

*Fellows:—*Keane : Marcus.
Scott : John William.
Willis : Henry de Laval.

ENNISKERRY.

Fellow:—

Johnson : Jocelyn Otway.

QUIN.

Fellow:—

Studdert : R. R.

CORK.

ARDNAGASHEL.

Professional Associate:—

Hutchins : Richard.

BANDON.

Fellow:—

Hodson : Richard Edmond.

BANTRY.

*Fellows:—*Ellis : Ernest Francis Leslie.
Hutchins : Samuel Newburgh.

CHARLEVILLE.

*Fellows:—*Sanders : Robert Massey Dawson.
Sanders : Charles Stewart.

CORK—*continued.*

CORK.

Fellows:—

Beamish : William Henry.
Broadley : Edward Barry.
Carroll : Theodore Frederick.
French : Savage.
Humphreys : Daniel Peard.
Townsend : Robert Uniacke F.

MALLOW.

Fellows:—

Oreagh : Arthur Gethin.
Purcell : Wills W.
Vandeleur : Cecil Ernest.

MIDDLETON.

Fellow:—

Fitzgerald : James H. B. Penrose.

MITCHELSTOWN.

Fellow:—

Frend : Henry.

DONEGAL.

BUNCRANA.

Fellow:—

Walmsley : Arthur Tindal.

LIFFORD.

Fellow:—

Cochrane : John.

RAMELTON.

Fellow:—

Swiney : William D.

DOWN.

CASTLEWELLAN.

Fellow:—

Garrett : James Hugh Moore.

DOWNPATRICK.

Fellow:—

Ward : Hon. Somerset.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Fellow:—

McClintock : Arthur.

DOWN—*continued.*

MOUNTSTEWART.

Fellow:—

Brownlow : Charles.

NEWCASTLE.

Fellow:—

Brownlow : Claude.

PORTAFERRY.

Fellow:—

Warnock : Thomas Archibald.

ROSTREVA.

Fellow:—

Watson : William James.

WARINGSTOWN.

Professional Associate:—

Waring : Holt.

DUBLIN.

DUBLIN.

Fellows:—

Abbott : Joseph.
Baldwin : Chambré Corcor T.
Barton : Sir John George.
Bradshaw : Robert Macnevin.
Comber : Patrick Forstall.
Carson : William B.
Darley : Edmund Sanders.
Dickinson : Charles.
Galbraith : Hugh.
Gilcriest : John Fawcett.
Hamilton : Arthur.
Hardman : Edward Chambré.
Holmes : William Eden
Kincaid : James Stewart,
Member of Council.
Kincaid : Joseph Westby.
Knight : Henry St. John.
Lyons : Francis Oliver.
McCaw : George Tyrrell.
Maunsell : Richard Edward.
Roe : William James.
Ruttledge : Thomas Henry Bruen.
Scott : John Russell.
Stewart : Ed. F., Capt.
Stewart : George Pakenham.
Stewart : Henry Pakenham.
Stewart : William Thomas.
Stokes : Richard.
Tanner : Kearns Deane, Major.
Tatlow : John Garnett.
Tatlow : Tissington Wm. Garnett.
Tisdall : Henry Chichester.
Townshend : Charles Loftus.
Townshend : James Richard
Townshend : Thomas Courtney.
Townshend : Thomas Loftus.
Trench : Philip Francis O.
Vernon : Arthur Pomeroy.

DUBLIN—continued.

Fellows:—

Vernon : Fane.
Willis : Gilbert de Laval.

Professional Associates:—

Delves : Robert Harvey Addington.
Hall : Henry Alexander Thomas.
Hall : John Sebastian.
Hemphill : Charles George Oathcart.
Kincaid : Herbert Edward.
Lisney : Harry.
O'Reilly : Henry G.
Warwick : George Ernest.

DUNDRUM.

Fellows:—

Trench : James Currie.
Verschoyle : William Henry Foster.

GLENAGEARY.

Professional Associate:—

Goff : James Caulfeild.

KILLINEY.

Fellow:—

Stewart : George Francis.

KINGSTOWN.

Fellow:—

Quin : Richard.

MONKSTOWN.

Fellow:—

Watson : Arthur B.

RAHENEY.

Fellow:—

Chatterton : Robert Smith.

FERMANAGH.

BALLINAMALLARD.

Fellow:—

Burke : Henry Anthony.

ENNISKILLEN.

Fellow:—

Maude : Christopher H.

IRVINESTOWN.

Fellow:—

Maude : Anthony F.

GALWAY.

AHASCRAGH.

Fellows:—

Armstrong : Elliott Graham.
Mahon : George Gilbert.

GALWAY—continued.

BALLINASLOE.

Professional Associate:—

Crozier : George Francis.

LOUGHREA.

Fellow:—

Tenor : Edward Shaw.

Professional Associate:—

Moeran : Archibald Edward.

ROUNDSTONE.

Fellow:—

Robinson : Henry Arthur.

KERRY.

ARDFERT.

Fellow:—

Trench : George Frederic.

GORTALEA.

Fellow:—

Hussey : Samuel Murray.

KENMARE.

Fellow:—

Maxwell : Henry Percival.

LISTOWEL.

Fellow:—

Crosbie : James Dayrolles.

TRALEE.

Fellows:—

Denny : Francis M.
Fitzgerald : Robert John.

KILDARE.

CARBERY.

Fellow:—

Tyrrell : Garrett Charles.

CURRAGH CAMP.

Fellows:—

Alcock : Samuel.
Rea : John Todd.

Professional Associate:—

Browning : Egbert George.

KILKENNY.

KILKENNY.

Fellow:—

Kough : Thomas.

KILKENNY—*continued.*

NISTIOGE.

Fellows:—

Hamilton : Ed. Chetwood, Major.
Newport : George Bellingham.

KING'S COUNTY.

MONEYGALL.

Fellow:—

Garvey : Toler, R.

PARSONSTOWN.

Fellows:—

Frend : Causabon William.
Garvey : Toler R., Jun.

TULLAMORE.

Fellow:—

Browne : Ernest H.

Professional Associate:—

Bourcher : Claud J.

LEITRIM.

CARRICK-ON-SHANNON.

Fellow:—

Darley : Henry Ponsonby Shaw.

DROMAHAIR.

Fellow:—

Hewson : George Rawdon M.

LIMERICK.

FOYNES.

Fellow:—

Jameson : Robert William.

LIMERICK.

Fellows:—

Barrington : John Beatty.
Fitzgerald : Peter David.
Hosford : Edward Henry Poe.
Hunt : William Lewis.
Hunt : William Power.
O'Brien : Donough Richard.
Welpy : James.
White : Arthur.

LONDONDERRY.

COLERAINE.

Fellow:—

Given : Maxwell.

KILREE.

Fellow:—

Armstrong : Alexander Moore, Capt.

LONDONDERRY—*continued.*

LONDONDERRY.

Fellow:—

Harvey : James George Moorewood.

LONGFORD.

EDGEWORTHSTOWN.

Fellows:—

Edgeworth : Thomas N.
Wilson : Arthur J. de Courcy.

LONGFORD.

Fellow:—

Roberts : Edward Usher.

LOUTH.

ARDEE.

Professional Associate:—

Lee-Norman : Alexander Henry.

CASTLE BELLINGHAM.

Fellow:—

Butler : Walter Selby.

DROGHEDA.

Fellows:—

Alexander : Robert Arthur.
Wynne : Alfred Henry.

COLLON.

Fellow:—

Gloucester : Thomas Edward.

DUNDALK.

Fellow:—

Bigger : John James Eastwood.

MAYO.

BALLINA.

Fellows:—

Baillie : John Robert.
Knox : Albert Frederic.
Knox : Albert Henry.

BALLINROBE.

Fellow:—

Burke : William Oreaghe.

CASTLEBAR.

Fellow:—

Deane : George B.

CROSSMOLINA.

Fellow:—

Knox : Ernest Henry.

WESTPORT.

Fellows:—

Powell : Robert.
Vereker : Henry Robert.

MEATH.

ENFIELD.

Fellow:—
White : Richard.

KELLS.

Fellows:—
Barns : William Arthur.
Farrell : Edward Francis.

MONAGHAN.

GLASSLOUGH.

Fellow:—
McCullagh : James W.

MONAGHAN.

Fellow:—
Rogers : Harry.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

ABBEYLEIX.

Fellow:—
Fitzherbert : Henry Corry.

BALLYCOLLA.

Fellow:—
Owen : Arthur John.

MOUNTRATH.

Fellows:—
Franks : Mathew Henry.
Franks : Mathew Henry, Jun.

ROSCOMMON.

BOYLE.

Fellow:—
Murphy : James Fraser, Major.

CASTLEREA.

Fellow:—
Bowen : Edward Ferguson.

MOUNT TALBOT.

Fellow:—
Talbot-Crosbie : William D.

ROSCOMMON.

Fellow:—
Coote : Stanley Victor.

SLIGO.

CLEVERAGH.

Fellow:—
Wood-Martin : Henry Roger B.

ROSSES POINT.

Professional Associate:—
Baker : Cecil Cantley.

SLIGO.

Fellows:—
Robinson : James Dodwell.
Robinson : Richard St. George.
Webb : Charles.

TIPPERARY.

CAHIR.

Fellow:—
Rochfort : William.

ROSCREA.

Fellows:—
Bridge : Henry Powell.
Smith : Sidney Edward.

TYRONE.

CALEDON.

Fellow:—
Hearn : Chas. Richard.

CARRICKMORE.

Fellow:—
Alexander : Chas. Murray, Lieut.-Col.

DUNGANNON.

Fellow:—
Robinson : William Godfrey.

MOY.

Fellow:—
Lloyd : Averall.

OMAGH.

Fellows:—
Irvine : Hy., Lieut.-Col.
Smith : George Young.

WATERFORD.

CAPPOQUIN.

Fellow:—
Marmion : Thomas Henry.

CURRAGHMORE.

Professional Associate:—
Gethin : Randolph George.

FETHARD.

Fellow:—
Taylor : J. Godfrey L.

WATERFORD—*continued*.

LISMORE.

Fellow :—

Penrose : James Edward.

WATERFORD.

Fellows :—

Anderson : Alex. Carew.

Gibbon : Edward Acton.

Kelly : Richard Henry.

Penrose : William Robert.

Professional Associate :—

Penrose : Edward Alec.

WESTMEATH.

AUBURN.

Fellow :—

Coote : Orlando Robert.

KILBEGGAN.

Fellow :—

Quin : William Thomas Cuffe.

KILLUCAN.

Fellow :—

Evans : William.

MOATE.

Fellow :—

Fetherstonhaugh : Theodore.

MULLINGAR.

Fellow :—

Barton : Robert Culley.

WEXFORD.

CASTLEBRIDGE.

Fellow :—

Nunn : William Bolton.

ENNISCORTHY.

Fellows :—

Grey : Charles Grey

Ruttledge : Francis.

GOREY.

Fellows :—

Stopford : The Hon. Geo. Frank Wm.

Turner : Frederick Adolphus B.

NEW ROSS.

Fellow :—

Tyndall : Albert Henry.

WEXFORD.

Fellow :—

Nunn : William Bolton.

WICKLOW.

ARKLOW.

Fellow :—

Tailyour : Alexander.

BRAY.

Fellows :—

Hodson : Gilbert Neville.

Knox : Edward Ernest.

ENNISKERRY.

Fellow :—

Orr : Cecil.

SCOTLAND.

ABERDEENSHIRE.

ABERDEEN.

Fellows:—

Macdonald : Ranald.
 Macdonald : Ranald Roderick.
 Walker : George James.

NEW DEER.

Fellow:—

Brown : George.

AYRSHIRE.

AYR.

Fellows:—

Johnston : James.
 Stevenson : Allan.

GIRVAN.

Fellow:—

Murray : Gilbert.

KILMARNOCK.

Fellows:—

Duke : Freke Guy Rashleigh.
 Tannahill : Robert Dunlop.
 Turner : Joseph Harling.

Professional Associate:—

Henderson : Richard.

MONKTON.

Professional Associate:—

Robertson : Philip.

BUTESHIRE.

BRODICK

Fellow:—

Mather : James.

CAITHNESS-SHIRE.

THURSO.

Fellow:—

Mackay : William.

DUMFRIESSHIRE.

ECCLEFECHAN.

Fellow:—

Lochart : Peter.

LOCKERBIE.

Fellow:—

Altken : John Malcolm.
Professional Associate:—
 Love : James Barr.

MONIAIVE.

Fellow:—

Wallace : William Sydney Smith.

EDINBURGHSHIRE.

EDINBURGH.

Fellows:—

Beattie : William Halden.
 Davidson : James Inglis.
 Marwick : Thomas Purves.
 Robertson : Walter Wood.
 Simpson : George.

Associate:—

Cadell : George.

KIRKNEWTON.

Fellow:—

Glendinning : George Robert.

LIBERTON.

Fellow:—

Mackenzie : Donald Falconer.

FIFESHIRE.

COLINSBURGH.

Fellow:—

Fortune : George Robert.

DUNFERMLINE.

Fellow:—

Bell : Andrew Walker.

FORFARSHIRE.

BROUGHTY-FERRY.

Fellow:—

Winning : Douglas Campbell Wills.

DRYBURGH.

Fellow:—

Murray : Joseph.

HADDINGTONSHIRE.

LONGNIDDRY.

Fellow:—

Connor : George Harry Adams.

KINCARDINESHIRE.

STONEHAVEN.

Fellow:—

Hart : John.

MARYKIRK.

Fellow:—

Sandford-Thompson : Wm. James.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

Fellow :—

Sproat : Robert.

LANARKSHIRE.

GLASGOW.

Fellows :—

Adam : Thomas.

Anderson : Robert.

Barr : James.

Bathgate : Charles S.

Binnie : Thomas.

Member of Council.

Binnie : Thomas, Jun.

Blair : Alexander.

Brown : William.

Bryden : Robert A.

Burnet : Frank.

Copland : William Robertson.

Dansken : Alexander Brown.

Dansken : John.

Davidson : James Inglis.

Fraser : Thomas Smellie.

Fraser : William.

Fyfe : John William.

Gilchrist : John.

Hart : Patrick Campbell.

Henry : James.

Hill : Thomas Nelson.

Howatt : William.

Kirkwood : Charles.

Knox : Alexander.

Laing : David Taylor.

Lammie : George.

MacCallum : Alexander Duncan.

MacDougall : Robert.

Makins : William Alexander.

Munro : Daniel.

Murdock : Robert.

Murray : John Campbell.

Purdie : Anthony.

Robb : William Johnston.

Scott : Robert.

Sharp : John Grant.

Smellie : George.

Taylor : Robert.

Walker : John.

Wilson : James.

Yuille : Robert.

HAMILTON.

Fellow :—

Cullen : Alexander.

MOTHERWELL.

Fellow :—

McCallum : James.

LANARKSHIRE—continued.

WISHAW.

Fellow :—

Logan : James.

ORKNEY ISLES.

KIRKWALL.

Fellow :—

MacLennan : William.

RENFREWSHIRE.

GREENOCK.

Fellow :—

Hamilton : Robert.

PAISLEY.

Fellows :—

Davidson : Charles.

Gillespie : John.

ROXBURGHSHIRE.

HAWICK.

Fellow :—

Cunningham : Robert.

STIRLINGSHIRE.

FALKIRK

Fellows :—

Brown : Charles.

Wallace : Thomas Douglas.

Professional Associate :—

Peace : John Chalmers.

DRYMEN.

Fellows :—

Macpherson : William.

Murray : William Watson.

ST. NINIANS.

Fellow :—

Whyte : John.

SUTHERLANDSHIRE.

GOLSPIE.

Fellow :—

McLean : Donald.

WALES.

ANGLESEY.

LLANFAIR, P.G.

Fellow:—
Jones : William Edward.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE.

BRECON.

Fellow:—
Williams : Gerald Garnons.

CRICKHOWELL.

Fellow:—
Coles : Samuel Hood Cowper.

CARDIGANSHIRE.

ABERYSTWYTH.

Professional Associate:—
Wilton : James Percy.

DEVILS BRIDGE.

Professional Associate:—
Lightfoot : Francis Prideaux.

CARMARTHENSHIRE.

CARMARTHEN.

Professional Associate:—
Francis : John, Jun.

LLANWRDA.

Fellows:—
Davies : Cyril Froodvale.
Davies : John Morgan.

LLANELLY.

Fellows:—
Blake : George.
Griffiths : William.
Wilkins : William.

CARNARVONSHIRE.

BANGOR.

Fellow:—
Dew : William Arthur.

Professional Associate:—
Roberts : John.

CONWAY.

Fellow:—
Hooper : Edgar Wilfred.

CARNARVONSHIRE—continued.

CRICOIETH.

Fellow:—
Jones : Walter Butler Clough.

LLANDUDNO.

Professional Associate:—
Crockatt : Harry.

PORTMADOC.

Professional Associate:—
Anderson : Henry.

DENBIGHSHIRE.

ABERGELE.

Fellow:—
MacNicol : Douglas Henry.

COLWYN BAY.

Fellow:—
Porter : John Merry.

Professional Associate.
Pineger : James Reginald.

LLANRWST.

Fellow:—
McIntyre : Peter.

FLINTSHIRE.

FLINT.

Professional Associate:—
Hurlbutt : Percival.

HAWARDEN.

Fellow:—
Swetenham : Henry.

MOSTYN.

Fellow:—
Pickering : William Cloves.

ST. ASAPH.

Fellow:—
Birch : Richard Elwyn.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

BARRY.

Professional Associate:—
Hinchliff : Edward Robert.

GLAMORGANSHIRE—continued.

BRITON FERRY.

Professional Associate:—
Lyons: Edward Colvill.

CANTON.

Professional Associate:—
Turner: Herbert.

CARDIFF.

Fellows:—

Blosse: Edward F. Lynch.
Corbett: Edwin Wortley Montagu.
David: Edmund Ussher.
Harper: William.
Hern: Samuel.
Rees: Ithel Treherne.
Rigg: Charles.
Rooney: Samuel.
Seel: Robert Harold.
Thomas: George.
Thomas: Iltyd.
Waring: Charles Edward.

Professional Associates:—
David: George Willoughby.
Homfray: Herbert Richards.
Rickards: Robert Hillier Traherne
Anson.
Thomas: William James Edgar.

HENGOED.

Professional Associate:—
Jones: Philip Vivian.

PENARTH.

Professional Associate:—
Clunn: Thomas Henry Gwyther.

PONTYPRIDD.

Fellow:—

Evans: Arthur Owen.

ST. FAGANS.

Fellow:—

Forrest: Robert.

Professional Associate:—
Forrest: William.

SWANSEA.

Fellows:—

Leeder: Ernest Holtham.
Price: Francis Holborrow Glynn.
Rees: William John.
Thomas: Charles John Howell.

Professional Associate:—
Hoskins: Marcus.

TENYSPANDY.

Fellow:—

Pugh-Jones: David.

MERIONETHSHIRE.

BALA.

Fellow:—
Williams: John.

CORWEN.

Professional Associate:—
Lynes: Humphrey Dod.

TOWYN.

Fellow:—
Gillart: David.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

KERRY.

Fellow:—
Poundley: John Edward.

LLANIDLOES.

Fellows:—
Grant: James.
Kerr: John Murray.

NEWTOWN.

Fellow:—
Owen: William Scott.

WELCHPOOL.

Fellow:—
Addie: William Forrester.

PEMBROKESHIRE.

ANGLE.

Fellow:—
Barker: Geoffrey Lionel.

CLYNDERWEN.

Professional Associate:—
Thomas: Edward Morgan Dawson.

HAVERFORDWEST.

Fellows:—
Owen: Thomas Henry Rule.
Owen: Thomas Rule.

PEMBROKE DOCK.

Colonial Member:—
Rogers: Colin Percy.

TENBY.

Professional Associate:—
Whitten: George Jackson.

RADNORSHIRE.

GLASBURY.

Fellow:—
Gunter: James.

COLONIES AND FOREIGN PARTS.

BAHAMAS.

Colonial Fellow :—
Miller : William.

BARBADOES.

Colonial Fellow :—
Bowen : Ernest Francis Sinderby.

BLOEMFONTEIN.

Professional Associate :—
Stucké : William Henry.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Colonial Fellow :—
Hodge : Leonard Percival.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Colonial Fellow :—
Usher : Charles Richard.

BUENOS AIRES

Professional Associate :—
Campbell : Charles Howard.

BOMBAY.

Fellow :—
Fritchley : Edwin Wollaston.

BURMA.

Colonial Fellow :—
Clancey : John Charles.

CAIRO.

Professional Associate :—
Monson : Henry John.

CAPE COLONY.

Professional Associates :—
Menmuir : Robert William.
Palliser : William Arthur.

CAPE TOWN.

Fellows :—
Elton : Herbert Averill.
Webb : William Harold.

Professional Associates :—
Cowin : Norris Tynwald.
Leane : Walter Burdett.

Colonial Fellow :—
Phillips : William White.

CEYLON.

Fellow :—
Nicholls : Edward Alfred.

CHINA.

HONG KONG.
Fellows :—
Bryant : George Herbert.
Creswell : William Thomas.

SHANGHAI.

Colonial Fellow :—
Godfrey : Charles Henry.

DOMINICA.

Professional Associate :—
Skeat : Arthur Percival.

EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA.

Professional Associate :—
Dellschaft : Adölf Henry.

KAFR-DAWAR.

Professional Associate :—
Brand : Edmund.

GIBRALTAR.

Fellows:—

Cardona : Joseph, Jun.
Hammond : Robert William.
Roberts : Samuel.

Professional Associate:—
Clegg : Robert Langton.

MAURITIUS.

Fellow:—

Bagot : Lewis Brown.

MOMBASA.

Colonial Fellow:—

Baty : Sebert Conrad Elton.

GOLD COAST COLONY.

SEKONDI.

Colonial Fellow:—
Cowley : Frank.

PIETERMARITZBURG.

Professional Associate:—

Gayer : Alfred Edward.

Colonial Fellow:—

Tomlinson : William.

JAMAICA.

Professional Associate:—

Hollis : Herbert.

Colonial Fellows:—

Baker : William Anthony
McGahan : Amos Harvey.

PRETORIA.

Professional Associate:—

Webber : Henry Stanton.

ST. LUCIA.

Colonial Fellow:—

Cooper : John Ashley.

JOHANNESBURG.

Fellows:—

Collins : Horace.
Farrar : Sidney Howard.
Martin : Alfred John.

Professional Associates:—

Irvine : Archibald Wyndham.
Key : Astley Cooper.
Stucké : William Henry.

SINGAPORE.

Colonial Fellow:—

Bidwell : Regent Alfred John.

STRAITS SETTLEMENT.

Fellows:—

Lermit : Alfred William.
Taylor : Edgar Charles.

Professional Associate:—

Neubronner : Harry Alfred.

LAGOS.

Colonial Fellow:—

Oke : John Athanasius.

MADRAS.

Professional Associate:—

Thorne : Richard Squire.

TASMANIA.

Professional Associate:—

Colbourn : Henry James.

UGANDA.

Colonial Fellow:—

Allen : Raymond Cecil.

MALTA.

Fellow:—

Raves : Bertram Adams.

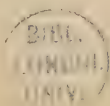
Professional Associate:—

Jones : John Arthur.

WINDWARD ISLANDS.

Colonial Fellow:—

Osment : Harry Shorthose.



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